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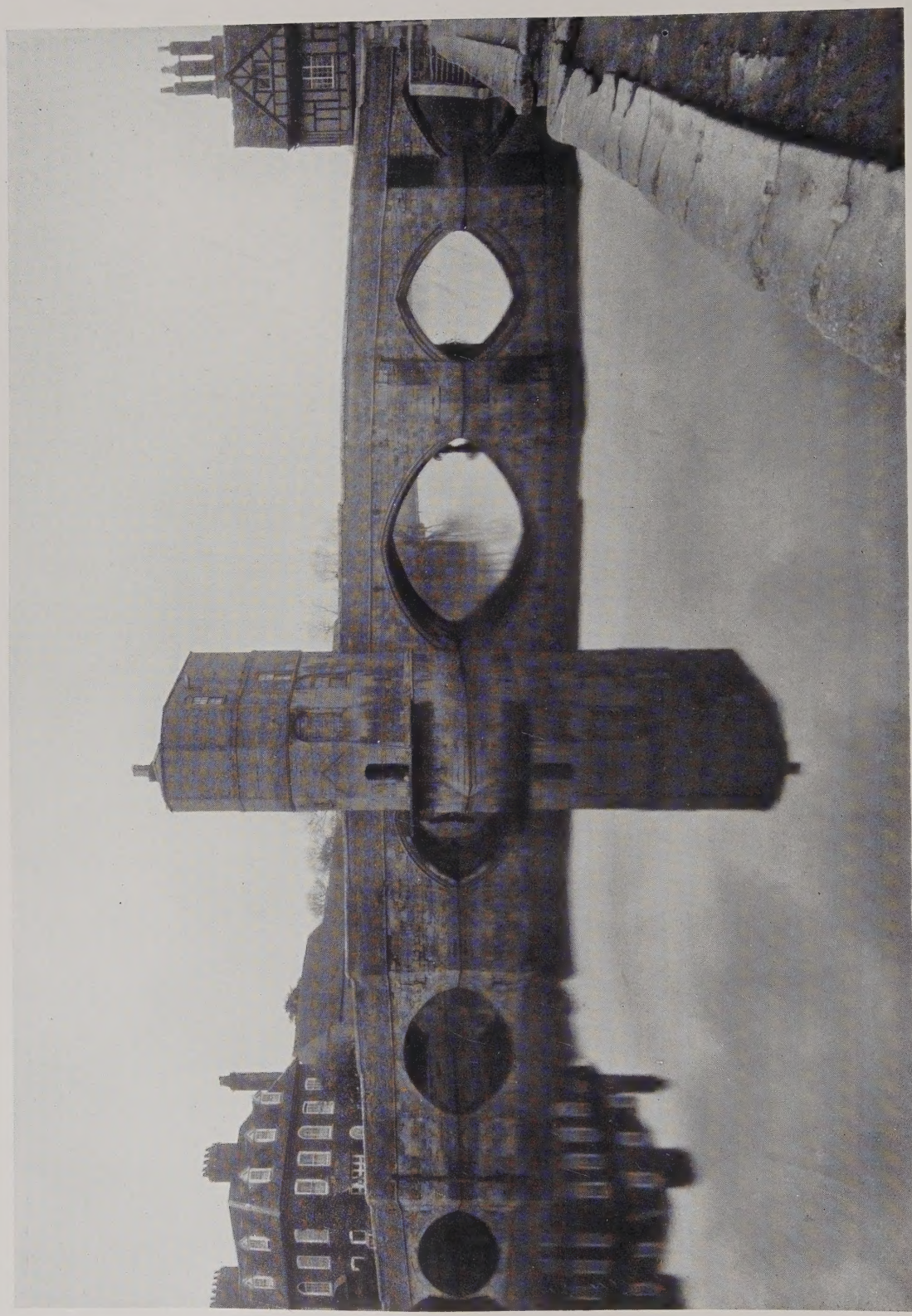

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PREFACE.

THIS Volume contains (in addition to the Terms of Appointment and official Report) a Sectional Preface, which, under subject-headings, calls attention to any particularly interesting examples mentioned in the Inventory; an illustrated Inventory, with a concise account of the monuments visited; a list of monuments that the Commissioners have selected as especially worthy of preservation; illustrations of architectural mouldings; a glossary of architectural, heraldic and archaeological terms; a map showing the topographical distribution of the scheduled monuments, and an index.

The monuments will be found, as in the Essex Inventories, under the heads of parishes arranged alphabetically, with an introductory paragraph calling attention to the more noticeable among them in each parish. The chronological sequence chosen is not perhaps scientifically perfect, but it has been found a workable basis for classification. The order adopted is as follows :—

(1) Prehistoric monuments and earthworks.
(2) Roman monuments and Roman earthworks.
(3) English ecclesiastical monuments.
(4) English secular monuments.
(5) Unclassified monuments.

In addition to dwelling houses, the English secular class (4) includes all such earthworks as mount and bailey castles, homestead moats, etc. To the section of unclassified monuments (5) are assigned all undatable earthworks.

The descriptions of the monuments are of necessity much compressed, but the underlying principle on which accounts of any importance are based is the same throughout.

In the first place, the Parish is located by letters in brackets which refer to the square where it is to be found in the map at the end of the volume; reference is also given where necessary to the Ordnance sheets (scale 6 inches to the mile) by small letters in front of the number of each monument. In the case of churches, the description begins with a few words on the situation and material of the monument, together with a statement as to the development of its various parts. A second paragraph calls attention, when necessary, to its more remarkable features. This is followed by a concise description, mainly architectural, of its details. A fourth paragraph deals with the fittings in alphabetical order, while the concluding sentence gives a general statement as to structural condition. The accounts of less important buildings, whether secular or ecclesiastical, are still further compressed, and in the case of secular monuments, consist of a single paragraph, or of a mere mention of their situation if they belong to a group with certain characteristics described in a covering paragraph.

The standardization of the spelling of proper names in the Commission's inventories has always presented considerable difficulties, and almost any system is open to criticism. It is well known that during the period covered by our terms of reference, and indeed to a much later date, the art of spelling was in a very fluid state, proper names especially being subject to a wide variation, dictated partly by their phonetic values and partly by individual caprice. In the absence, therefore, of any final

court of appeal, it has been thought best to abide, in the matter of place-names, by the spelling adopted by the Ordnance Survey, without prejudice as to its accuracy. In the matter of personal names, in treating of individual funeral-monuments, etc., the actual spelling of the memorial has been reproduced, while in the rest of the text the normal spelling of the name has been adopted.

The illustrations are derived from photographs taken expressly for the Commission, and reproduced by H.M. Stationery Office, whose work, I think, deserves special recognition. They have been chosen both for their educational and for their aesthetic value. Had appearance alone been made the test of selection, many more might easily have been included. The map at the end of the Inventory shows the distribution of the monuments, and incidentally throws some light on the concentration of population in the county at various times before the year 1714.

To ensure clearness of description, all ancient churches not illustrated by historically hatched plans, have been provided with key-plans to a uniform scale of 48 feet to the inch, with the monumental portions shown in solid black. The dimensions given in the Inventory are internal unless otherwise stated.

It may also be well again to draw attention to the fact that our Record Cards may be consulted by properly accredited persons who give notice of their intention to our Secretary, at 29, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W. The cards contain drawings of tracery and mouldings as well as plans and sketches of the monuments—forming in truth the complete National Inventory—and will ultimately be deposited for reference in the Public Record Office.

As in the past, no monument has been, or will be, included in our Inventories that has not been actually inspected and the account of any monument of importance checked *in situ* by a member of our own investigating staff. In a work of such intricate detail there must be mistakes. But I hope these are neither numerous, nor serious. A further guarantee of accuracy lies in the fact that my fellow Commissioners, Dr. James, Mr. Page, and Mr. Peers have revised the reports of the Inventories of secular and ecclesiastical monuments, while Mr. Montgomerie has visited and supervised the reports on earthworks. Further, the heraldry of the Inventory has been checked by the Reverend E. E. Dorling, F.S.A.; the descriptions of armour by Mr. J. Murray Kendall, F.S.A. (Assistant to the Secretary of the Imperial War Museum); the descriptions of glass by Dr. M. R. James, F.S.A.; the description of brasses by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.; the spelling of names and descriptions of costumes by Mr. O. Barron, F.S.A.; and the accounts of Roman monuments by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, F.S.A. (Keeper of the London Museum). Nevertheless, I shall welcome any corrections and criticisms that may be sent to me with a view to their possible inclusion in some future edition.

The plans of Elton Hall, Hinchingbrooke House, and Kimbolton Castle, are based on those lent to the Commission by their respective owners.

It is much to be regretted that, owing to the financial exigencies of the time, our staff has not yet been restored to its pre-war strength.

The success that has already attended the publication of the Commission's Inventories, and their value in securing the preservation of monuments of historical interest that otherwise might have been destroyed, leads me to hope that the reduction of the work of investigation will be only temporary.

CRAWFORD & BALCARRES.

22nd June, 1926.

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT AND OFFICIAL REPORT.

WHITEHALL, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Commission under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :—

EDWARD, R. & I.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor HERBERT COULSTOUN, BARON BURGHCLERE ;

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor ROBERT GEORGE, EARL OF PLYMOUTH, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin HAROLD ARTHUR, VISCOUNT DILLON ; and

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

DAVID ALEXANDER EDWARD LINDSAY, Esquire, commonly called Lord Balcarres ;

SIR HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, Knight Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, President of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland ;

SIR JOHN FRANCIS FORTESCUE HORNER, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order ;

JAMES FITZGERALD, Esquire, Companion of the Imperial Service Order, Assistant Secretary in the Office of the Commissioners of Our Works and Public Buildings ;

JOHN GEORGE NEILSON CLIFT, Esquire, Honorary Secretary of the British Archaeological Association ;

FRANCIS JOHN HAVERFIELD, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford ;

EMSLIE JOHN HORNIMAN, Esquire ; and

LEONARD STOKES, Esquire, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects ;

GREETING !

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation :

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Herbert Coulstoun, Baron Burghclere (Chairman); Robert George, Earl of Plymouth; Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon; David Alexander Edward Lindsay (Lord Balcarres); Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth; Sir John Francis Fortescue Horner; James Fitzgerald; John George Neilson Clift; Francis John Haverfield; Emslie John Horniman, and Leonard Stokes, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said enquiry;

And for the better enabling you to carry out the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents authorize you to call in the aid and co-operation of owners of ancient monuments, inviting them to assist you in furthering the objects of the Commission; and to invite the possessors of such papers as you may deem it desirable to inspect to produce them before you.

And We do further give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to enquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever:

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment:

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do:

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

And for the purpose of aiding you in your enquiries We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved George Herbert Duckworth, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the twenty-seventh day of *October*, one thousand nine hundred and eight, in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

H. J. GLADSTONE.

EDWARD, R. & I.

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, To Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell (commonly called the Honourable Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell), Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, Secretary to our Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings,

GREETING !

Whereas We did by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eight, appoint Commissioners to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation :

And Whereas a vacancy has been caused in the body of Commissioners appointed as aforesaid by the death of James Fitzgerald, Esquire :

Now know ye that We, reposing great confidence in you, do by these Presents appoint you the said Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell to be one of Our Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, in the room of the said James Fitzgerald, deceased.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the tenth day of *April*, 1909, in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

H. J. GLADSTONE.

WHITEHALL, 30TH MAY, 1910.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :—

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING !

Whereas it pleased His late Majesty from time to time to issue Royal Commissions of Enquiry for various purposes therein specified :—

And whereas, in the case of certain of these Commissions, namely, those known as—

The Ancient Monuments (England) Commission,

.....

the Commissioners appointed by His late Majesty, or such of them as were then acting as Commissioners, were at the late Demise of the Crown still engaged upon the business entrusted to them :

And whereas we deem it expedient that the said Commissioners should continue their labours in connection with the said Enquiries notwithstanding the late Demise of the Crown :

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in the zeal, discretion and ability of the present Members of each of the said Commissions, do by these Presents authorize them to continue their labours, and do hereby in every essential particular ratify and confirm the terms of the said several Commissions.

And We do further ordain that the said Commissioners do report to Us under their hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of such of their number as may

be specified in the said Commissions respectively, their opinion upon the matters presented for their consideration; and that any proceedings which they or any of them may have taken under and in pursuance of the said Commissions since the late Demise of the Crown and before the issue of these Presents shall be deemed and adjudged to have been taken under and in virtue of this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the twenty-sixth day of *May*, one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the first year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

R. B. HALDANE.

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor HERBERT COULSTOUN, BARON BURGHCLERE;

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin DAVID ALEXANDER EDWARD, EARL OF CRAWFORD;

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor ROBERT GEORGE, EARL OF PLYMOUTH, Companion of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin HAROLD ARTHUR, VISCOUNT DILLON; and

Our trusty and well-beloved:—

SIR SCHOMBERG KERR MCDONNELL (commonly called the Honourable Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell), Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

SIR HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, Knight Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, President of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland;

SIR JOHN FRANCIS FORTESCUE HORNER, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order;

JOHN GEORGE NEILSON CLIFT, Esquire, late Honorary Secretary of the British Archaeological Association;

FRANCIS JOHN HAVERFIELD, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford;

EMSLIE JOHN HORNIMAN, Esquire; and

LEONARD STOKES, Esquire, Past President of the Royal Institute of British Architects;

GREETING!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that the proceedings of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of England shall cover the period up to the year 1714, instead of up to the year 1700, and that a new Commission should issue for this purpose:

Now know ye that We have revoked and determined, and do by these Presents revoke and determine, the Warrants whereby Commissioners were appointed on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eight, and the tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, and every matter and thing therein contained.

And we do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Herbert Coulstoun, Baron Burghclere (Chairman); David Alexander Edward, Earl of Crawford; Robert George, Earl of Plymouth; Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon; Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell; Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth; Sir John Francis Fortescue Horner; John George Neilson Clift; Francis John Haverfield; Emslie John Horniman, and Leonard Stokes, to be Our Commissioners to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1714, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation.

And for the better enabling you to carry out the purposes of this Our Commission We do by these Presents authorize you to call in the aid and co-operation of owners of ancient monuments, inviting them to assist you in furthering the objects of the Commission; and to invite the possessors of such papers as you may deem it desirable to inspect to produce them before you:

And We do further give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to enquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever:

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment:

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do:

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

And for the purpose of aiding you in your enquiries We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved George Herbert Duckworth, Esquire, to be Secretary to this our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the twenty-ninth day of *November*, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, in the fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

R. McKENNA.

GEORGE R. I.

WHITEHALL, 11TH AUGUST, 1921.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :—

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

SIR ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, Knight, Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Laws, Fellow of the Royal Society ;

SIR CHARLES HERCULES READ, Knight, Doctor of Laws, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London ;

MONTAGUE RHODES JAMES, Esquire, Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Laws, Provost of Eton College ;

DUNCAN HECTOR MONTGOMERIE, Esquire ;

WILLIAM PAGE, Esquire ; and

CHARLES REED PEERS, Esquire.

GREETING !

Know ye that We reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability do by these Presents appoint you the said Sir Arthur John Evans, Sir Charles Hercules Read, Montague Rhodes James, Duncan Hector Montgomerie, William Page and Charles Reed Peers to be members of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England).

Given at our Court at *Saint James's*, the eighth day of *August*, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

EDWARD SHORTT.

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our trusty and well-beloved Edward William Spencer Cavendish, Esquire, commonly called the Marquess of Hartington :

GREETING !

Know ye that We reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability do by these Presents appoint you the said Edward William Spencer Cavendish, commonly called the Marquess of Hartington, to be a member of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), in the room of Leonard Aloysius Scott Stokes, Esquire, deceased.

Given at our Court at *Saint James's*, the twentieth day of *February*, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

W. JOYNSON-HICKS.

REPORT

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1. May it please your Majesty.

We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1714, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report on the Monuments in Huntingdonshire, being the Tenth Interim Report on the work of the Commission since its appointment.

2. We tender to Your Majesty our respectful thanks for the gracious message which accompanied Your Majesty's acceptance of our Inventory of the Western Division of the County of London.

3. We have to record, with great regret, the death of our colleague, Mr. Leonard Stokes, a Past President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and one of the original members of this Commission.

We desire also to thank Your Majesty for having nominated the Marquess of Hartington to succeed him as a Commissioner.

4. We have pleasure in reporting the completion of our enquiries into Huntingdonshire, an area containing 1,221 monuments in 102 parishes, with an average of 12 monuments per parish.

5. Following our usual practice, we have prepared an illustrated volume containing a full Inventory of the monuments in the County, which, under the advice of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, will be issued as a non-Parliamentary publication.

6. No alteration has been found necessary in the order and method of describing the monuments scheduled from that pursued in the description of the monuments in the County of Essex. The detailed Inventory is introduced by the usual Sectional Preface.

7. As in the previous volumes, the descriptions of monuments have been referred for revision to the incumbents of each parish, and to the principal owners of domestic buildings, and we are satisfied that no important monument dating from the earliest times to the year 1714 has been omitted.

8. We desire to record our gratitude to Mr. Granville Proby, F.S.A., of Elton Hall, Huntingdonshire, for his generous gift to His Majesty's Treasury, which has enabled us to pursue our usual practice of employing our investigating staff away from London during the summer months and confining our London enquiries to the shorter winter days when work in the country becomes almost impracticable. Owing to the financial exigencies of the times, the Treasury found it necessary to curtail our allowance for travel and subsistence, and it is Mr. Proby's gift that has made it possible to defray the extra cost of subsistence and travel away from London without additional cost to the taxpayers.

9. Our special thanks are also due to Mr. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A., Diocesan Surveyor of Ely Diocese, for having revised the proofs of the volume and laid his extensive local knowledge unreservedly at the disposal of the Commission. We also desire to thank Mr. G. Wyman Abbott, F.S.A., Canon W. M. Noble and Dr. J. R. Garrood for valuable assistance in the course of the investigations.

10. We humbly recommend to Your Majesty's notice the following monuments in Huntingdonshire as " especially worthy of preservation " :—

Earthworks and Roman :—

7. BLUNTISHAM-CUM-EARITH.
   (3). THE BULWARK, Earith. A 17th-century fort.
   Condition—Fairly good, except at S. angle.

17. CHESTERTON.
   (1) THE CASTLES; earth-ramparts of a small Roman town.
   Condition—Poor.

19. CONINGTON.
   (7) CONINGTON ROUND HILL; an earthwork of unusual form and doubtful purpose.
   Condition—Good or fairly good.

45. HILTON.
   (2) THE MAZE; a circular turf-cutting, made in 1660.
   Condition—Fairly good.

49. HUNTINGDON.
   (6) THE CASTLE; the earthworks of a large mount and bailey castle with an outer court.
   Condition—Fairly good, but works much injured by railway.

77. STANGROUND.
   (3) HORSEY HILL; a 17th-century fort.
   Condition—Fairly good.

98. WOOD WALTON.
   (2) CASTLE HILL; small mount and bailey castle.
   Condition—Poor.

Ecclesiastical :—

3. ALCONBURY.
   (1) PARISH CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL; dating from *c.* 1250 with good detail in the chancel, and a 15th-century roof.
   Condition—Good.

4. ALWALTON.
   (2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW; dating from the 12th century, with interesting remains of vaulting.
   Condition—Good.

7. BLUNTISHAM-CUM-EARITH.
   (2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY; dating from the 14th century, with an unusual apsidal chancel.
   Condition—Generally good, but cracks in tower.

11. BUCKDEN.
   (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY; dating from the 13th century, with good 15th-century nave, S. porch, roofs and glass.
   Condition—Good.

12. BUCKWORTH.
   (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS; dating from the 12th century, with good tower and spire of *c.* 1300.
   Condition—Good.

13. BURY.
   (1) PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, dating from early in the 12th century, with good chancel-arch and W. doorway, 13th-century tower and ruins of a late 15th-century W. chapel.
   Condition—Poor.

19. CONINGTON.
   (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS; dating from *c.* 1500, with good W. tower and monuments.
   Condition—Good.

26. ELTON.
   (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS; dating from the 13th century, with a good W. tower of *c.* 1500, and two pre-Conquest crosses.
   Condition—Good.

27. EYNESBURY.
   (2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY; dating from the 12th century or earlier, has interesting late 12th-century detail and a remarkable series of early 16th-century benches.
   Condition—Good.

30. FEN STANTON.
   (1) PARISH CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL; dating from the 13th century, has a fine mid-14th-century chancel.
   Condition—Good.

31. FLETTON.
   (2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET; dating from the 12th century, has some remarkable pre-Conquest carvings.
   Condition—Good.

34. Little Gidding.

(1) Parish Church of St. John; mainly rebuilt in 1714, has interesting fittings of that date and of the 17th century.
Condition—Good.

36. Godmanchester.

(3) Parish Church of St. Mary; dating from the 13th century, has a W. tower of 1623 and some good carved stall-work.
Condition—Good.

39. Haddon.

Parish Church of St. Mary; dating probably from the 11th century, has portions perhaps of pre-Conquest work and a 12th-century chancel-arch.
Condition—Good.

49. Huntingdon.

(2) Parish Church of St. Mary; dating from the 12th century, with good 13th-century detail and 14th-century W. tower.
Condition—Good.

51. Keyston.

(1) Parish Church of St. John the Baptist; dating from the 13th century, and with a very fine 14th-century W. tower and spire.
Condition—Good, except roof of S. transept.

52. Kimbolton.

(1) Parish Church of St. Andrew; dating from the 13th century, with good detail in the W. tower and interesting paintings and plate.
Condition—Good.

54. Leighton Bromswold.

(1) Parish Church of St. Mary; dating from the 13th century, and restored and re-roofed by George Herbert. Interesting early 17th-century tower and fittings.
Condition—Good, generally.

62. Great Paxton.

(1) Parish Church of the Holy Trinity; dating from the middle of the 11th century, and retaining the crossing and part of the nave of this date.
Condition—Good.

65. Ramsey.

(1) Parish Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury; dating from late in the 12th century, was built probably as a large Guest House or Hospital.
Condition—Fairly good.

69. St. Neots.

(1) Parish Church of St. Mary; dating from the 13th century, and with a handsome 15th-century W. tower and carved roofs.
Condition—Good.

75. Southoe.

(1) Parish Church of St. Leonard; dating from the 12th century, with a richly ornamented S. doorway.
Condition—Good.

85. Tilbrook.

(1) Parish Church of All Saints; dating from the 12th century, with early 16th-century rood-screen complete with loft.

95. Wistow.

(1) Parish Church of St. John the Baptist dating from the 14th century, with good 15th-century nave, screens and glass.
Condition—Good.

101. Yaxley.

(1) Parish Church of St. Peter; dating from the 13th century, with good detail of *c.* 1300 and interesting paintings and screen.
Condition—Good.

Secular :—

3. Alconbury.

(4) Bridge; of four spans, perhaps of 15th-century date.
Condition—Fairly good.

11. Buckden.

(4) Buckden Palace; late 15th-century remains of a house of the Bishops of Lincoln, with foundations of earlier buildings.
Condition—Ruined, but fairly good structurally.

(6) Lion Hotel; an early 16th-century building with good ceiling-beams to the hall.
Condition—Good, much altered.

26. Elton.

(3) Elton Hall; has a gatehouse and vaulted undercroft of late 15th-century date.
Condition—Good.

44. Hemingford Grey.

(2) Manor House; a mid 12th-century Hall-block of stone with some original details.
Condition—Good.

49. HUNTINGDON.

(8) HUNTINGDON BRIDGE; mainly of *c.* 1300, and an excellent example of its period.
Condition—Good.

(10) HINCHINGBROOKE; a large courtyard house of the 16th century, incorporating remains of a Benedictine nunnery.
Condition—Good.

(12) THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL; part of the Hall of a 12th-century hospital.
Condition—Good.

(13) WALDEN HOUSE; a fairly good example of a late 17th-century house.
Condition—Good.

(22) GEORGE HOTEL; retains a late 17th-century gallery at one end of the courtyard.
Condition—Good.

(29) COWPER HOUSE; an early 18th-century range of houses with one room retaining its original fittings.
Condition—Good.

52. KIMBOLTON.

(2) KIMBOLTON CASTLE; mainly of late 17th and early 18th-century work, the latter by Vanbrugh. Good leadwork and some original fittings.
Condition—Fairly good, but E. portico out of true.

54. LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD.

(2) THE CASTLE; an early 17th-century gatehouse.
Condition—Good.

65. RAMSEY.

(3) RAMSEY ABBEY; remains of the late 15th-century gatehouse, and probably of the 13th-century Lady Chapel of the Benedictine Abbey.
Condition—Of gatehouse, partly ruinous, of rest, good.

69. ST. IVES.

(3) ST. IVES BRIDGE; a stone bridge of late 14th or early 15th-century date with a small chapel over the middle pier.
Condition—Poor.

69. ST. NEOTS.

(2) ST. NEOTS BRIDGE; built probably in the 14th century, but much repaired and rebuilt in the 16th century.
Condition—Good.

73. SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON.

(3) STIBBINGTON HALL; mainly built in 1625, is a complete example of its period.
Condition—Good.

(5) WANSFORD BRIDGE; a stone bridge dating partly from 1577, partly from 1672–4 and partly from 1795.
Condition—Good.

78. STAUGHTON, GREAT.

(9) VILLAGE CROSS; a moulded stone shaft with a sundial on the top dated 1637.
Condition—Good.

86. TOSELAND.

(3) TOSELAND HALL; built *c.* 1600, is a complete example of its period.
Condition—Good.

11. We offer our grateful thanks to the Rev. E. E. Dorling, F.S.A., for revision of the descriptions of Heraldry; to Mr. Oswald Barron, F.S.A., for revision of the descriptions of Costumes and spelling of names; to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., for revision of descriptions of Brasses; to Mr. J. Murray Kendall, M.B.E., F.S.A., for revision of the descriptions of Armour, and to Mr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., D.Lit., F.S.A., for the Sectional Preface dealing with the Roman period and for revision of descriptions of Roman Remains.

12. We desire to express our acknowledgment of the good work accomplished by our Executive Staff in the persons of Mr. A. W. Clapham, O.B.E., F.S.A., Mr. J. W. Bloe, O.B.E., F.S.A., Mr. E. A. R. Rahbula, F.S.A., Mr. G. E. Chambers, F.S.A., Mr. P. K. Kipps, Mr. A. T. Phillips and Miss M. G. Saunders; also by Miss M. V. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A., who has investigated the Roman Remains in the County.

13. We regret exceedingly that from loss of staff and its continued non-replacement by reason of Treasury ruling, and, *a fortiori*, refusal to entertain any immediate prospect of its expansion, it has not been possible to go forward with the pre-war intention of the Commission to train and place senior investigators in charge of separate areas with competent staffs under them to report the results of their enquiries to a central office in London for final editing and publication.

14. Since the publication of the last Report, the Commission has begun the survey of the monuments of the County of Hereford.

15. The next Inventory of the Commission will therefore deal with the County of Hereford in two volumes, followed by the third and concluding volume of the County of London.

16. In conclusion we desire to add that our Secretary, Mr. George Duckworth, C.B., F.S.A., has continued to afford invaluable and unremitting assistance to us, your Commissioners.

All of which we submit with our humble duty to Your Majesty.

Signed :

CRAWFORD & BALCARRES (*Chairman*).
DILLON.
J. F. F. HORNER.
J. G. N. CLIFT.
E. J. HORNIMAN.
ARTHUR J. EVANS.
C. HERCULES READ.
M. R. JAMES.
D. H. MONTGOMERIE.
WILLIAM PAGE.
C. R. PEERS.
HARTINGTON.

GEORGE H. DUCKWORTH,
Secretary.

22*nd June*, 1926.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

SECTIONAL PREFACE.

(i) Earthworks, etc. Prehistoric and later.

The physical features of the county lend themselves but little to the normal forms of prehistoric earthworks; the eastern half is largely reclaimed fenland with occasional 'islands' rising a few feet above the general level; the western half of the county is formed of gentle undulations, which in no place rise more than some 260 feet above sea-level. As a consequence there are no examples of hill, contour or promontory forts. On the other hand, there are numerous mounds, no doubt mostly sepulchral, but of which only one, at Godmanchester, has been systematically excavated (see under Roman Remains, p. xxxiii). The other earthworks of early or Roman date include the rampart of the Romano-British town at Chesterton, and the confused system of banks and ditches on the Romano-British site at Colne.

Mediaeval earthworks are not of much greater importance. The earthworks of the Castle at Huntingdon have been seriously damaged by a railway-cutting, and have otherwise suffered from denudation. There is also a small motte at Wood Walton and works, perhaps of the same class, exist at Kimbolton, Hartford, Ramsey and possibly as the nucleus of a later work at Great Staughton. The county contains some 90 homestead-moats.

From the point of view of general archaeology, the most important earthworks in the county are the two 17th-century forts at Bluntisham (Earith Bulwark) and Stanground (Horsey Hill). Though no documentary reference has yet been found to these constructions, there can be little doubt that they date from the period of the Civil War, and were thrown up to command the traffic on the rivers Ouse and Nene. The comparatively rare survival of works of this nature, of which Newark and Carmarthen are the best known examples elsewhere, gives an added importance to the Huntingdonshire forts which have preserved their forms and contours largely unimpaired. A small work, perhaps of the same date, lies on the eastern outskirts of Huntingdon town. The round hill at Conington is probably a post-Reformation earthwork but its form and arrangement are so unusual as to leave it doubtful if it were designed as a piece of landscape-gardening or for defensive purposes.

The earthworks connected with the draining of the Fens, form too extensive and complicated a question to be dealt with here. Though it may perhaps be admitted that artificial drainage began under the Roman dominion and was certainly brought to some measure of success in the 17th century, it will be unprofitable to attempt a survey of an undertaking in which Huntingdonshire had, at best, a minor share.

(ii) Roman Remains.

The famous Roman road—the Ermine Street[1]—which forms the axis of the county may be regarded as a relic of the northward progress of the ninth legion in the early years of the conquest. It enters the county four and a half miles south of Godmanchester, proceeds north-west (with a slight change of direction at Great

(1) In 957 this section was already known as Earninga-straet, and Erning or Earning Street are old forms of the name. *Victoria County History, Northants*, I, 204 n.

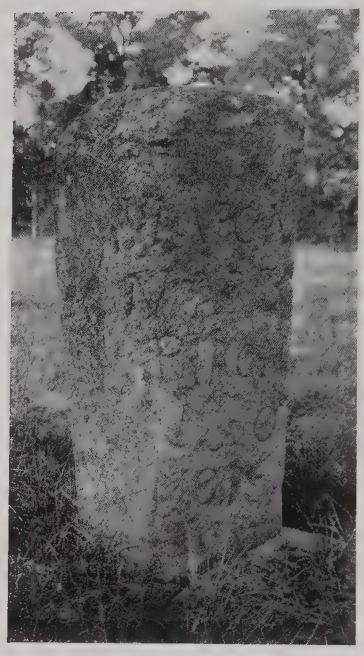
PLAN SHEWING ROMAN REMAINS IN THE CHESTERTON CASTOR AREA

ACCORDING TO ARTIS, WITH LATER ADDITIONS.

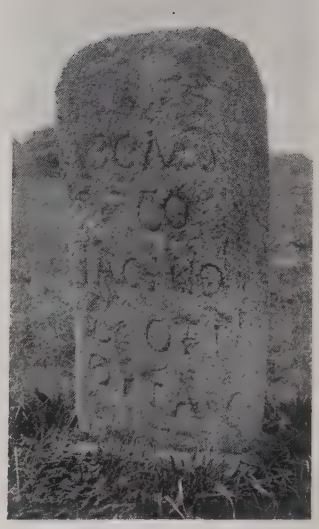
PLATE 1.

ROMAN REMAINS.

Altar.



Milestone.



Milestone
(another view).

Pavement, general view.

Pavement, detail.

ORTON HALL, ORTON LONGUEVILLE.

Stukeley) towards Alconbury Hill, and thence in an almost straight line north-north-west to a point about one and a half miles north of Stilton ; here it again changes direction towards the north-west, and leaves the modern road to pass through " the Castles " at Chesterton and so across the river Nene to Castor. The actual Roman road-metal has been seen at Godmanchester (where the road was twelve feet wide), beneath St. Mary's Street in Huntingdon, near Stilton and across the Nene at Castor[1] ; whilst the road is still visible as a ridge across " the Castles," where mile-stones of the years 265 and 276 have been found alongside it. Piers of stone and remains of a timber-structure found at the crossing of the Nene in the 18th century possibly represent the Roman bridge here[2].

Beyond this road, within the limits of Huntingdonshire, we scarcely touch the official life of the Roman province. The road itself must have been a busy one, as traffic went in those days ; the imperial post to and from the northern frontier, the governor, his officials, and at rare intervals the emperor himself, must have been borne along it. Pack-horses and carts must have used it in the distribution of the products of the countless kilns which have been identified at Chesterton (Castor) and elsewhere. Infrequently, a few soldiers may have traversed it to or from the almost unchanging garrisons of the north. But, except at the river-crossings, of which more later, a traveller along this stretch of highway in the early centuries of our era would have seen few traces of any population other than a sparse, hard-working peasantry, or of any architecture more elaborate than huts and kraals of plastered wattle in the traditional native manner.

The cultural level of this population had probably varied but little for many centuries before the coming of the Romans. It was indeed imposed by peculiarly exacting physiographical conditions, which the modern eye must to some extent reconstruct. Apart from the gravel terraces bordering the river systems, practically the whole county consists of claylands, doubtless then densely forested, with a fringe of fenland on the east. These rivers approximately define the north and south boundaries of the county ; they are joined along the eastern border by a channel known as the Old West Water, and with it formed a useful system of waterways which must have carried traffic from early times and may have been developed by the Romans as part of an extensive series of waterways between Cambridgeshire and York[3]. But dry and habitable areas were few and far between. Under primitive conditions, settlement was inevitably restricted to the intermittent stretches of gravel of the river-banks or of the small islands amongst the marshes. To unambitious immigrants drifting inland from the Norfolk and Lincolnshire coast, these gravel-patches presented a ready and tolerably secure foot-hold ; but, fen-bound or forest-bound as they were, they offered little opportunity for the development of wealth or of political authority. Their evidence, yielded chiefly in the form of potsherds and simple implements, thus forms an unusually complete register of the successive prehistoric cultures of East Anglia, without ever suggesting any higher local initiative than might be expected from a mixed and scattered population of peasant-cultivators, hunters and fishermen.

Save perhaps in an accession of public security, the coming of the Romans must at first have meant but little to a population of this kind. Politically, there can have been few points of contact between the new authorities and the fen-men, and the

(1) References in *V.C.H. Hunts*, I.
(2) *Ibed.*
(3) Stukeley's suggestion is supported by Dr. Cyril Fox, *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 180.

conquest involved no sudden revolution in economic or social conditions in these outlands. But slowly and indirectly the new regime made itself felt even here ; it slightly modified the distribution of the native population, it provided fresh markets for the native potteries, and at the same time it developed and materially changed the character of the native crafts—the inevitable result of the impact of a vital and efficient culture upon one which had long been poverty-stricken and lacking in direction and incentive.

In the first place, as to distribution. To the three river-highways of the county the Roman builders in the early days of the settlement, as we have seen, added an important overland route across a region hitherto well-nigh impassable. The Ermine Street must quickly have become the main artery of the district, and at those points where it crossed the old waterways, at Chesterton and Castor in the north, and at Godmanchester and Huntingdon in the south, we find, as we might expect, a new concentration which, at least in the former case, seems to represent a fair-sized township. Extensive but ill-recorded excavations here, on both sides of the Nene, have revealed a straggling settlement, or perhaps rather two settlements, extending over more than a mile of countryside, and apparently not laid out on any systematic plan. The houses were in some cases richly decorated, with mosaic pavements (Plate 2) and veneered walls ; in other cases, they were simple oblong sheds, possibly work-rooms or shops ; again others were merely timber huts, oblong or circular on plan. Associated with the settlement were great numbers of kilns, in which the well-known " Castor " or " Durobrivian " wares were produced. The population must have consisted almost wholly of natives, but to some of them the local industry, aided by the proximity of the main road, clearly brought considerable wealth and luxury. It was perhaps the upgrowth of a fairly prosperous manufacturing class that led during some unsettled period of the middle or later Empire to the fortification of a part of the settlement at Chesterton ; for, although detailed information is lacking, the earthwork (as it now appears) known as " the Castles " in that parish, seems to be posterior in date to the Ermine Street which it cuts, and is significantly surrounded by cemeteries which seem to have been wholly or largely of the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Of Roman Godmanchester considerably less is known, but the site is that of the junction of Roman roads, the polygonal shape of the modern village is suggestive, and Roman relics and foundations are recorded to have been found here. At Huntingdon, the counter-settlement across the Ouse, the Roman evidence, though definite, is slighter still. For the rest, the flanks of the Ermine Street in Huntingdonshire have yielded little or no evidence of occupation, beyond the finding of a glass burial-urn at Glatton[1] and of " Roman urns " at Sawtry—perhaps the relics of a small posting-station. The forested clay-lands of this part of the county held their own against the Romanized peasantry as they had held their own against its prehistoric fore-runners.

Apart, therefore, from the natural tendency to concentrate at the river-crossings of the new Ermine Street, the population of Romano-British Huntingdonshire retained its primitive distribution amongst the stretches of habitable gravel dispersed along the waterways of the county. In the Nene valley, Romano-British hut-circles are recorded from Orton Longueville Park, whilst at Woodstone and Fletton levelled floors, pits and burials similarly indicate a peasant-occupation of this period. The Ouse valley is less productive, but hut-villages are probably represented by 1st-century burials at Houghton and later burials at Hartford and Hemingford Abbots.

(1) See *Ant. Jour.* V. p. 287.

KIMBOLTON.
High Street, looking N.W., showing monuments (8) to (16).

SPALDWICK.
High Street, looking W., showing (7) Manor Farm, *c.* 1600, and (6) George Inn, early 17th-century.

WYTON.
Village Street, looking E., showing monuments (2) dated 1648, (3) late 16th or early 17th-century, and (6) 17th-century.

PLATE 4.

CHURCH TOWERS WITH SPIRES.

WATER NEWTON
Early 14th-century.

UPTON.
15th-century.

BRINGTON.
Late 14th-century.

EASTON.
Late 14th-century.

GRAFHAM.
Late 14th or early
15th-century.

OLD WESTON.
Late 14th-century.

HOUGHTON.
Late 14th-century.

STEEPLE
GIDDING.
Late 14th-century.

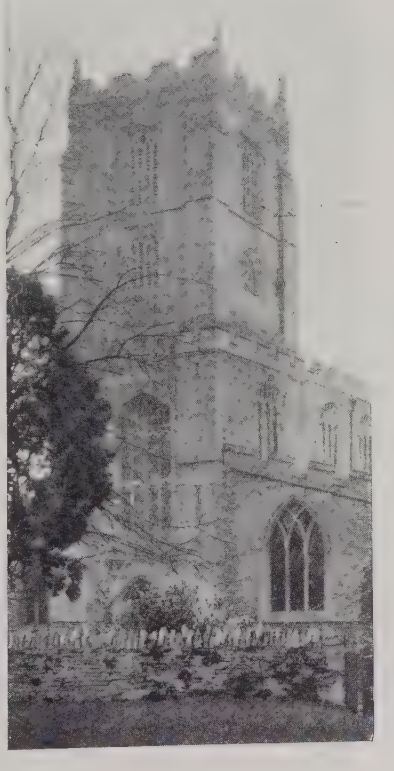
CHURCH TOWERS.

FARCET.
c. 1180–90.

GREAT STUKELEY.
Late 15th-century.

SOMERSHAM.
Early 14th-century.

HAMERTON.
Late 15th-century.



GLATTON.
Late 15th or early 16th-century.

EYNESBURY.
c. 1687.

CHURCH INTERIORS.

MOLESWORTH.
Arcade, N. wall of Chancel, *c.* 1270–80.

GREAT GIDDING.
Arcade, S. wall of Chancel, late 13th-century.

FLETTON.
N. Arcade of Nave; E. bays, *c.* 1160.

CHESTERTON.
S. Arcade of Nave, early 13th-century.

EASTON.
S. Arcade of Nave *c.* 1300.

GREAT STUKELEY.
N. Arcade of Nave, 13th-century.

The stretches of gravel on the west bank of the Old West Water from Earith to the north of Somersham, have yielded more abundant evidence of the same type, and slight traces of occupation come from fen-islands such as Ramsey. All these small settlements suggest that the enhanced security of Roman dominion may have brought about an increase in population and, to a less extent, in wealth, but the general status of the inhabitants must have remained essentially unchanged.

Attention may here be drawn incidentally to the occurrence of a mound containing a primary urn-burial of the Roman period a mile outside Godmanchester at Emmanuel Knoll, about forty yards south-east of the Cambridge road. The mound, before its destruction in 1914, was thirty-two feet in diameter and five and a half feet high, and was made of the chalky boulder-clay of the district. Near by, close to the road is another tumulus, unexplored; on the west side of the Ermine Street, at exactly the same distance south of Godmanchester, is a similar mound, whilst further north, at Great Stukeley, a fourth and fifth are visible beside the Roman road. Mound-burials of Roman date form a distinctive group in our south-eastern counties, with Continental analogies in the stretch of country between Bavai and Maastricht[1]. In date they extend from the beginning of the first century A.D. to the middle of the second. Their cultural significance has not yet been examined in detail, but they presumably represent, like the Late Celtic pedestal-urns, the diffusion of certain distinctive tribal units on both sides of the Channel, and deserve further investigation. The Godmanchester example seems to be the most northerly of the series definitely proved to be of Roman date.

If we turn from distribution to commerce and industry, the effects of Romanization become at once more insistent. The fringes of the wooded clay-lands provided ample supplies both of suitable clay and of fuel for the manufacture of pottery, and, possibly under influences from north-eastern Gaul and the lower Rhine-valley, the native potteries of Huntingdonshire in the 2nd and 3rd centuries built up a flourishing and distinctive industry. The characteristics of the so-called "Castor" or "Durobrivian" wares—the hard, smooth paste, the use of decoration applied in relief by the "barbotine" process, the Celtic boldness of the curvilinear designs, and the vigour of the crudely rendered animal-forms and partially assimilated classical motives—have often been described and illustrated[2], and need not be discussed in the present context. How far these wares formed a monopoly of the fen-district, cannot be said with certainty; allied, though not identical, wares are known to have been manufactured elsewhere in southern Britain. But it is significant that the main line of dispersal of the Castor wares is north and south, rather than east and west, and so points to the Great North Road (the Ermine Street), with its branches and adjacent waterways, as the primary commercial channel. Thus, Castor pottery is found in fair quantities at York, Corbridge, and other northern sites, and abundantly in south-eastern Britain, but is rare in Gloucestershire and scarcely occurs at all west of the Severn. It is likely enough, therefore, that the famous potteries beside the Ermine Street in the Nene valley, did in fact, produce by far the greater proportion of the wares which, in this country, are conventionally associated with them.

Whether the industry developed any extensive over-sea trade is difficult at present to determine. Pottery of Castor type occurs frequently in Belgium, notably near the coastline, and in Holland, on the Isle of Walcheren, sporadically in

(1) See the Inventories for *North-West Essex* and *South-East Essex;* and *Ann. Soc. Archéol. Namur*, XXIV (1900), p. 45; F. Cumont, *Comment la Belgique fut romanisée*, p. 88.

(2) e.g. by Haverfield in *The Romanization of Roman Britain*, and in *V.C.H. Northants*, I; and by Miss. M. V. Taylor in *V.C.H. Hunts*, I.

north-eastern France, and fairly abundantly along the lower Rhine ; it is rarer in the upper valley of the Rhine and in that of the Moselle.[1] Attention, moreover, has been drawn to a dedication by a *negotiator cretarius Britannicianus* at Domburg, on Walcheren. From these facts it has been inferred with some verisimilitude that Britain was the centre of distribution. On the other hand, potters are known to have been active at many points along the Rhine valley, and it is possibly more correct to regard the British fenland and the lower Rhine in this respect as a single cultural unit which developed in similar fashion on both sides of the North Sea. It must be admitted that this alternative view is not proved, whereas some export of Castor ware from Britain seems tolerably certain—perhaps as a counterpart to the import of German " Samian " ware into this country during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Be that as it may, in the appearance of wealth which seems to have distinguished one or two of the houses at Castor and Chesterton may be recognized the reflection of one of the most far-reaching and successful industries of Roman Britain.

Lastly, a word as to the Roman roads of Huntingdonshire, other than Ermine Street. Two, or perhaps three, roads have a substantial claim to Roman origin.

(i) From immediately north of Godmanchester a road which bears the stamp of Roman origin strikes south-eastwards to Cambridge, and thence in the direction of Colchester.[2] It is clearly secondary to the Ermine Street, upon which it impinges. In a cutting at Godmanchester, it was seen to be twelve feet wide, with a ditch on each side.

(ii) In Silver Street, Godmanchester, has been seen a section across another road which ran south-south-west towards Sandy in Bedfordshire. It apparently failed to meet a characteristically straight stretch of Roman road, some five miles in length, at the Sandy end of the route, but the reason for the break is not clear. It has been suggested that the southern section is an incomplete Roman reconstruction.[3]

(iii) A more shadowy road has been thought to leave the Ermine Street in the neighbourhood of Alconbury Weston and to proceed towards Leicester. Stretches of existing road, parish boundary and footpath, carry the line fairly continuously to Titchmarsh, but its further course westwards is not clear.[4]

[Bibliography: F. Haverfield, *V.C.H. Northants*, I.; C. Fox; *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, pp. 159 ff.; M. V. Taylor, *V.C.H. Hunts*, I. For other references, see these works. Much information has also been received from Mr. G. Wyman Abbott, F.S.A., and Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A.]

R. E. M. Wheeler.

(iii) Ecclesiastical and Secular Architecture.

Building Materials: Stone, Brick, etc.

The county of Huntingdon, as a building area, shares the characteristics of the two districts adjoining it on the N. and S. Its north-western parishes are close to the best stone districts of Northamptonshire, and themselves produce a number of minor building stones, such as Alwalton marble, which were locally employed in the

(1) F. Cumont, *Comment la Belgique fut romanisée*, p. 67.
(2) C. Fox, *Arch. of the Cambridge Region*, pp. 168 ff.
(3) Fox, *op. cit.*, p. 170.
(4) *V.C.H. Hunts*, I.

middle ages. The eastern and southern parts of the county, on the other hand, produce no stone of their own, and in proportion as they are distant from the Northamptonshire quarries, the great stone building of that county is replaced by the less ambitious construction of the Chiltern district. The stones most commonly employed in the N.W. and to a less extent throughout the county, are from the quarries of Barnack, Ketton and Weldon, and perhaps some of the Lincolnshire quarries, but on the S. and S.E. these begin to give place to poorer materials, such as clunch, ironstone and flint-pebbles. Brickwork first appeared at the close of the Middle Ages and did not become the predominant material until modern times. Stone rubble is usual for domestic building of all sizes in the N.W., but elsewhere the smaller buildings are generally timber-framed. The only buildings of any size built largely or entirely of brick, are the Palace at Buckden (so far as its surviving parts are concerned) and Place House at Great Staughton. There are brick church towers at Diddington, Morborne and Southoe, and a much restored timber tower at Hail Weston.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.

Three churches only in the county would appear to retain structural remains of the Saxon period. Of these the W. wall at Woodstone contains a rude double-splay window, while Haddon has one angle of the nave showing ' large-stone ' quoins. The third example, Great Paxton, is of much greater importance—here is preserved the crossing and a large part of the nave of an important cruciform church dating probably from the first half of the 11th century. The details of this building present little trace of Norman influence, while the masonry of the crossing-responds is definitely of pre-Conquest character. Pre-Conquest sculpture survives at Alconbury, Elton, Fletton, Keyston and Long Stow, the first and two last being fragments of late interlaced work ; the two small standing-crosses at Elton, with wheel-heads, are also of late character. The fragments at Fletton are of much greater importance, forming two groups, the first and earlier group being a series of stones carved with busts, angels, beasts, conventional foliage, vine-pattern, etc., built into the external walls of the 12th-century chancel. The free naturalistic character of the vine-scroll panel implies that the whole group dates from not later than the 8th century. These stones themselves appear to be marked by the action of fire, and it seems probable that they originally appertained to the Abbey of Peterborough. The second group consists of two panels inside the chancel with carved figures of an angel, and perhaps an apostle, in relief ; the work is of later character than that of the first group and may perhaps be assigned to the 10th century.

Ecclesiastical work of the late 11th and of the 12th century is not very well represented in the county and very few complete buildings of the period survive. The most important is the late 12th-century church at Ramsey, built on the plan of a monastic hospital or guest-house. Its most remarkable feature is the vault of the chancel which is of the slightly convex or domical form generally called Angevin. Other churches possessing good detail of this period are to be found at Bury, (W. doorway and chancel-arch) ; Fletton, (chancel and N. arcade) ; Haddon, (chancel-arch) ; Toseland, (S. doorway and chancel-arch) ; Southoe, (S. doorway) and Morborne, (chancel-arch).

The doorways at Long Stow, Little Paxton and Covington, have crudely carved tympana, and those at Southoe and Folksworth have chequer or diaper-ornament. Attention may also be called to the curious grooved ' beak-head ' ornaments at Spaldwick, Little Stukeley and Toseland.

The most notable feature of 13th and 14th-century church-building in Huntingdonshire is the series of fine stone towers and spires of the Northamptonshire type. The finest of these are to be found at Keyston, Warboys, Buckworth, Easton and Alconbury. There is a curious spire at Bythorn and a good late spire at Yaxley.

Apart from the spires, 13th-century work is not of any great distinction, though there is a good chancel at Alconbury, as well as interesting remains of a vaulted church at Alwalton, and a good tower at Bury. Several churches of this period have internal wall-arcading.

Work of the end of this and the beginning of the following century is well represented, especially in the N. of the county. Stanground is a complete church of this period, and work of the same character occurs at Fletton, Yaxley, and elsewhere.

The finest individual example of the 14th century is the spacious chancel at Fen Stanton closely dated by the tomb of its founder, which still survives. Another curious work of the period is the apsidal chancel at Bluntisham, which has, however, been drastically restored. The tower at St. Mary, Huntingdon, is a notable example of the period.

Handsome churches, mainly of the 15th century, are to be seen at St. Neots, Buckden, Ellington and Wistow. The tower at the first-named place is perhaps the finest in the county, and the tower at Elton, though less ornate, is of good massive construction and outline.

After the Reformation, the buildings of the dissolved monastic houses, especially Ramsey Abbey, provided material for a certain amount of ecclesiastical building. Thus the tower at Holywell, built in 1547, was constructed from materials brought from Ramsey, and the re-used material in the 17th-century towers of Ramsey (1672) and Godmanchester (1623) had, perhaps, the same provenance. Other post-Reformation church-building includes the tower at Leighton Bromswold built in 1634, the tower at Brampton built in 1635, and the nave at Little Gidding built in 1714.

Comparatively little stone vaulting was used in Huntingdonshire churches. Ramsey and Alwalton are the only buildings showing evidence of the vaulting of any of the main spans, and the vault at Alwalton was removed in the 15th century. The late 12th-century vault of the chancel at Ramsey still survives, and there are also remains of the stone vaulting of two side chapels. Glatton possesses a stone-vaulted vestry of early 16th-century date, and there are vaulted porches at Buckden and Brampton. The ground-stage of the tower at St. Ives has also a stone vault, and there is a restored vault in the tower at Conington ; the vaulted bell-chamber at Bury is said to have supported a beacon. At Great Staughton a projecting bay in the N. chapel has a panelled vault of early 16th-century date.

There are many good timber roofs in the county, but nearly all are of the low-pitched type and there does not appear to be a single example of the hammer-beam truss. The richest roof is to be found at St. Neots, where there is a profusion of carving including a remarkable series of beasts. The eastern bay of the nave-roof at Hemingford Abbots is painted and inscribed. Carved angels and other figures occur on roofs at Ellington, Offord Cluny, Alconbury, Fen Stanton, Kimbolton, Tilbrook, etc. All these roofs are of 15th or early 16th-century date, and indeed roofs of an earlier date are very uncommon ; there is, however, a late 14th-century roof at Somersham, and remains of an early 14th-century roof, re-used, at Great Gidding. The stone corbels supporting the roof-trusses in the naves at Bluntisham and Somersham are carved with figures of unusual excellence. Roofs of the first half of the 17th century survive at Leighton Bromswold and Easton.

Monastic and Collegiate Buildings.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Huntingdonshire contained the Benedictine Abbey of Ramsey, and priories of the same Order, at St. Ives and St. Neots, a Cistercian Abbey at Sawtry, Augustinian priories at Huntingdon and Stonely, a Benedictine nunnery at Hinchingbrooke, and a house of Austin Friars at Huntingdon. The remains of all these buildings are insignificant ; the rich abbey at Ramsey is represented by remains of the Gatehouse and probably of the Lady Chapel ; the lay-out of the abbey at Sawtry can be traced, but there are no structural remains ; some portions of the nunnery at Hinchingbrooke are probably incorporated in the later house ; and of the rest only a few fragmentary remains survive.

The parish church at Ramsey was perhaps built as a guest-house or hospital connected with the abbey, and at Huntingdon part of the 12th-century hall of another hospital has survived.

Post-Reformation collegiate building is represented only by the school-house at Godmanchester.

Secular Buildings.

The earliest secular building in the county is the mid 12th-century stone-built Hall-block at Hemingford Grey Manor House. It is an important example of a scanty class, more commonly represented in towns. Later mediaeval building is uncommon, there being no examples of 13th or 14th-century houses, and but few of the 15th and first half of the 16th century. The surviving buildings of this age are all timber-framed except the gatehouse and undercroft at Elton Hall and the fragmentary remains at Kimbolton Castle which are of stone, and at Buckden Palace which are of brick. A series of houses of considerable interest begins in the middle of the 16th century and includes the converted monastic buildings at Hinchingbrooke and Ramsey, Stibbington Hall, Toseland Hall, Leighton Bromswold Castle and Upwood Manor House. Late 17th and early 18th-century building is best represented at Kimbolton Castle, at Huntingdon (Walden House, Ferrar's House and Cowper House), and Hemingford Grey Rectory.

Godmanchester contains a good series of timber-framed houses, many of them dated, and extending from the later part of the 16th century to 1714.

Huntingdonshire possesses a good series of bridges, of which the earliest is perhaps the fine structure at Huntingdon, dating mainly from *c.*1300. The bridge at St. Ives retains its 15th-century chapel standing on the middle pier, and the bridge at St. Neots has a central arch of wide span. All these bridges cross the great Ouse. Wansford Bridge, in the northern part of the county, spans the Nene, and crossing minor streams are bridges at Alconbury, Spaldwick, Hinchingbrooke, Wistow and elsewhere.

The Barns of the county include besides the usual timber-framed structures, a number of large brick or stone barns, including the remains of one at Stanground, of 14th-century date.

Military architecture is represented in the county only by the Gatehouse at Elton and this is an example of late 15th-century castellated architecture built more to accord with tradition than to serve any useful military purpose.

Condition.

1. *Prehistoric and Roman.*—The ramparts at Chesterton have been much reduced by ploughing and several of the mounds have suffered from the same cause.

2. *Mediaeval Churches, etc.*—Of the ninety-five churches of ancient foundation, in the county, six have been largely or entirely rebuilt, and the rest are, with very few exceptions, in a state of good structural repair.

About 10 per cent. of the secular buildings are in a poor or bad condition, but most of these are of little importance. The larger houses are nearly all in good condition and the same may be said of the bridges except that at St. Ives, where some of the piers show signs of subsidence.

The castle at Huntingdon has been divided by a railway-cutting, but the two 17th-century forts at Stanground and Bluntisham have been but little damaged by time or by the hand of man.

Fittings.

Altars : There is a mediaeval altar-slab at Old Hurst and doubtful examples at Kings Ripton and Catworth.

Bells: There are apparently some forty-eight pre-Reformation bells still remaining in the county, but of these some of the later ones assigned to the founders Newcombe and Watts, are of rather doubtful date. The earliest bell is probably that at Sawtry, which may date from the early part of the 14th century ; the first at Water Newton and the first at Bury are also of the 14th century, and have been attributed to the Ruffords. There are also four or more bells probably from the foundry of William Dawe, who flourished 1381–1418. The post-Reformation bells need not here be particularised, but mention must be made of the foundry of William Haulsey, established within the county, at St. Ives, between 1617 and 1629. He was responsible for the casting of eleven bells still existing in Huntingdonshire.

Brasses : The county contains comparatively few brasses of interest ; the earliest is to a civilian and his wife, *c.*1400, now covered by the organ at Tilbrook, another important example is to a member of the Moyne family, 1404, and his wife, at Sawtry ; the male figure is in armour. There is another figure in armour, engraved *c.* 1440, at Offord Darcy and a figure of William Taylard, 1505, and his wife, at Diddington, may also be mentioned. Also at Offord Darcy is a kneeling figure of William Taylard, Doctor of Laws, *c.* 1530, in his academic robes.

There are a fair number of 14th-century indents of brasses with inscriptions in separate Lombardic letters ; of these the most important are those at Fen Stanton and Great Gransden.

Chests : There are mediaeval 'dug-out' chests at Somersham and Wistow. The later chests are not of great interest, but those at St. Neots, Easton, St. Mary Huntingdon, Great Gidding, Sawtry and St. Ives are worth mention ; the last named is dated 1703. The chest at Sawtry has remains of painted decoration.

Communion Tables and Rails : Handsome examples of Jacobean and later Communion tables remain in the county ; of these the richest are at Alconbury, St. Neots and Catworth, the last mentioned being dated 1634. Good tables of simpler design remain at Bythorn, Holme, Abbots Ripton, Upton, Winwick and Wyton. Communion rails of the Laudian period and of unusual and interesting form remain at Great Gidding and there are others of some note at Denton and Great Staughton.

Doors : The doors at Great Paxton, Wistow and Wyton, have 13th or 14th-century ornamental ironwork, and there are remains of similar work at Easton. Doors with traceried panelling remain at Brampton, Long Stow, Kimbolton, etc.

Fireplaces and Overmantels : Domestic fittings of this class are generally undistinguished. There are remains of a 12th-century stone fireplace in the Manor House at Hemingford Grey, but apart from this there is nothing of earlier date than the end of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century. The wide fireplace in the Lion Hotel, Buckden, has a carved lintel of *c.* 1500. There are Elizabethan or Jacobean overmantels of carved oak at Hinchingbrooke (dated 1580), Buckden Manor House and Huntingdon (28). A fireplace at St. Neots (7) has a plaster panel above it with *amorini.*

Fonts : None of the fonts of the county are of very early date. Late 12th or early 13th-century examples of some distinction are to be found at Stibbington, Upton, Kings Ripton and Warboys ; the two latter have square bowls with carved foliage-decoration, and both have been partly restored. The best fonts of later 13th and 14th-century work are at St. Ives, Stanground, Woodstone and Old Hurst. There are 15th-century fonts of some interest at Bluntisham, Little Stukeley, Little Raveley and Brampton, and a curious 16th-century example at Fletton. At Little Gidding there is a 17th-century font of brass.

Glass : There is little ancient painted glass of importance ; the most complete example being the window at Wistow showing the Annunciation and Resurrection. The earliest glass of importance is probably that at Wood Walton which includes late 13th or early 14th-century figures of St. Katherine and St. Lawrence. There is fairly good tabernacle-work with small figures at Buckden and Upwood, as well as figures of seraphim at Catworth and a single figure at Kimbolton. Heraldic glass is poorly represented, though there are 14th-century shields at Covington and Stanground and later heraldry at Great Gransden and Sawtry. The only other glass that need be mentioned is the miscellaneous collection at Diddington, some good borders at Bury, and glass of a variety of types at Keyston, including a lion of St. Mark.

Lecterns : The remarkable 14th-century oak lectern at Bury is one of the most interesting fittings in the county. There is a much restored 15th-century lectern at Ramsey, and an early 17th-century example at Keyston, both of oak. A brass ' eagle-lectern ' of the 17th century survives at Little Gidding.

Monuments : There are fifteen mediaeval effigies in the county in a whole or fragmentary condition. The military effigies consist of the shattered examples at Hinchingbrooke and Orton Longueville and the curious late 13th or early 14th-century figure at Conington in a Franciscan habit. There are figures of priests at Morborne, Stibbington and probably at Southoe, the last a partial figure only, cut on a coffin-lid ; the upper part of another figure of a priest survives at Grafham and at Gaynes Hall, Great Staughton, is the upper part of an effigy of an abbot under a small canopy ; fragments of yet another effigy of a priest survive at Yaxley. The finest effigy of a civilian is that preserved at Ramsey Abbey, and there are others at Offord Darcy (with wife) and at Water Newton. A defaced effigy forms part of the coping of the Quay at St. Ives. The only wooden effigy is the 'cadaver' at Keyston. Other mediaeval monuments, of interest, include a late 12th-century cross at Fletton, a heart-burial of *c.* 1300 at Yaxley, a good 14th-century tomb-recess at Abbotsley, an altar-tomb at Diddington and an altar-tomb in the churchyard at Buckden. Renaissance monuments are poorly represented in the county, there is, however, a good series at Conington, mostly erected by Sir Robert Cotton to the memory of his ancestors. Monuments with figures of judges remain at Great Staughton and Tetworth and there are other 16th and 17th-century monuments of interest at Chesterton, Kimbolton, Leighton Bromswold, Orton Longueville, Great Staughton and Upwood. At Elton is a slab with an incised figure in armour of 1600–1.

Paintings: Remains of mediaeval figure-subjects are comparatively numerous. There are 'Dooms' at Broughton and Haddon and faint traces of a third at Ellington. Figures of St. Christopher occur at Orton Longueville, Molesworth, Hamerton and Hemingford Abbots, but the two latter are almost completely defaced; the figure at Molesworth is set in a large panel and has a corresponding painting of St. Anthony on the opposite wall. At Yaxley is a painted series of events after the Resurrection. Other figure-subjects are to be found at Glatton, Hamerton, Old Weston, Ramsey, and Conington. All the above are of 14th, 15th or early 16th-century date. There is some 13th-century painted decoration at Alconbury and Godmanchester. The screens at Bluntisham, Kimbolton and Tilbrook have painted figures of saints. At Yaxley the W. end of the nave has an elaborate scheme of painted decoration of early 17th-century date. There is little painted decoration in secular buildings, but a 'royal arms' survives at Godmanchester (60) and some conventional decoration at St. Neots (3) and Yaxley (10), all of late 16th or 17th-century date.

Piscinae: The earliest piscinae of interest date from the 13th century, and of this period there are good examples at St. Ives and Leighton Bromswold. Those at Catworth, Morborne and Holywell may also be mentioned. Piscinae with good detail of *c.* 1300 survive at Yaxley, Buckden and Stanground, and there are 14th-century examples at Brampton and Tilbrook. The best later examples are at Great Gransden and Conington.

Plate: The mediaeval plate of the county consists of two patens, at Farcet and Long Stow respectively, the latter with the date-letter for 1491, a portion of a base metal coffin-chalice at Stanground and the fine repoussé dish at Upwood; this last is of Spanish origin, and the decoration of beasts and foliage is similar to several specimens in the Victoria and Albert Museum, S. Kensington. There are thirty-one Elizabethan cups in the county, the earliest being those at Godmanchester of 1559, and Abbotsley, 1564; fourteen date from the years 1568–9. The Kimbolton cup is perhaps of foreign workmanship, and has an elaborately engraved scene from the book of Bel and the Dragon. There is a curious secular bowl of 1630 (?) at Woodstone and a very handsome repoussé dish at Kimbolton. The cup (1614) at Bythorn is also noteworthy.

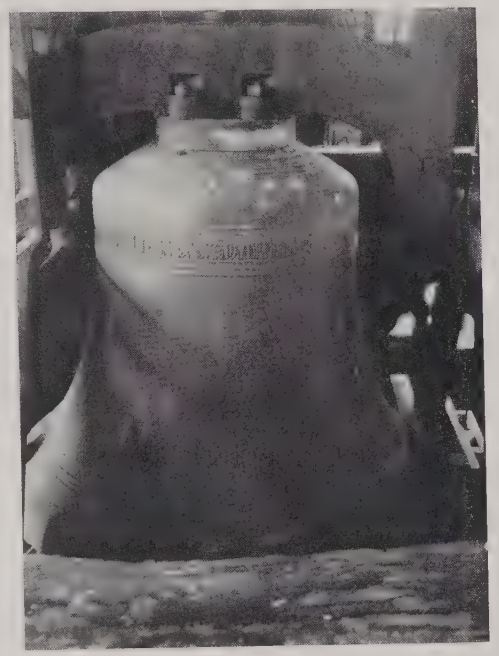
Pulpits: There are mediaeval pulpits at Fen Stanton and Catworth, the former with enriched 'linen-fold' panelling; the stems of two more survive at Yaxley and St. Ives. Late 16th and early 17th-century pulpits are best represented at Farcet, Buckden, Great Gransden, Orton Waterville, St. Ives, Yaxley, Leighton Bromswold and Caldecote; those at Farcet (1612), Yaxley (1631) and Caldecote (1646) are dated, but the pulpit at Farcet is made up with earlier work. The pulpit at Orton Waterville is a particularly rich example of late 16th-century work, and is said to have come from a church or college-chapel at Cambridge. Leighton Bromswold is remarkable as having two contemporary pulpits, differing slightly in design and placed on either side of the chancel-arch; they both retain their sounding-boards. At Eynesbury there is a good late 17th-century pulpit.

Rainwater-Heads and Pipes: The county contains some good examples of this form of leadwork, notably at Kimbolton Castle, Hinchingbrooke, Leighton Bromswold Church and Great Staughton Church. The examples at the two first named places have heraldic enrichments, while the leadwork at Leighton Bromswold has painted decoration. All these examples date from the 17th century, those at the churches being dated 1632–4 and 1656 respectively.

GLATTON.
(2nd) by Watts, Leicester, dated 1595.

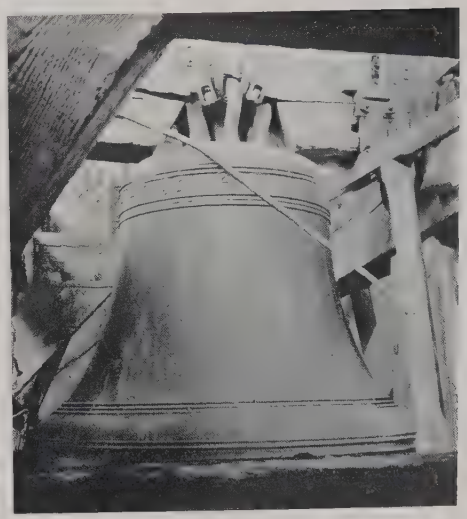
GREAT STAUGHTON.
(5th) by Watts, dated 1600.

GREAT STAUGHTON.
(4th) by William Dawe, *c.* 1400.



KIMBOLTON.
(5th) by Watts, Leicester, dated 1634.

LONG STOW.
By Henry Jordan, 15th-century.

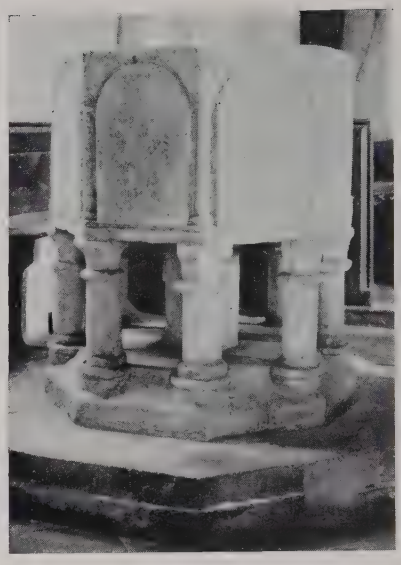


EASTON.
(4th) by R. Newcombe, Leicester, *c.* 1560–80.

FONTS.

OLD WESTON.
Probably 14th-century, modern stem and base.

COVINGTON.
12th-century.



STIBBINGTON.
Late 12th or early 13th-century.

UPTON.
Late 12th-century bowl, 13th-century stem.

KINGS RIPTON.
Late 12th-century.

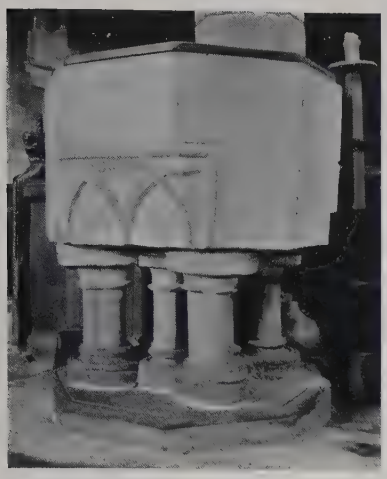
WARBOYS.
Early 13th-century.

WINWICK.
Early 13th-century, bowl recut.

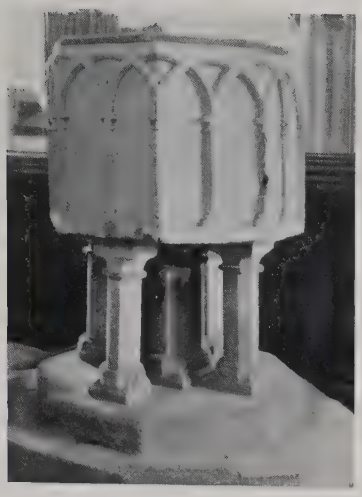
GREAT STUKELEY.
13th-century.

WOODSTONE.
Late 13th-century.

FONTS.



STANGROUND.
c. 1300.



ST. IVES.
13th-century.

OLD HURST.
Late 13th-century.

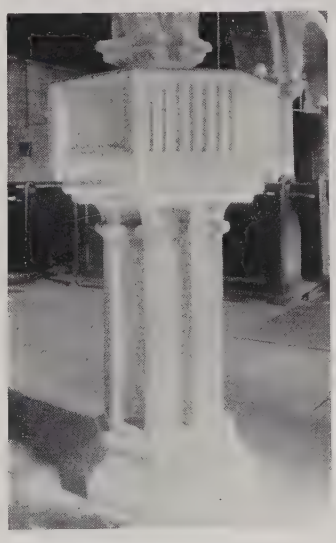
BLUNTISHAM.
c. 1500.

LITTLE STUKELEY.
15th-century.

BRAMPTON.
Late 14th or early 15th-century.

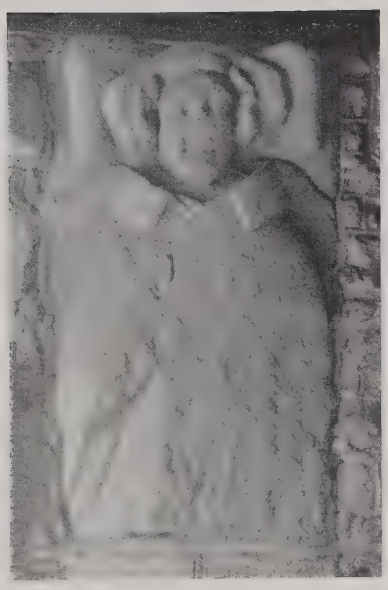
ORTON LONGUEVILLE.
15th-century.

LITTLE RAVELEY.
15th-century.

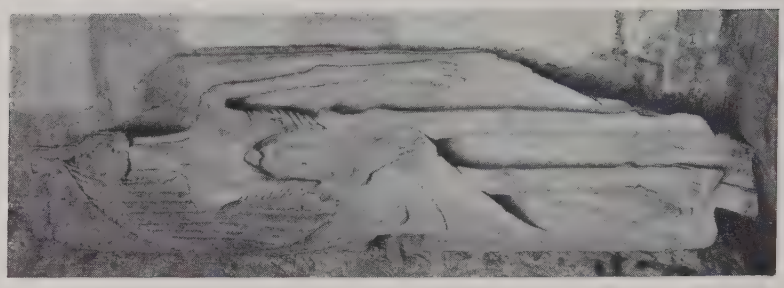


FLETTON.
Late 16th-century.

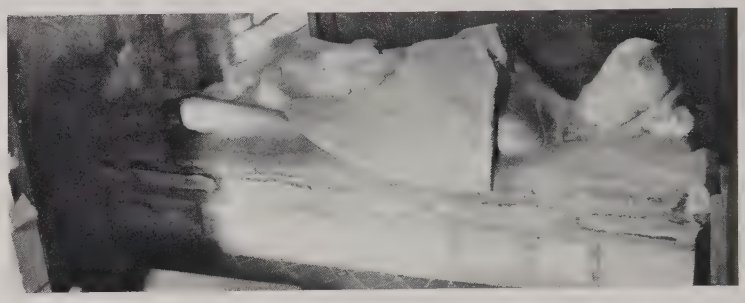
WOOD AND STONE EFFIGIES.



GRAFHAM CHURCH.
Effigy of Priest, in S. Porch,
early 14th-century.



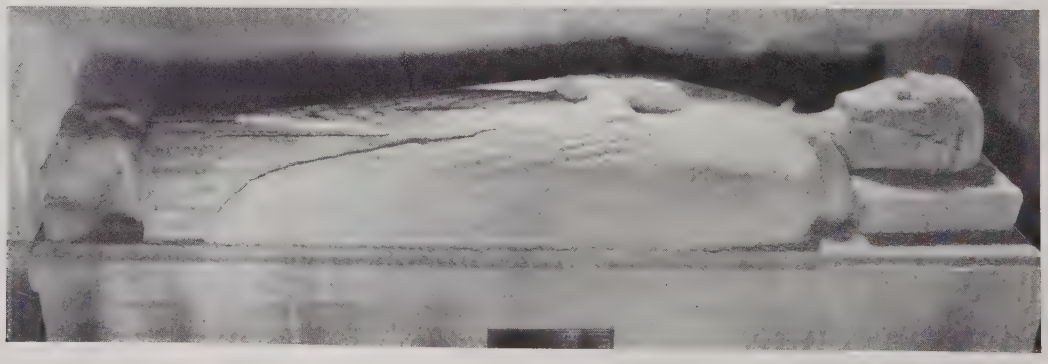
KEYSTON CHURCH.
Oak Cadaver, late 15th or early 16th-century.



ORTON LONGUEVILLE CHURCH.
Effigy of Knight, in N. Chapel, *c.* 1280.

OFFORD DARCY CHURCH.
Slab with effigies, in N. Aisle, mid to
late 14th-century.

MORBORNE CHURCH.
Effigy of Priest, in S. Aisle, 13th-century.



MORBORNE CHURCH.
Effigy of Priest, in S. Aisle, 13th-century. (Side view).

Screens : Two 14th-century screens remain in the county at Brampton and Offord Darcy, but the latter retains only the upper part. The best 15th and early 16th-century screens are at Abbotsley, Catworth, Glatton, Kimbolton, St. Neots, Tilbrook, Wistow, Great Paxton, Spaldwick and Yaxley. Of these the rood-screen at Tilbrook is the only one in the county retaining its loft. The screen at Yaxley is of the East Anglian type and one of the screens at St. Neots has carved decoration of unusual character, resembling that on the stalls in Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster. Three screens in the county, at Bluntisham, Kimbolton and Tilbrook, have painted figures of saints. There is a low chancel-screen of early 17th-century date at Leighton Bromswold, with turned balusters.

Sedilia : Few of the sedilia call for special notice, but there is a 13th-century example of some interest at Somersham and good ranges of *c.* 1300 in the N. chapel at Yaxley, Water Newton, and at Buckden, a 14th-century example at Elton and a somewhat elaborate early 16th-century recess with a canopy at Conington. Mention may also be made of the late 13th-century stone seats with arms at Farcet, Stanground and Houghton.

Staircases : The large houses of the county have almost all had their staircases either renewed or replaced. There are, however, remains of the rich dado-panelling of the late 17th-century staircase at Hinchingbrooke, and, at Kimbolton Castle, the adjuncts of the great staircase remain, though the wrought-iron balustrade appears to have been renewed. Of staircases in the smaller houses there are good examples of late 16th and early 17th-century work with symmetrically-turned balusters at Stibbington Hall, Hilton Hall, Toseland Hall, Manor Farm, Old Hurst, and the Manor House, Warboys. Other good staircases of rather later date survive at Offord Darcy Manor House, Yaxley (3), Buckden (7), and the Haycock, Sibson-cum-Stibbington (4). There are early 18th-century staircases at Ferrar's House, Huntingdon, and the Manor, Fen Stanton.

Stalls and Seating : There are 15th or early 16th-century stalls in the chancels at Godmanchester, St. Neots, and Yaxley, the two former with elbow-rests and misericords. The misericords, elbows and desk-ends at Godmanchester, have an interesting series of carvings. The stalls at St. Neots also have carving of poorer quality ; those at Yaxley are in the form of benches and have been extensively restored. The finest seating in the county is at Eynesbury, where there is a richly carved series of early 16th-century pews. Other seating of interest survives at Great Gransden, Glatton and Diddington and there are early 17th-century stalls at Leighton Bromswold.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

LIST OF HUNDREDS AND PARISHES.

HURSTINGSTONE.

Abbots Ripton
Bluntisham-cum-Earith
Broughton
Bury
Colne
Hartford
Holywell-cum-Needingworth
Houghton
Huntingdon
Hurst, Old
Kings Ripton
Pidley-cum-Fenton
Ramsey
Raveley, Great
Raveley, Little
St. Ives
Somersham
Stukeley, Great
Stukeley, Little
Upwood
Warboys
Wistow
Woodhurst
Wyton

LEIGHTONSTONE.

Alconbury
Alconbury Weston
Barham
Brampton
Brington
Buckworth
Bythorn
Catworth
Coppingford
Covington
Easton
Ellington
Gidding, Great
Gidding, Little
Grafham
Hamerton
Keyston
Kimbolton
Leighton Bromswold
Molesworth
Spaldwick
Steeple Gidding
Stow, Long
Upton
Weston, Old
Winwick
Woolley

HUNTINGDON BOROUGH.

NORMAN CROSS.

Alwalton
Caldecote
Chesterton
Conington
Denton
Elton
Farcet
Fletton
Folksworth
Glatton
Haddon
Holme
Morborne
Orton Longueville
Orton Waterville
Sawtry
Sawtry Judith
Sibson-cum-Stibbington
Stanground
Stilton
Washingley
Water Newton
Woodstone
Wood Walton
Yaxley

TOSELAND.

Abbotsley
Buckden
Diddington
Eynesbury
Eynesbury Hardwicke
Fen Stanton
Godmanchester
Gransden, Great
Hail Weston
Hemmingford Abbots
Hemmingford Grey
Hilton
Midloe
Offord Cluny
Offord D'Arcy
Paxton, Great
Paxton, Little
St. Neots
St. Neots, Rural
Southoe
Staughton, Great
Tetworth
Toseland
Waresley
Yelling

STODDEN. (Bedfordshire.)

Tilbrook

HVNTINGDONSHIRE
Map shewing division of County into Hundreds
Northamptonshire
Stibbington
River Nene
Water Newton
Stanground
Alwalton
Orton Longueville
Farcet
Elton
Haddon
Yaxley
NORMAN CROSS
Caldecote
Holme
Glatton
Conington
Sawtry
Gt. Gidding
Wood Walton
Winwick
Coppingford
Upton
Abbots Ripton
HURSTINGSTONE
Broughton
Old Hurst
Somersham
Old Uleston
Bythorn
Leighton Bromswold
Buckworth
Alconbury
Little Stukeley
Woodhurst
Colne
Keyston
LEIGHTONSTONE
Bluntisham
Earth
Catworth
Spaldwick
Ellington
Huntingdon
Wyton
Houghton
River Ouse
Easton
Long Stow
Covington
Brampton
Hemingford Abbots
St Ives
Holywell
Godmanchester
Tilbrook
Grafham
Fen Stanton
In Hundred of STODDEN (Beds.)
Kimbolton
Buckden
Offord Cluney
Hilton
TOSELAND
Gt. Staughton
River Ouse
Gt. Paxton
Toseland
Yelling
St Neots
Eynesbury
Cambridgeshire
Bedfordshire
Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
Gt. Gransden
Abbotsley
Waresley
Jelwaths
Ramsey
Upwood
Gt. Raveley
Warboys
Cambridgeshire

AN INVENTORY OF THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

ACCREDITED TO A DATE ANTERIOR TO 1714,

Arranged by Parishes.

(Unless otherwise stated, the dimensions given in the Inventory are internal. Monuments with titles printed in italics are covered by an introductory sentence to which reference should be made. The key-plans of those churches which are not illustrated by historically hatched plans are drawn to a uniform scale of 48 ft. to the inch, with the monumental portions shown in solid black.)

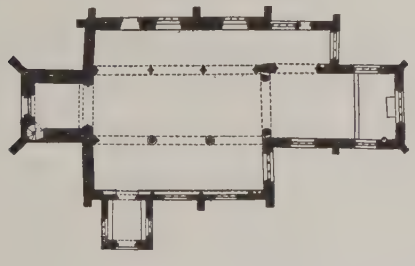
1. ABBOTS RIPTON (C.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XIII S.E., [b]XIV S.W., [c]XVIII N.W.)

Abbots Ripton is a parish and village 4 m. N. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW stands on the W. side of the village. The walls generally are of stone and pebble-rubble with some freestone ; the dressings are of Barnack stone ; the roofs are covered with lead and tiles. The *Nave* was built in the 13th century and probably about the middle of the same century the *South Aisle* was added and the *South Porch* built. The narrow width and thick outer wall of the *North Aisle* may indicate that it is of earlier date than the details, which are all of the 15th century. Late in the 15th or early in the 16th century, the *Chancel* was rebuilt, the chancel-arch widened, the *North Chapel* added and the N. arcade of the nave rebuilt ; it was probably intended to rebuild also the S. arcade, but only the W. respond was actually reconstructed. The clearstorey of the nave is of the same period. The *West Tower* was added or rebuilt rather later in the 16th century. The church was restored in 1858 and 1868.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31 ft. by 16 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is an early 16th-century arch, four-centred and of two moulded orders, the outer continous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases ; the W. base and part of the shaft have been cut away ; there is a moulded label on each face of the arch springing from attached shafts ; further E. is an early 16th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label ; the external reveals are casement-moulded. In the S. wall are two similar windows. The chancel-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders dying on to plain splayed responds ; some voussoirs of the arch are probably of the 13th century ; the arch as a whole was probably rebuilt in the 15th or early in the 16th century ; flanking the chancel-arch are two squints, that on the N. with a four-centred head on the W. and a two-centred head on the E. face ; the southern squint has a four-centred head, on the E. face, and is now blocked. In the E. face of the gable above the chancel-arch is an arched recess perhaps for a sanctus-bell.

The *North Chapel* (15 ft. by 8½ ft.) has an early 16th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and casement-moulded external reveals. In the N. wall is a window similar to that in the N. wall of the chancel ; further E. is a doorway of similar date and with splayed jambs and four-centred arch.

The *Nave* (41¼ ft. by 15 ft.) has an early 16th-century N. arcade of three bays with two-centred arches ; the details are similar to those of the N. arch in the chancel, the piers being formed of two responds set back to back ; on the N. face the small shafts are carried up the wall for some four feet, probably to take roof-corbels. The face of the E. respond is partly cut square and a shaft brought out below the cutting to form a pedestal for an image ; it is now defaced. The mid 13th-century S. arcade, perhaps rebuilt in the 16th century, is of three bays with two-centred arches of one splayed and moulded order ; the cylindrical columns have moulded capitals and ' hold-water ' bases ; the E. arch dies on to the wall ; the W. respond is similar in date and detail to the responds

of the N. arcade. The early 16th-century clear-storey has on each side three windows each of two trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with casement-moulded external reveals.

The *North Aisle* (8¾ ft. wide) is undivided from the N. chapel. In the N. wall are two 15th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and carved beast or grotesque stops; the 15th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch with a moulded label.

The *South Aisle* (11¼ ft. wide) has an E. window similar in date and detail to the E. window of the N. chapel. The S. wall has a 13th-century wall-arcade of three bays, extending for most of its length; the arches are of one plain order and the responds and intermediate piers have chamfered angles and trefoiled stops at the springing-level and hollow-chamfered imposts on the reveals; each recess has a stone bench; the two eastern bays of the arcade each enclose a window, the eastern modern and the second similar to those in the N. aisle but with modern mullions and tracery; the S. doorway is probably of the 13th century, perhaps subsequently rebuilt; it has chamfered jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label.

The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of early 16th-century date and of three stages with an embattled parapet and plain pinnacles at the angles. The two-centred tower-arch is of two orders, the outer hollow-chamfered and continuous and the inner chamfered and springing from attached shafts with crudely moulded capitals and bases. The splay of the stair-turret, in the S.W. angle, is carried on a segmental arch. The W. window is of three four-centred lights with uncusped vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the W. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label; it is now blocked. The second stage has in the N. wall a single four-centred light; on the S. wall is a clock-face. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two four-centred and transomed lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The *South Porch* has an early 13th-century outer archway, two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the outer order of the jambs has free shafts with moulded capitals and bases, the abaci being continued round the inner order of the jambs. The side walls have each a 15th-century window of two four-centred lights in a four-centred head with a modern mullion.

The *Roof* of the chancel is of early 16th-century date and of two bays; it is flat-pitched and has four-centred arched trusses with traceried spandrels; at the foot of each wall-post is a standing figure; the figures include men and women but their attributes are not sufficient for identification; the main timbers are moulded; at the base of the intermediate principals are carved figures. The late 15th- or early 16th-century roof of the nave is of three bays, with moulded main timbers; the trusses have traceried spandrels and a carved foliated boss (one modern) in the middle of each. The early 16th-century roof of the N. chapel is of pent form with chamfered principals, wall-posts and curved braces.

Fittings—*Bells:* three; 1st by William Dawe, *c.* 1400, inscribed "Non venit ad veniam qui nescit amare Mariam"; 2nd by Tobias Norris, 1671. *Bracket:* In N. chapel—in N.E. angle, plain shaped bracket of stone. *Brass:* In N. chapel—on S. wall, to Thomas Cowche, 1641–2, inscription only. *Communion Table:* (Plate 151) In N. chapel—of oak with turned legs, enriched upper rails with scrolled brackets, late 16th- or early 17th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl with quatrefoiled panel in each face and moulded under-edge, plain stem and splayed base, 15th-century. *Glass:* In N. aisle—in westermost window, collection of fragments including crowned M., fragments of tabernacle-work and borders and quarries with rose in middle, 15th-century. *Monument* and *Floor-slab.* Monument: In N. chapel—on N. wall, to Charles Trimnell, rector of the parish, 1702, and Mary his wife, 1684, plain grey marble tablet. Floor-slab: Now used as step to N. doorway of N. chapel, to C.T. (Charles Trimnell), 1702. *Piscinae:* In chancel—splayed recess with two-centred head and round bowl, date uncertain, partly restored. In N. chapel—in S. wall, plain square recess with corbelled shelf and remains of drain, date uncertain. In S. aisle—in S. wall, recess with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head with lobes to cusp-points, round drain, 13th-century, restored.

Condition—Fairly good, tower out of perpendicular, but no signs of recent movement.

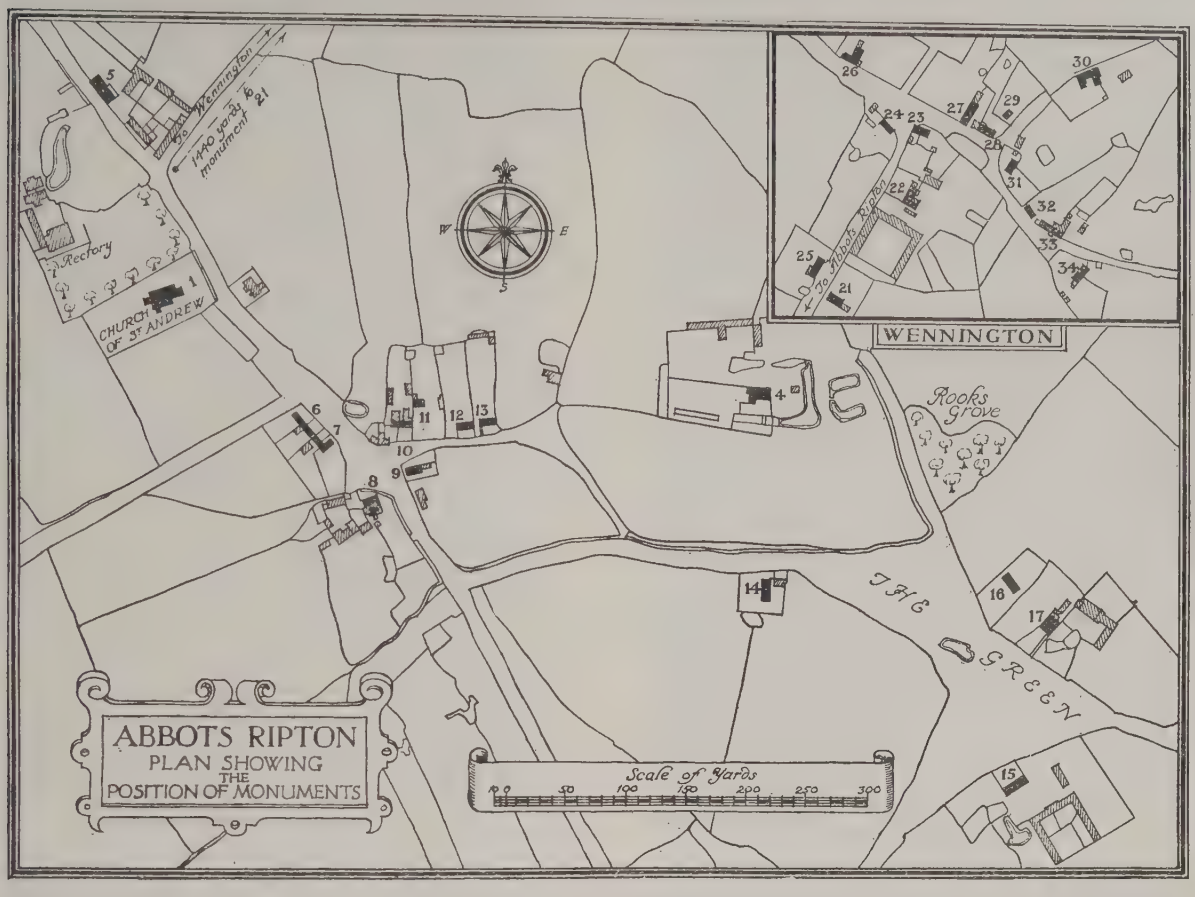
Secular :—

HOMESTEAD MOATS :—

[a](2). W. of Heath Farm, nearly 1¼ m. W N.W. of the church.

[c](3). At Bellamy's Grove, about 1 m. S.E. of the church.

[b](4). MOAT FARM, house and moat, about ¼ m. E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are covered with tiles and slates. It was built in the later half of the 16th century on a T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the W. end and has an 18th-century or modern addition on the N. side. On the W. side there is an original chimney-stack with offsets. Built into the front of the house is a mediaeval stone gargoyle. Inside the building the S. room in the cross-wing has exposed timber-framing, a heavy central post and exposed ceiling-beams. The E. room of the main block has four refixed Composite pilasters of oak and four panels carved with swags; the fireplace-recess is fitted



with late 16th- or early 17th-century carved panels. The early 18th-century staircase has close strings, square newels and some turned balusters.

The *Moat* formerly surrounded the house.

Condition—Of house, good.

Monuments (5–34).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered. The roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have exposed ceiling-beams and original chimney-stacks.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[b](5). *House,* on the N.E. side of the road, 160 yards N. of the church, was built probably early in the 18th century and has a cross-wing at each end.

[b](6). *Cottage,* two tenements, on the S.W. side of the road, 130 yards S.E. of the church, was built probably early in the 18th century.

[b](7). *House,* two tenements, S. of (6), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.W. and N.E. Some of the timber-framing is exposed on the S.E. side.

[b](8). *House,* 50 yards S.E. of (7), has later additions on the S. side.

[b](9). *Cottage,* 40 yards N.E. of (8).

[b](10). *Three Horse Shoes Inn,* 200 yards S.E. of the church.

[b](11). *Cottage,* 10 yards N.E. of (10).

[b](12). *Cottage,* 40 yards E. of (10).

[b](13). *Cottage,* 10 yards E. of (12).

[b](14). *Cottage* (Plate 163), on the S. side of the road, 530 yards E.S.E. of the church, was built probably late in the 16th century. The timber-framing is exposed in front.

[b](15). *Green Farm* (Plate 163), house, 250 yards S.E. of (14), has exposed timber-framing.

[b](16). *Cottage,* 200 yards E. of (14).

[b](17). *Cottage,* 40 yards S.E. of (16), was built probably early in the 18th century.

[b](18). *Cottage,* 200 yards E. of (17).

[b](19). *Hall Farm,* house, ¾ m. E. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S.E. and N.E.; there is a modern addition on the S.W.

[a](20). *Shooter's Green Farm*, house, about 1½ m. N.W. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.W. and N.E.

Wennington :—

[b](21). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the road, 1,540 yards N.N.E. of the church.

[b](22). *House*, 100 yards N.N.E. of (21).

[b](23). *Cottage*, at cross-roads, 40 yards N. of (22).

[b](24). *Cottage*, opposite and 20 yards W. of (23).

[b](25). *Cottage*, two tenements, nearly opposite and 25 yards N.W. of (21).

[b](26). *Cottages* (Plate 73), block of three tenements, on the N. side of the road, 50 yards N.N.W. of (24).

[b](27). *Cottage*, two tenements, 100 yards E.S.E. of (26).

[b](28). *Cottage*, E.S.E. of (27).

[b](29). *Cottage*, N.E. of (28).

[b](30). *Farmhouse*, 60 yards N.E. of (29), was built probably late in the 16th century on a half H-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. At the end of the S.E. wing is a large chimney-stack of ashlar with a cross-shaped shaft of brick, set diagonally.

[b](31). *Cottage*, 30 yards S.E. of (28).

[b](32). *Cottage*, 30 yards S.E. of (31), was built probably early in the 18th century.

[b](33). *Royal Oak Inn* and cottage, E.S.E. of (32).

[b](34). *Cottage*, 40 yards S.E. of (33).

Unclassified :—

[c](35). Mound, on the N.E. side of the St. Ives road, 1,600 yards E.S.E. of the church, is of roughly rectangular form with rounded angles. It is about 60 ft. by 54 ft. and 4 ft. high. The mound is said, locally, to be of recent origin.

Condition—Fairly good.

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2. ABBOTSLEY (C.f.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXVIII N.W.)

Abbotsley is a small parish and village 3½ m. S.E. of St. Neots. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Margaret stands in the village. The walls are of pebble-rubble with dressings of Barnack, Ketton, ironstone and clunch; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The earliest part of the existing building is the mid 13th-century chancel-arch. About 1300–10 the S. arcade of the *Nave* was built and the *South Aisle* added, and *c.* 1330 the N. arcade was built and the *North Aisle* added; late in the same century the *West Tower* was built outside the W. end of the church, the nave was then extended to meet it and the clearstorey added. The church was restored in 1854 and again in 1861 when the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *North Vestry* and *North Porch* added. The tower was restored in 1884.

Among the fittings the 14th-century tomb-recess is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* is modern except for the mid 13th-century chancel-arch which is two-centred and of two chamfered orders interrupted by recut moulded imposts; the inner order has moulded bases.

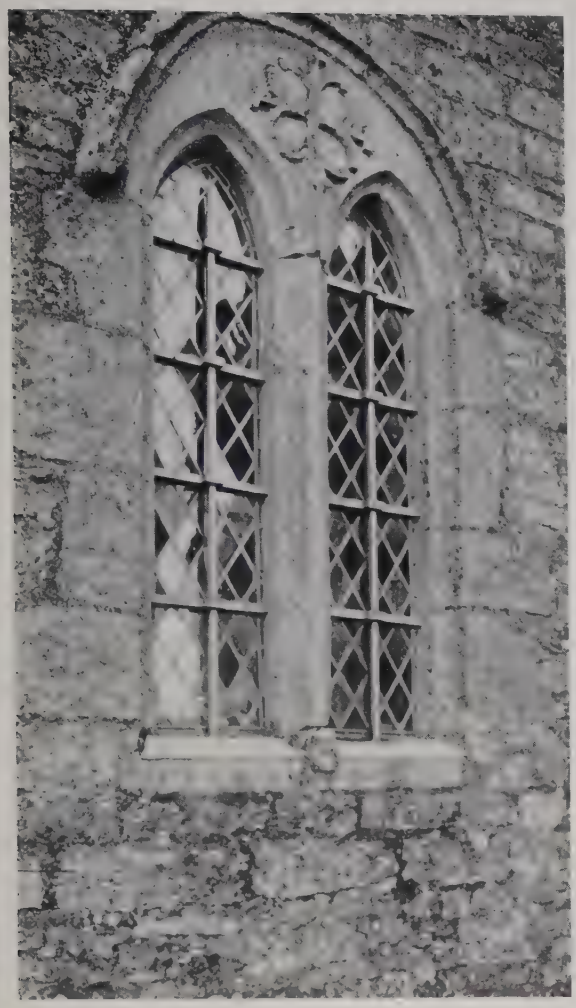
The *Nave* (50¾ ft. by 18½ ft.) has a N. arcade of clunch, of *c.* 1330, and of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the columns are of quatrefoiled plan, with small rolls in the angles, and have moulded capitals and bases; the responds have attached half-columns. The S. arcade, of *c.* 1300–10, is also of clunch and of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals and bases. The late 14th-century clearstorey has on each side five windows, each of two trefoiled lights in a square head, all partly restored; the fourth window on the N. is modern and differs in design from the rest; there is a straight joint on each side of the clearstorey above the western termination of the aisles, showing that the joining up to the tower is of slightly later date than the rest of the work.

The *North Aisle* (11¾ ft. wide) has a 15th-century E. window of three trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. In the N. wall are two partly restored early 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the N. doorway is modern. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall.

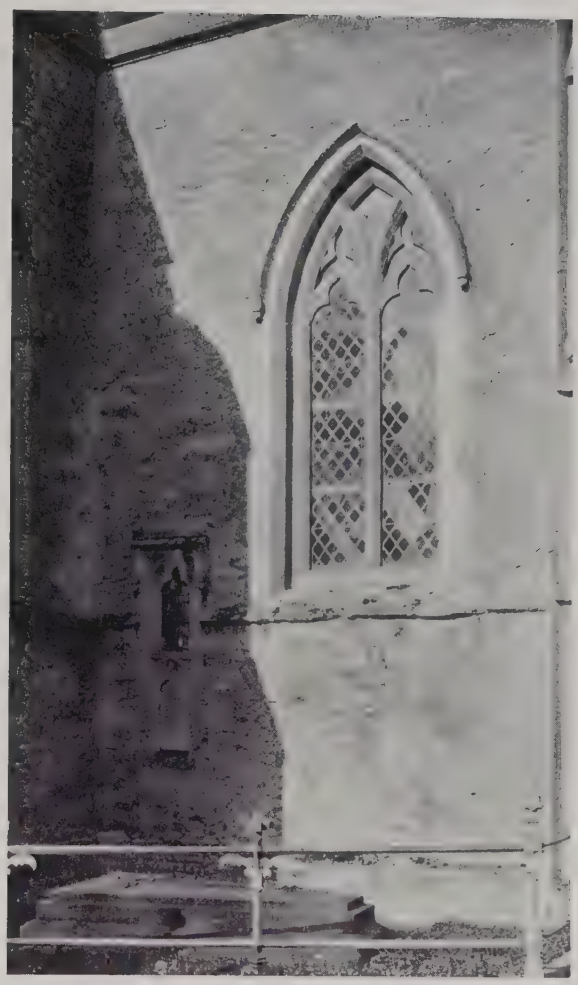
The *South Aisle* (11¾ ft. wide) has a late 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. In the S. wall are two modern windows and between them is the 14th-century S. doorway with jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders; the jambs have alternate courses of Barnack and ironstone; the label has been cut back. In the W. wall is a modern window set within a larger 15th-century opening with a four-centred head. In the N. wall, E. of the arcade is an early 16th-century doorway to the rood-loft, with double chamfered jambs and four-centred head.

The *West Tower* (about 11½ ft. square) is of late 14th-century date (Plate 14) and of three stages with a moulded plinth and embattled parapet with four gargoyles; at the angles are late 16th-century octagonal pedestals supporting carved figures of

DETAILS OF WINDOWS.



HADDON CHURCH.
In N. wall of Chancel, mid 13th-century.



ALWALTON CHURCH.
In S. wall of Chancel. Two-light window, *c.* 1300, and 'low-side' window, 14th-century.

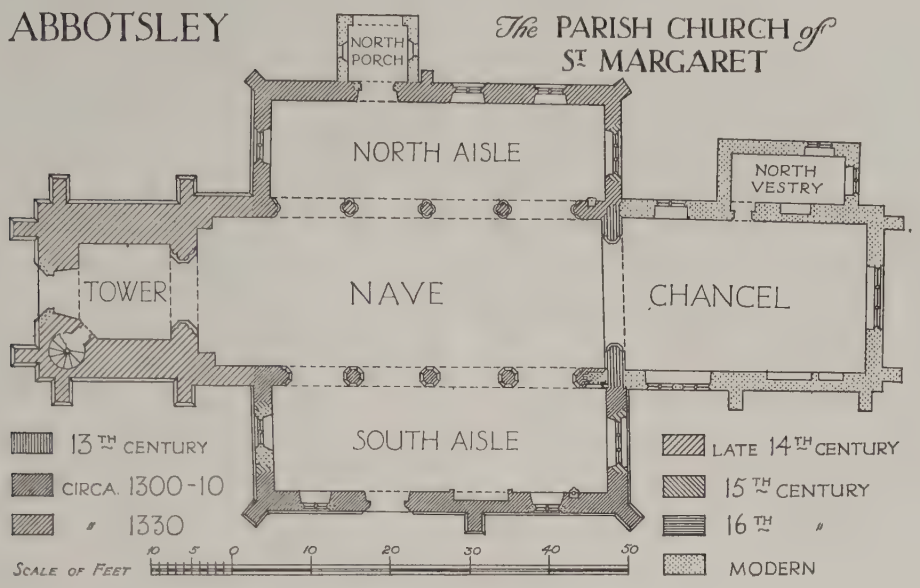
ELTON CHURCH.
In S. wall of Chancel. 'Low-side' window, and reset blocked window, 14th-century.

ALCONBURY: PARISH CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.
Chancel, *c.* 1250

ABBOTSLEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET.
Tomb-recess in S. Aisle, *c.* 1340.

ELTON: (3) ELTON HALL.
Vaulted Undercroft to Chapel, 15th-century.

ABBOTSLEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET, from the S.W.
W. Tower, late 14th-century.



kings of Renaissance character (Plate 159); the two figures and pedestals on the N. are modern and those on the S. much defaced. The two-centred tower-arch is of three chamfered orders with a moulded label and head-stops; the responds have each one semi-octagonal and two round attached shafts with moulded capitals and defaced bases; above the arch on the E. face of the tower is the weathering for the late 14th-century low-pitched roof of the nave. The W. window is modern, except for the splays and rear-arch, as is the W. doorway, except for two re-used head-stops to the label. The second stage has in the N. wall a window of one cinquefoiled light in a two-centred head with a moulded label; in the S. wall is a quatrefoil-window and in the W. wall is a single square-headed light. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops.

The *Roof* of the nave is modern but rests on six late 14th-century moulded stone corbels with angels holding shields, and carved heads and faces. The late 15th-century roof of the N. aisle is of four bays and a half bay with moulded and cambered tie-beams, moulded N. wall-plate, chamfered purlins and S. wall-plate.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 2nd by John Grene, 1575; 3rd possibly by John Kebyll, 15th-century and inscribed "En sum campana Margarete Nominata"; 4th by Miles Graye, 1653. Bell-frame old. *Brackets:* In N. aisle—on E. wall two moulded brackets, carved with angels holding blank shields, 15th-century. *Font:* octagonal, tapering bowl on high octagonal base with chamfered top edge, probably 13th-century. *Glass:* In S. aisle—in tracery of E. window, fragments of tabernacle-work, oak-leaf ornament, etc., mostly 15th-century. *Monuments:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, (1) tomb-recess (Plate 13) of limestone, with moulded and cinquefoiled ogee head, moulded label with carved crockets, running rose-sprig ornament in the hollow moulding of the arch, carved heads on cusp-points (two only remain) and foliated spandrels to cusps; recess flanked by projecting buttresses, carried up as pinnacles with crocketed heads, face of both pinnacles carved with square paterae and sides with traceried panelling; on wall above arch, two shields each charged with *a cross paty between four crescents*; *c.* 1340; crockets and cusping much defaced and broken. In churchyard—S.W. of nave, (2) to William Heylock, 1688, table-tomb, with panelled sides carved with emblems of mortality; S. of tower, (3) to Lucy Pedley, 164[7]; (4) to [Sus]anna Pedley, 1646; (5) to Robert Pedley, 1650; (6) to Nicholas Pedley, 1651; (7) to James Pedley, 1651, all flat stone slabs. *Niche:* reset in W. wall of vestry—curved recess with three-sided canopy with trefoiled ogee heads with crockets, finials and pinnacles and surmounted by spire-shaped capping, soffit carved with ribbed vault, shafted jambs to recess and bracket supported by two carved angels, 15th-century. *Painting:* In chancel—wood panel forming reredos, painted with an 'Adoration of the Magi,' Flemish, early 16th-century. *Piscinae:* In N. aisle—in S. wall, with trefoiled head, having lobed cusp-points, moulded sill with defaced octofoiled drain, early 14th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, projecting trefoiled front to drain, *c.* 1300–10. *Plate:* includes a cup of 1564. *Screen:* (Plate 33)

formerly under chancel-arch, now under tower-arch, of oak and of three bays including doorway, side bays each of two bays with traceried heads, mostly modern, close lower panels with cinquefoiled heads and carved cresting, doorway with ogee crocketed head, enriched with interlacing ornament, two doors each with open upper panel and two close lower panels similar to side bays; moulded posts between bays, with small attached shafts, early 16th-century, head of screen modern. *Stoup:* In S. aisle—in S wall, E. of doorway, recess with chamfered jambs and three-centred head, broken round basin, early 16th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). Homestead Moat at Waterloo Farm, 200 yards S. of the church.

(3). Dovecote and Moat, at Manor Farm, 350 yards S.W. of the church. The *Dovecote* is of late 17th-century date, timber-framed and with brick nogging. It is square on plan and has brick piers at the angles and a pyramidal tiled roof.

The *Moat* is fragmentary.

Condition—Of dovecote, poor.

Monuments (4–18).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(4). *Cottage*, on the N. side of the road, nearly 200 yards W.N.W. of the church.

(5). *Cottage*, 60 yards E.S.E. of (4).

(6). *Cottage*, 30 yards E.S.E. of (5).

(7). *Cottage*, 150 yards E. of the church.

(8). *Cottage* (Plate 73), two tenements, 100 yards E.N.E. of (7), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the E. and S.

(9). *Cottage*, 230 yards E. of (8).

(10). *Cottage*, two tenements, on the S. side of the road, 60 yards S.E. of (9), is of L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the W. and S.

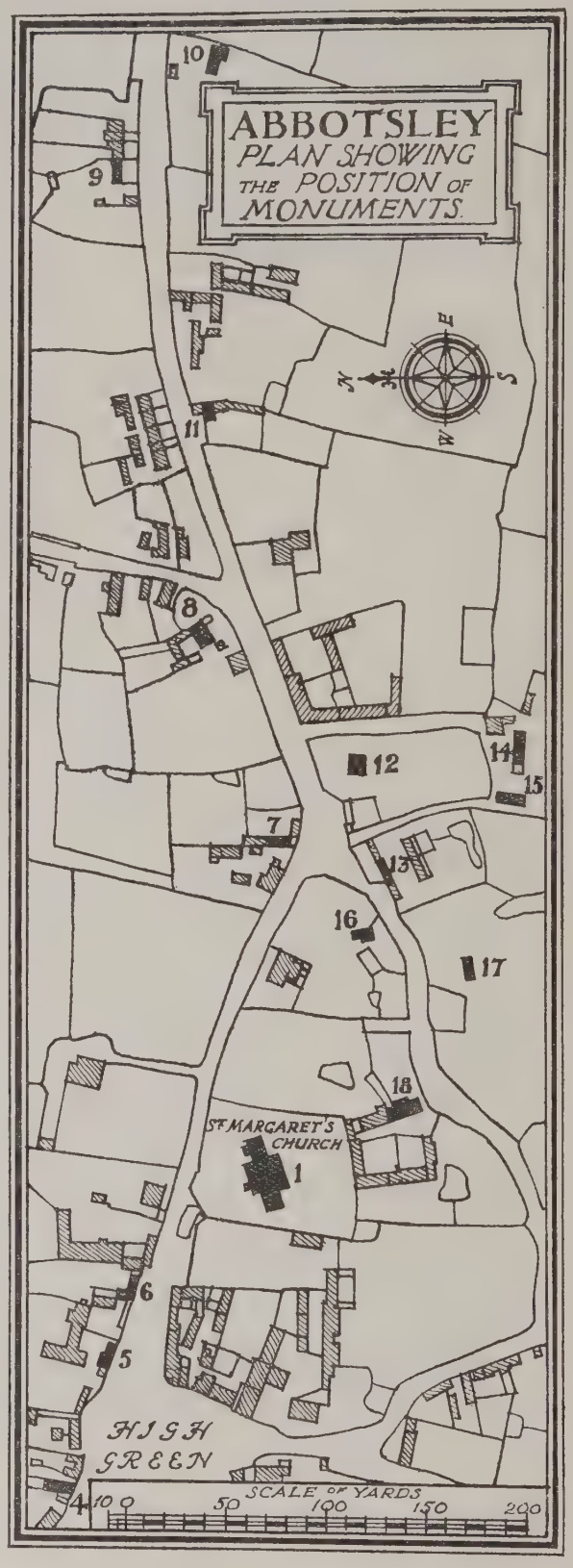
(11). *Cottage*, 170 yards W. of (10), has modern additions on the N. and S. The original central chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts.

(12). *House*, 180 yards W.S.W. of (11).

(13). *Forge Cottage*, 40 yards W. of (12).

(14). *Cottage*, 70 yards S. of (12), was built probably early in the 18th century.

(15). *Cottage*, W. of (14), was built probably early in the 18th century.



(16). *Cottage*, 30 yards W. of (13), was built probably early in the 18th century.

(17). *Cottage*, 50 yards S. of (16), was built probably early in the 18th century.

(18). *Whitehouse Farm*, house 60 yards S. of the church, has a modern extension at the N. end.

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3. ALCONBURY (C.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. (a)XVII N.E., (b)XVII S.E.)

Alconbury is a parish and large village (Plate 15) 4 m. N.W. of Huntingdon. The church and bridge are the principal monuments.

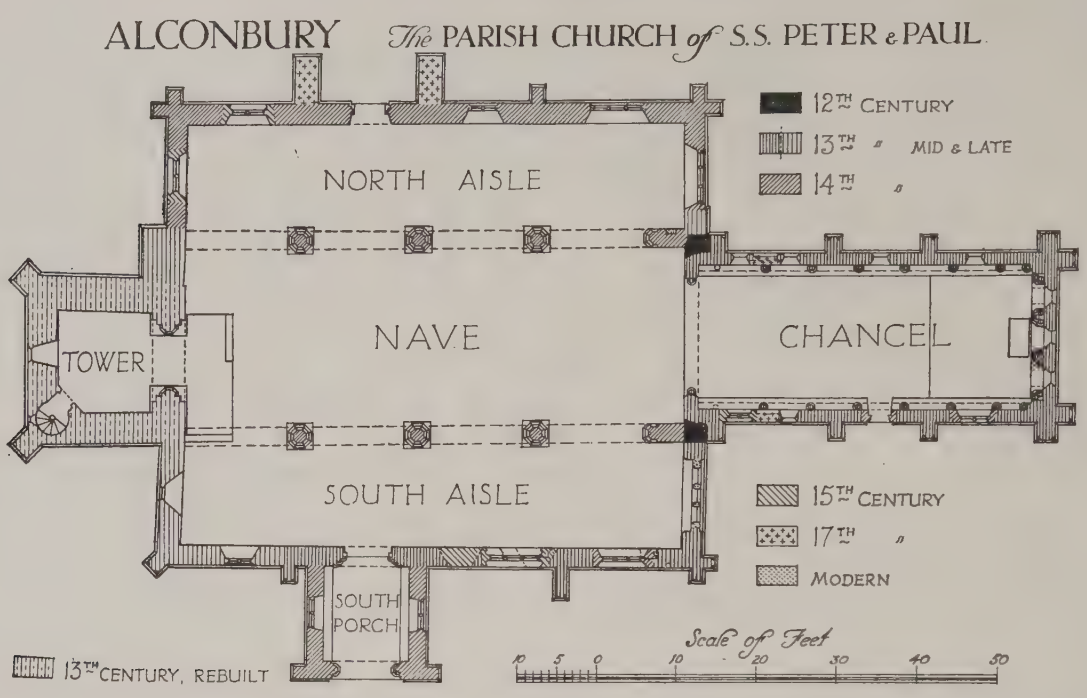
Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). PARISH CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL stands at the N. end of the village. The walls of the chancel are mainly of pebble-rubble but incorporate much re-used stone and the remaining walls are of mixed Weldon and Ketton rubble ; the dressings are of Weldon, Ketton and Barnack stone ; the roofs are covered with lead. The E. angles of an early and no doubt aisleless *Nave* survive, incorporated in the W. buttresses of the chancel and there is much re-used 12th-century material in the chancel-walls. The present *Chancel* is of *c.* 1250 and probably about the same time the nave was rebuilt with *N.* and *South Aisles*. About 1280–90 the *West Tower* was built, and the W. bay of the S. aisle rebuilt. About 1330 the arcades of the *Nave* were rebuilt with the *North Aisle* and the clearstorey, spire and *South Porch* added. Late in the 15th century the chancel and aisles were re-roofed, the walls, particularly those of the chancel, were heightened. In the following century the nave was re-roofed. The building was restored in 1877 when the lower part of the W. tower was entirely rebuilt.

The church is of interest, the 13th-century chancel and its 15th-century roof both being particularly good examples of work of their respective periods ; among the fittings the early Renaissance communion-table is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (41½ ft. by 16½ ft.) is of *c.* 1250 (Plate 12). The E. wall has a low-pitched gable with an ashlar parapet the string of which is carved with foliated corbels and carved angels at the apex and the lower ends. A 13th-century moulded string-course decorated with mask-corbels has been re-used to support the 15th-century parapet to the N. and S. walls. In the E. wall are three original lancet-windows with a conjoined moulded label and mask-stops and with elaborately moulded two-centred rear-arches with a moulded label with one carved and one mask-stop over the middle light ; the rear-arches are carried on double or triple detached shafts with attached moulded capitals and bases ; from the wall behind the capital to each of the central shafts to the middle light is a small corbel carved with a knot or foliage. The N. wall has a wall-arcade of six complete bays and a half bay at either end, all with moulded two-centred arches with moulded labels and mask-stops ; the arches are carried on detached shafts with moulded capitals and bases of similar detail to the shafts to the E. window ; the easternmost angle-shaft is carried up to above the springing to carry the half-arch of the E. bay and the westernmost shaft has been taken away and replaced by a corbel carved as a half-angel, probably of 15th-century date, which supports the 13th-century capital ; within the second, fourth, sixth and seventh bays are lancet-windows with chamfered jambs and moulded labels with mask-stops ; between the two westernmost windows and behind the column of the wall-arcade, is an original blocked doorway with a square head and roll-moulded jambs carried up to form a trefoiled tympanum. The S. wall has an internal wall-arcade uniform with that of the N. wall ; in the second bay is a partly restored early 14th-century window of two uncusped lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops ; in the fourth bay is a lancet-window similar to those in the N. wall, with a moulded label and 14th-century mask-stops and in the sixth bay is a similar window ; in the seventh bay is a late 15th- or early 16th-century transomed window of two trefoiled lights with pierced spandrel in a four-centred head with a re-used label and mask-stops ; the splays of the former 13th-century lancet have been incorporated in the later window and are visible above the head, the jambs of the lower lights are rebated for shutters, of which the hinge-pins still remain ; the window cuts into a blocked doorway of similar design to that in the corresponding position in the N. wall ; the 14th-century S. doorway in the fourth bay has moulded jambs and a two-centred head. The chancel-arch (Plate 12), of *c.* 1250, is two-centred and of a single chamfered order with moulded labels and mask-stops ; the arch is carried by single detached shafts with moulded capitals, modern bases and a double chamfered band-course midway up the shaft ; the responds have chamfered angles ; externally, a projecting moulded string on the E. face of the wall marks the line of the former roof of the chancel and towards the nave this line is indicated on the inside by a difference in the masonry.

The *Nave* (63 ft. by 22 ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1330 ; it is of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders incorporating 13th-century voussoirs ; the octagonal piers and semi-octagonal E. respond have moulded capitals and repaired bases ; the outer order of the westernmost arch on the W. dies against the end wall, and the inner order is carried on a corbel carved with the



bust of a man and with a moulded capping. E. of the arcade, high up against the chancel-wall is a square-headed doorway to the former rood-loft. The S. arcade is similar to the N. arcade and also incorporates 13th-century material, but the carved head to the W. corbel is modern. The clearstorey is of the same date as the arcades and has in each wall a range of four windows, each of two uncusped lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and stops carved variously with heads, masks and beasts; externally the walls have an embattled 16th-century parapet with a moulded string and five carved gargoyles on each side.

The *North Aisle* (13 ft. wide) is of *c.* 1330 and has a late 15th-century embattled parapet with five carved gargoyles on the string; the buttresses on either side of the N. doorway are of 17th-century date and are inscribed respectively "TA. IP. C.W. 1684" and "1684"; the upper part of the W. wall has been rebuilt. The slightly repaired E. window is of *c.* 1330 and of three trefoiled ogee lights with net-tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the N. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of *c.* 1330 and generally similar to the E. window but has been much restored; the second is of the same date and of two ogee lights with uncusped net-tracery in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and restored stops; the westernmost window is of late 15th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel in a four-centred head with a moulded label and grotesque head-stops; the N. doorway is of *c.* 1330 and has moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops. In the S.E. angle of the aisle are the upper stairs, leading to the rood-loft; they were not enclosed. The W. wall has a restored two-light window of late 15th-century date of similar design to the westernmost window in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (12¾ ft. wide) has a late 15th-century embattled parapet with five carved gargoyles on the string-course. In the E. wall is a window of three lancets grouped under a two-centred head, and though of 13th-century origin it is mostly modern except the splays and rear-arch and parts of the jambs and main head; the internal sill is partly old and has the moulded edge continued along the wall as a string-course. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of 14th-century date partly restored and of three trefoiled lights with net-tracery in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and carved head-stops; the jambs and head are moulded; the second window is of late 15th-century date, partly restored, and of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; the window replaces two 13th-century windows, now blocked but with parts of the jambs, splays and rear-arches still visible; the westernmost window is of *c.* 1280–90 and has two plain pointed lights with a quatrefoil above, under a two-centred moulded label with head-stops; the S. doorway is of *c.* 1260 and has a two-centred arch of three moulded orders with a moulded label and mask-stops; the orders are carried on circular shafts with moulded capitals

and badly worn bases; the capitals on the E. side are a 15th-century restoration; one shaft on the E. side is modern. In the W. wall is a partly restored 13th-century lancet-window.

The *West Tower* (12¾ ft. by 12 ft.) is of three stages surmounted by an octagonal broach-spire (Plate 16). The first two stages were rebuilt in 1877 incorporating some old material which, with the upper part of the tower, is of *c.* 1280–90. Part of the moulded plinth is original and the tower-arch incorporates the original moulded caps to the responds, some of the voussoirs and jamb-stones and parts of the label on the E. side. In the W. wall is a lancet-window with some re-used dressings. In the second stage the circular quatrefoiled light in the N. wall is largely original; that in the S. wall incorporates old material in the label and jambs. The bell-chamber has in each wall a late 13th-century window of two pointed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred arch of two moulded orders; the inner order is continued down the jambs and the outer is carried on round shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the moulded labels have mask-stops; the nave-roof abuts against the E. window which has one jamb-shaft missing, the cusping to the spandrel broken away and lower part on the W. side blocked with modern brick. The broach-spire rises from a corbel-table with a series of trefoiled arches springing from alternate mask and head-corbels and with small quatrefoil panels in the spandrels between the arches; The early 14th-century spire has three tiers of gabled spire-lights in the cardinal faces; the windows in the lowest tier have each two pointed lights with a blind cusped spandrel, moulded jambs and 'ball-flower' ornament on the underside of the coping to the gable and plain crosses at the heads; the windows of the second tier are each of one trefoiled light with a sunk spandrel in the gable and those to the third tier are similar but have each a single pointed light.

The *South Porch* (12 ft. by 10¾ ft.) was added *c.* 1340 and has a restored outer archway with a four-centred head of two moulded orders and a moulded label with one head and one beast-stop; the responds are semi-octagonal and have moulded capitals and bases; the whole archway appears to have been reset and the wall is largely modern. The side walls have embattled parapets resting on corbels carved with grotesque, human and beasts' heads; the corbelling terminates about three feet from the S. wall where it is replaced by a moulded string of later date; in each side wall is a partly restored window of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a square head with a moulded label, and defaced head-stops.

The *Roof* to the chancel (Plate 46) is of late 15th-century date and in four bays with cambered and moulded tie-beams supported on curved and moulded braces forming four-centred arches, moulded wall-posts, purlins and ridge; each bay is sub-divided by a moulded principal rafter with carved bosses at the intersections with the purlins and ridge, and carved angels with outspread wings at the junction with the wall-plates; the angels holding the following instruments: N. side, (*a*) a shield; (*b*) a lute; (*c*) now missing; (*d*) a wreath; S. side, (*a*) a shield, (*b*) a cross, (*c*) a palm-leaf and orb; (*d*) is a seraph standing on a pedestal; the wall-posts rest on semi-circular moulded corbels. The late 15th- or early 16th-century roof of the nave was repaired in 1635 and is low-pitched and of six bays with moulded main timbers; the cambered tie-beams have curved braces forming flat four-centred arches; at the feet of some of the braces are various carved figures, one holding a shield with the date and initials 1635 R.W.; the corbels are of 1635 and are carved with rosettes, face and swags respectively; the intermediate tie-beams have plain shields at the junctions with the wall-plate and the main intersections have bosses of conventional foliage; the wall-plates of the three eastern bays, except the S.E. bay, have carved angels with spread wings; on two wall-posts, against the E. wall, are the initials F.D. The late 15th- or early 16th-century roof of the N. aisle is of pent type and of twelve bays with moulded main timbers and foliated decorations at the intersections; the principals have curved braces and five of the wall-posts, on the S. side, have figures holding scrolls, a crown, a wreath and a shield; the posts on the N. have various shaped shields, one painted with a fleur-de-lis and one with a rose-sprig; the N. wall-plate is embattled and partly restored. The roof of the S. aisle is of the same date as that of the N. aisle and of generally similar construction; four of the wall-posts on the N. have carved angels. The partly restored late 15th-century roof of the S. porch is low-pitched and of one bay with moulded timbers.

Fittings—*Bells:* six; 4th by Thomas Norris, 1673. *Bracket:* In chancel—on N. wall, in the fourth bay, shaped and morticed at back for wooden upright; perhaps connected with the lenten-veil. *Brass Indent:* In nave—in grey marble slab, of man and wife and inscription-plate, early 16th-century. *Chest:* Under W. tower—with four rectangular panels on front with moulded styles, three lock-plates, resting on two bearers with projecting shaped ends, early 17th-century. *Coffins:* In churchyard—S. of tower, two, of stone, one broken and the other with remains of lid showing stem of a cross, late 13th- or early 14th-century. *Communion Table:* (Plate 151) with four corner legs in form of Doric columns each with enriched drum of arabesque-ornament and resting on cross-bearers with grotesque masks carved at ends; legs connected at sides by small

moulded arch with pendants in middle and small arcade under middle of table with similar arches supported on small Doric columns resting on moulded cross strainer; top rails ornamented with carved cherub-heads above legs and in middle of front; top apparently modern; early 17th-century. *Floor-slabs:* In chancel—(1) to Elizabeth, wife of John Howell, 1699–1700; (2) to Mary (Howell) wife of Charles Chambers, 1703; (3) to John Howell, 1703–4, with shield-of-arms. In nave—(4) to Elizabeth, daughter of John Jeffery, 1699. In S. aisle—(5) to Howell, son of John Jefferey, 1709(?) *Font:* with plain octagonal bowl with moulded under-edge, octagonal stem and moulded base, possibly 15th-century, but entirely recut. *Glass:* In spandrels of clear-storey windows, fragments consisting of pieces of borders, tabernacle-work, flowers, parts of figures, quarries with fleurs-de-lis, and part of 'black-letter' inscription, 14th- and 15th-century. *Lockers:* In chancel—in E. wall, two, square, rebated for doors with iron fixing on northernmost; in middle, a third with a double opening, also rebated for doors, probably all 13th-century. *Paintings:* In chancel—on splays of windows, traces of masonry lines, etc.; on splayed head of blocked doorway on S. side, conventional foliage pattern, 13th-century. *Piscinae:* In N. aisle—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, semi-octofoiled drain, 14th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, one round and one octofoiled drain, 13th-century. *Plate:* includes cup and cover-paten of 1634, the cup inscribed and dated 1634; pewter alms-dish given by T. Papworth, late 17th-century, and pewter flagon given by Edward Daniell, 1638. *Pulpit:* of oak, largely modern but incorporating 15th-century buttresses in pairs at the angles, with gabled and crocketed pinnacles and trumpet-stem with moulded ribs. *Recess:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, with moulded jambs and segmental-pointed head, probably tomb-recess, 14th-century. *Miscellanea:* Built into walls of chancel—various 12th-century stones, including enriched impost, shafting, etc.; in third buttress on N. side, fragment with interlacing ornament, probably pre-Conquest. In vicarage garden—various worked and moulded stones of various dates including the stone base of a cross, with socket for shaft and part of a late 13th- or early 14th-century coffin-lid with a foliated cross.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

[b](2). Homestead Moat, about 1½ m. S.S.W. of the church.

[b](3). Weybridge Farm, house, moat and earthworks, nearly 2 m. S. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably late in the 16th century on an L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the E. and S. There is a small 17th-century addition on the N. side. The house has a brick plinth carried round at various levels and finished with a stone capping. The timber-framing is partly exposed on the W. side and also in the walls of the N. addition. On the N. side is an early 18th-century panelled door. Inside the building some of the rooms have exposed ceiling-beams. The first-floor room in the E. wing has a segmental plaster ceiling and an early 17th-century stone fireplace with a joggled lintel and rounded angles to the opening; the jambs and lintel are moulded; lying in the same room are two pieces of clunch with grotesque carving and tracery perhaps formerly placed above the fireplace. The roofs are of collar-beam type.

The *Moat* formerly protected the N. and parts of the E. and W. sides; owing to the fall of the ground the rest of the rectangular site is protected by escarpments forming a fairly level platform.

Condition—Of house, bad, partly ruinous.

[b](4). Bridge (Plate 131), across the Alconbury Brook, 400 yards S.S.E. of the church, is of ashlar, repaired with brick and with brick parapets. The bridge was built perhaps in the 15th century and is of four spans with segmental-pointed arches, chamfered on the face, and with cut-water piers. The easternmost arch has been rebuilt and is semi-circular and the southern face of the second arch has been rebuilt in brick. The cut-waters on the N. side are also mostly of brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

[a](5). Manor Farm, house and barn, 40 yards S.E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century with a central block and cross-wings at the E. and W. ends; probably late in the 17th century a block was added on the S.W. The N. front has an original doorway in the main block with a moulded frame and a door of plain battens; further E. is an original window of eight lights with chamfered frame and mullions; above the doorway is a similar window of two lights. The gables of the two cross-wings have each an original window with a chamfered brick label. The S. front has two original gables with moulded copings; the smaller gable is on the end of a small staircase-wing from which the staircase has been removed. The late 17th-century block has two hipped gables and contains a small reset window with a solid frame. The chimney-stack at the E. end of the house, is original and has grouped diagonal shafts on a rectangular base with a moulded capping. The central stack is also original and has two detached shafts, set diagonally.

Inside the building are some original moulded ceiling-beams, and on the first floor is some original

panelling. The attics have some plain battened doors and the modern main staircase incorporates old square newels with moulded terminals.

The *Barn*, E.N.E. of the house, is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built probably early in the 18th century. The brick wall of the garden, S. of the house, is probably of late 17th- or early 18th-century date.

Condition—Of house, good.

[a](6). Manor House (Plate 72), 180 E.S.E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 16th century with a cross-wing in the middle; this wing was perhaps extended, at the back, in the 17th century and a kitchen was added on the same side, probably early in the 18th century. The N.W. front has some exposed timber-framing and the upper storey projects along the whole front, on curved brackets; the cross-wing has a high gable and N.E. of it are two small projecting gables; a bay-window to the ground-floor has a moulded cornice with billet-ornament. The central chimney-stack has a moulded base and capping and a small pilaster on each face. Inside the building the N.E. room has original moulded ceiling-beams. The house also contains some early 18th-century doors.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (7–21).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good, or fairly good.

[a](7). *Cottage*, 30 yards N. of the church, is of late 17th- or early 18th-century date.

[a](8). *Cottage*, 40 yards N. of (7), was built probably early in the 18th century.

[a](9). *Outbuilding*, on the E. side of the road, 20 yards N.E. of (7), is of one storey and has been rebuilt round a 17th-century chimney-stack and incorporates a stone panel, inscribed "Edw. Haddon Vic. 1685."

[a](10). *Cottage*, 60 yards N.E. of (6), was built probably early in the 18th century.

[a](11). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the road, 200 yards S.S.E. of the church.

[a](12). *Cottage*, opposite (11), was built probably early in the 18th century.

[a](13). *Bell Inn*, 40 yards S.S.E. of (12), has an original central chimney-stack with three detached diagonal shafts.

[a](14). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the Green, ¼ m. S.S.E. of the church, was built probably early in the 18th century.

[a](15). *Cottage*, S.S.E. of (14).

[a](16). *Cottage,* two tenements, S.S.E. of (15).

[a](17). *Cottage,* 50 yards S.E. of (16), was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

[a](18). *Cottage,* 40 yards S.E. of (17), is of late 17th- or early 18th-century date.

[a](19). *House,* 50 yards S.E. of (18), is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the S.E. end and has been partly refaced with brick. The central chimney-stack of the main block is original and has square grouped shafts and remains of the painted date 16 . . . The base of the S.E. chimney-stack is also original. Inside the building one room has an original moulded ceiling-beam.

[a](20). *Sluice Farm,* house 220 yards S.E. of (19), is of rectangular plan but consists of two wings extending N.W. and N.E. The original central chimney-stack has four grouped shafts on a rectangular base with a moulded capping and pilasters at the angles. Inside the building some rooms have original moulded ceiling-beams and the N.E. room has a shaped wall-bracket.

[b](21). *Weybridge Lodge,* house 1¾ m. S.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics and has been almost entirely refaced with brick late in the 18th century. Inside the building are two original doors with moulded battens and strap-hinges.

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4. ALCONBURY WESTON (C.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XIII S.E., [b]XVII N.E.)

Alconbury Weston is a parish and village 5 m. N.W. of Huntingdon.

Secular :—

[a](1). Homestead Moat in Hermitage Wood, about 1,100 yards E.S.E. of Alconbury Hill cross-roads. There would appear to have been a hermitage in the immediate neighbourhood early in the 16th century.

[b](2). Bridge, over Alconbury Brook, towards the N.W. end of the village, now consists of a central pier and two abutments of ashlar with a modern timber superstructure ; the stone-work may be of late mediaeval date and is said to have come from Coppingford church.

Condition—Fairly good.

Monuments (3–10).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered ; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[b](3). *House,* two tenements, on the W. side of the road, 60 yards N.W. of (2) is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the E. end. The cross-wing was built in the 16th century and has an original brick and stone chimney-stack on the E. side ; the upper storey projects at the S. end of this wing. The W. wing was added or rebuilt in the 17th century. Inside the cross-wing is an early 17th-century staircase with flat, shaped balusters.

[b](4). *Cottage,* on the N. side of the road, 180 yards E.S.E. of (2), has a late 17th-century added wing at the back. The original central chimney-stack has small attached pilasters.

[b](5). *Cottage,* E.S.E. of (4).

Condition—Poor.

[b](6). *Cottage,* 30 yards E.S.E. of (5), was largely rebuilt late in the 18th century.

Condition—Poor.

[b](7). *Cottage,* on the S. side of the brook, 40 yards S. of (6).

Condition—Poor.

[b](8). *Cottage,* opposite (7) on the S. side of the road.

Condition—Poor.

[b](9). *Cottage,* 20 yards W. of (8).

Condition—Derelict.

[b](10). *Cottage,* 50 yards E.S.E. of (8).

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5. ALWALTON (B.a.).

(O.S. 6 in. V N.W.)

Alwalton is a parish and village on the right bank of the Nene, 4 m. W.S.W. of Peterborough. The Church and the reconstructed porch (4), are the principal monuments.

Roman :—

(1). Roman site. Burials by inhumation have been found here, one in 1863 of a man and woman with two bronze bangles, a coin of Alexander Severus and a Samian cup stamped GEMINM, and another, at the foot of which was a small urn containing two sestertii of Pius and Faustina. Other objects of Roman date have been discovered, including some bricks, near the river, which may indicate the site of a house. (K. Gibson, *Castor,* p. 62, 171; Camden, *Magna Britannia* (Ed. Gough 1806) 11, 256.)

Ecclesiastical :—

(2). Parish Church of St. Andrew stands in the middle of the village. The walls generally are of a local yellow stone with Barnack-stone dressings ; the walls of the clearstorey are faced externally with brick covered with a thin coating of plaster ; the roofs are covered with lead and slates. The form of the 12th-century church is uncertain but about 1190 the *North Aisle* and arcade were built. Early in the 13th century the *Nave* and N. aisle were lengthened and the *South Aisle* and *West*

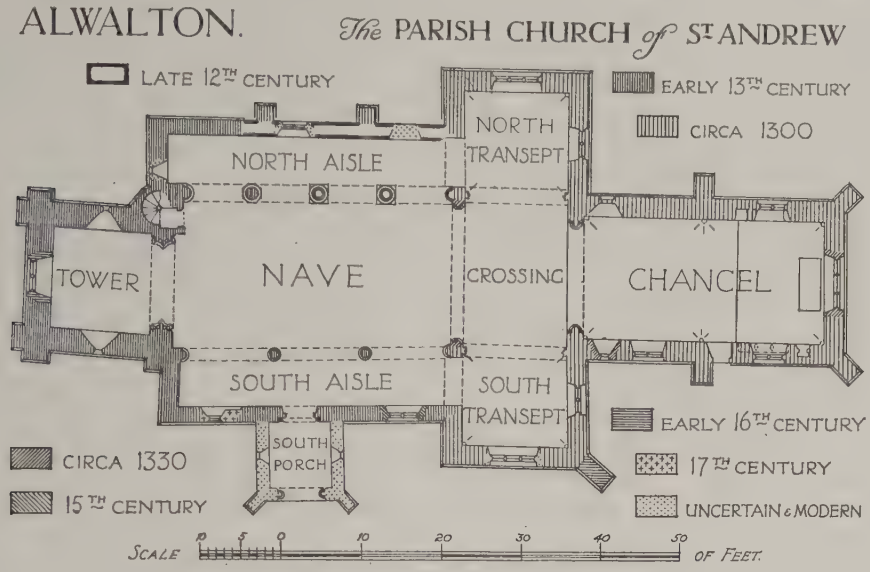
BURY: Parish Church, Manor House, etc., from the N.W.

ALCONBURY: The Village and Bridge, from the Green, looking N.N.E.

ALCONBURY: PARISH CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.
W. Tower and Spire, *c.* 1280–90.

ALWALTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.
W. Tower, early 13th-century, etc., from the S.E.

ALWALTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.
Interior from Chancel, showing crossing, N. Arcade of Nave, *c.* 1190, etc.



Tower were added; the nave was probably widened towards the S. at the same time. The *Chancel* and *North* and *South Transepts* were rebuilt *c.* 1300 was vaulted in stone. The W. arch of the crossing and built *c.* 1330. The *Clearstorey* was added to the nave in the 15th century and probably at the same time the vaulting over the chancel and transepts was taken down and in the same alteration the chancel-arch was removed and the chancel-walls, above the springing-level, continued W. to the crossing and finished with a plain arris; this arrangement would be masked by the former rood-loft. In 1840–41 the building was completely restored and re-roofed, the *South Porch* added and a new chancel-arch inserted. All the parapets were then rebuilt together with portions of the walls to the transepts and the upper part of the S.E. corner of the tower. The building was again restored in 1903.

The evidence that the chancel and transepts were at one time vaulted is of interest and the N. arcade of the nave and the W. tower are good examples of their periods.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 15¼ ft.) has in the E. wall a window of *c.* 1330; it is of three trefoiled and ogee-headed lights with net-tracery under a two-centred head with an external label; the tracery has been partly restored. A moulded string-course runs across the wall below the sill of the window and is continued along the side wall; in the angles are the remains of the chamfered vaulting-shafts; above the string-course they have been cut back flush with the walls but the springing of the vault can still be traced on the S. side. In the N. wall is a window of *c.* 1300 and two lights, each with a trefoiled head and a quatrefoil above in skeleton-tracery and a quatrefoil in the main spandrel, all under a two-centred arch with a moulded label and mask-stops; at the W. end of the wall is a blocked 'low-side' window with pointed head and wide splays; over it is a rough internal relieving-arch; both the middle and W. vaulting-shafts have been cut back flush with the wall-face but can still be traced, as can also the springing of the vaulting over the middle shaft. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost of *c.* 1300 and of similar character to the window in the N. wall but without the quatrefoil in the spandrel; the middle window (Plate 11), also of *c.* 1300, is of two ogeeheaded trefoiled lights each with a trefoil above under a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the westernmost window (Plate 11) is a 14th-century 'low-side' the lower part of which has been blocked; both upper and lower lights have trefoiled heads and above on the outside is a flat moulded label, partly restored; the segmental-headed doorway has chamfered jambs and a flat lintel over the inner head; the upper stones of the middle vaulting-shaft with the bottommost stones of the vault and the lower stones of the S.W. vaulting-shaft are visible, though all have been cut back flush with the wall-face. The chancel-arch is modern but the responds, which are of two chamfered orders, may be of *c.* 1300.

The *Crossing* (Plate 18) (12¾ ft. by 17½ ft.) has on the E. wall, on either side of the chancel-arch, the quoins of the chancel before the erection of the modern chancel-arch. The 15th-century N. arch is shouldered, of segmental-pointed form and of two chamfered orders. The inner order is carried on the original 13th-century vaulting-shafts which now act as responds; they are each of three grouped and chamfered shafts with a common 15th-century embattled capital; the outer order abuts against

the side walls. The S. arch is similar to the N. arch and has similar responds. The W. arch is modern but the semi-octagonal responds are of *c.* 1330.

The *North Transept* (12 ft. by 13 ft.) has in the E. wall a window of *c.* 1300 and of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel under a two-centred head with moulded label and mask-stops; the head has been restored. In the N. wall is a window of *c.* 1300 and of three trefoiled lights with three trefoils over, under a two-centred head with a moulded label; the tracery has been restored and the sill and mullions are modern. In the W. wall is an opening with a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders on the E. and one chamfered order on the W.; it dies on to the N. wall of the aisle but on the S. the inner order is carried on the capital of the E. respond of the N. arcade to the nave. On the N. and E. walls a moulded string-course is carried round below the level of the windows. On the W. wall the outline of the former vault can be traced and the stones of the N.W. angle-shaft are visible below the string-course but in each case the stones have been cut back to the general wall-face.

The *South Transept* (10¾ ft. by 13 ft.) is now used as an organ-chamber and has in the E. wall a two-light window similar to that in the E. wall of the N. Transept. In the S. wall is a modern window similar to that in the N. wall of the N. Transept; some of the jamb and splay-stones are probably old stones re-used. The arch into the S. aisle is similar to the corresponding arch in the N. transept. There is a moulded string-course running round the E. and S. walls below the level of the window-sills. In both angles the stones of the original vaulting-shafts are visible though cut back flush with the wall-face and on the W. wall the lines of the vault at the N.W. springing remain. There is an external moulded string-course round both transepts below the level of the window-sills.

The *Nave* (34½ ft. by 17½ ft.) has a N. arcade (Plate 18) of four bays, the three eastern of *c.* 1190 and the westernmost of early 13th-century date; they have semi-circular arches of two chamfered orders carried on circular piers and half-round responds with carved capitals and moulded bases of varying section; towards the nave the arches have a chamfered hood-mould springing off carved stops; the stop over the first pier is of a crowned male head, that over the second pier a female (?) head and that over the third pier a plain pendant; the first and second arches have shaped stops to the chamfer of the inner order on both sides and to the outer order on the nave side only; the third arch has, over the second pier only, shaped stops to the chamfer of both orders on the nave side. The abaci to the first two piers are cruciform on plan, the capitals carved with scroll-foliage (Plate 111) and the E. respond is of similar character; the abacus of the third pier is octagonal and of different section to those described and the capital is carved with plain water-leaves (Plate 111); the lower part of the base is also octagonal; the capital to the W. respond is similar to the capital to the E. respond but is not carved. The S. arcade is of early 13th-century date and of three bays with semi-circular arches of a single chamfered order with chamfered hood-moulds; the arches are carried on circular piers and half-round responds with moulded capitals and bases; the base to the first pier has been partly broken, and that to the E. respond is also mutilated and the base to the W. respond is modern; below the second pier is a rough stone foundation; the hood-mould is mitred above the first pier and over the second pier it springs from a circular foliated stop. The 15th-century clearstorey has a modern parapet, below which are original gargoyles carved in the form of grotesque beasts' heads. On each side is a range of three windows each of two cinquefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel under a four-centred head with a moulded label. The first window on the N. side has the E. jamb restored and the corresponding window in the S. wall is also partly restored.

The *North Aisle* (5¾ ft. wide) has in the E. end of the N. wall the splays of a blocked window and further W. the jambs of a blocked doorway, the upper part of which has been filled with a modern window. In the W. wall is a modern window the jambs of which may contain a few old stones re-used.

The *South Aisle* (5¾ ft. wide) has in the first bay of the S. wall a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a moulded label; the inner lintel is modern. The S. doorway is of early 13th-century date and has a two-centred head of two orders with a chamfered label; the inner is chamfered and continuous and the outer is enriched with re-used zig-zag ornament and is carried on detached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the shafts, and rear-arch are modern and the capitals are much mutilated; further W. are the splays of a former window, now partly blocked and filled by a single-light square-headed window of 17th-century date. In the upper part of the wall between the doorway and the westernmost window is a damaged moulded corbel and on the E. wall the lines of the original roof are visible.

The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) stands on a chamfered plinth and internally is of three storeys and externally in two stages (Plate 17) surmounted by a modern embattled parapet carried on a corbel-table of small trefoiled arches resting on mask-stops; some of the corbels may be original. The tower-arch is

two-centred and of two chamfered orders with a chamfered hood-mould towards the nave; the responds are of three grouped and keeled shafts with two detached circular shafts between, with moulded capitals, the bells of which rise to a common upper member, semi-octagonal on plan and having a moulded abacus; the bases are moulded and stand on common modern plinths; the base of the S. respond is modern as are also the lower stones of the hood-mould to the arch. In the N. wall of the ground-storey is a small lancet-window with an internal rebate and a modern sill and in the S. wall is a similar window; in the W. wall is an early 16th-century window of two cinque-foiled lights under a four-centred head with a moulded label; it has been almost completely restored. The second stage has a lancet-window in both the N. and S. walls; above the tower-arch is a blocked opening with ashlar jambs and rough relieving-arch; it was probably originally finished with a lintel. Built into the S. wall at the level of the floor of the ringing-chamber are a number of re-used shaft-stones laid at right-angles to the wall. The bell-chamber has on each face between the buttresses a wall-arcade of three bays; the arches are two-centred and chamfered and have moulded labels and are carried on detached octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and chamfered bases; the middle bay of each arcade is pierced by a louvred opening of two lights each with chamfered jambs and two-centred head carried by a central octagonal shaft with moulded capital and base; in the tympanum above the lights is a quatrefoil opening but on the S. side this is trefoiled. The tower has been considerably restored, much of the wall-face being patched with modern stone, and the whole of the S.E. corner above the nave-roof has been rebuilt. In this rebuilding the E. half of the easternmost arch in the arcade on the S. wall has been cut away as has also part of the S. arch in the E. wall. The sills and central shafts to the E. and S. windows are modern as are also the capital to the shafts and the head of the W. window. Projecting from above the corbel-table in the middle of each wall is a carved gargoyle.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 1st, 2nd and 3rd by Thomas Norris, 1661, 5th by Thomas Norris, 1672. Bell-frame: of oak and inscribed "WI. MI. IO. CH. CH[URCH]WA[RDENS]. 1674." *Communion Table:* Now in S. transept—of oak with turned legs, slightly ornamented top rail and plain lower rails, first half of 17th century. *Door:* In tower—to stair-turret, of oak in two plain boards only, mediaeval, with modern board-facing. *Font:* with plain four-sided bowl slightly tapering from E. to W. with chamfered angles and slightly tapering sides, moulded below and resting on plain stem with hollow-chamfered base, 15th-century. *Floor-slabs:* In chancel—(1) to Margaret, wife of Clement Gregorie, 1634, and Ann his daughter, 1695; (2) to Clement Gregorie, 1639, and Pears his son, 1703; (3) to William Checkly, 1711. *Glass:* In S. 'low-side' window in chancel—fragments of ruby, green and yellow and figured flower-designs in brown line, probably 14th-century. *Piscina:* In chancel—with two-centred head of two chamfered orders springing off re-used capital to small shaft on one side and re-used base on the other side, quatrefoil drain, 13th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup and cover-paten of 1569, and a salver of 1688, with inscription recording gift in 1739, and monogram. *Recess:* In chancel—below first window in N. wall, tomb-recess, with chamfered jambs, segmental-pointed head and moulded label with mask-stops, late 13th-century. *Sedilia:* In S. wall of chancel—in three bays divided by re-used hollow-chamfered mullions supporting trefoiled two-centred heads, middle one of ogee-form, made up of re-used 14th-century material.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(3). MANOR HOUSE, 300 yards E.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of coursed rubble and the roofs are covered with slates. The house was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, probably on an E-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. The S.W. part of the house has been destroyed and there are late 17th-century and modern additions at the back. The S. front has late 17th-century windows mostly of three lights with rusticated dressings. The roof has a modillioned eaves-cornice. The two-storeyed porch-wing has been much altered. The windows on the E. side of the house have original moulded stone mullions. Inside the building the late 17th-century staircase is of well-type with turned balusters and square newels with ball-terminals. The plaster ceiling of the attic of the S.E. wing is keyed on to reeds instead of laths.

Condition—Good.

(4). PORCH (Plate 47), now a lodge or cottage, 80 yards S.W. of (3), is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and Ketton stone. The porch is of late 16th- or early 17th-century date and is said to have formed part of the Drydens' House, Chesterton, destroyed about a century ago. The S.W. front has a round archway with moulded imposts and archivolt and an ornamental key-stone; flanking it are Doric columns, standing on pedestals and supporting an enriched entablature. The second storey has a three-light window of stone, with moulded frame, mullions and transom; flanking it are Ionic columns, standing on pedestals and supporting a plain entablature. The porch is finished with a curvilinear gable with terminal and base ornaments and enclosing an ornamental

design of a square and circles, executed in stone ribs on the face of the wall. On the S.E. side of the lower storey is a transomed window of two lights and there is a similar window of three lights, reset in a modern annexe on the N.W. side.

Condition—Good.

(5). Lynch Farm, house nearly 1 m. N.E. of the church, appears to be a modern building, incorporating a considerable quantity of late 16th- or early 17th-century material on the N. and E. sides. This material, like the Porch (4), is said to have come from the Drydens' House, Chesterton. The N. front incorporates a bay-window and two four-light transomed windows all with moulded jambs, mullions and label. There is also a small gabled dormer of stone. At the N.E. angle is a small turret with an embattled top, and on the E. front is a small gabled dormer with shaped terminals at the base and apex.

Condition—Good.

(6). Cottage, on the E. side of the road, 40 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are covered with stone slates. It was built *c.* 1645, the date which appears with the initials H.S. on a panel over a blocked doorway in the S. wall; the doorway has moulded jambs, square head and label. The W. end has an original stone window of four lights with moulded jambs, mullions and label.

Condition—Good.

(7). Cottage, two tenements, N. of (6), is of 18th- or early 19th-century date, but incorporates some 17th-century material including a stone window of three lights and an oak door of six moulded panels with a moulded and dentilled lintel.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). The Maltings, house 150 yards N. of the church, is modern but reset in a chimney-stack are three square stone panels of *c.* 1500; they are quatrefoiled and enclose a rayed Tudor rose, a portcullis and a four-leaved flower, respectively. On the same side of the house is part of a square-headed window with moulded reveals.

Condition—Good.

(9). Wheatsheaf Inn, 110 yards S. of the church, is of 18th- or early 19th-century date but incorporates two early 17th-century stone doorheads with flat four-centred arches.

Condition—Good.

(10). House, two tenements, on S. side of main road, 300 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are thatched. It was built probably early in the 17th century and perhaps formed only part of a larger house. On the S. side is an original stone window of three lights, with moulded mullions and label. Part of the central chimney-stack is also original.

Condition—Fairly good.

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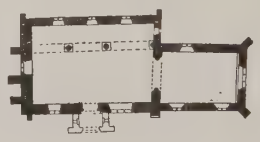
6. BARHAM (B.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVII N.W.)

Barham is a small parish 7 m. W.N.W. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Giles stands on the W. side of the main road towards the N. end of the village. The walls are of pebbles and miscellaneous Weldon and Ketton stone except the S. wall of the nave which is of rough Weldon-stone ashlar; the dressings are of Ketton and Weldon stone; the roofs are covered with modern tiles. The church consisting of a chancel, *Nave* and N. aisle was built late in the 12th century. The chancel-arch was rebuilt in the 13th century. Early in the 14th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the S. and W. walls of the nave were probably reconstructed at the same time; in this rebuilding the easternmost bay of the N. arcade was widened towards the E. and the respond rebuilt. The *South Porch* and the greater part of the N. aisle were rebuilt in the last century and a bell-turret rebuilt on the W. gable. The church was again restored in 1903 and 1905.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19 ft. by 12½ ft.) has a partly restored early 14th-century E. window of three uncusped lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the N. wall is an early 14th-century window of two plain lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head. In the S. wall are two early 14th-century windows similar to that in the N. wall but with restored rear-arches. The 13th-century chancel-arch is badly distorted and has been partly rebuilt; the arch was two-centred and is of two chamfered orders with a moulded label on both sides; the responds are of similar section to the arch, the lower parts are of ashlar and there are chamfered imposts at the springing-level.

The *Nave* (29¾ ft. by 13 ft.) has a late 12th-century N. arcade of three bays with arches of

two chamfered orders and circular piers and semi-circular E. respond all with carved capitals, square moulded abaci and moulded bases with spur-ornaments at the angles; the easternmost bay has been widened, the arch now being segmental; the second arch is semi-circular and has the outer order towards the nave terminating in carved foliage; on the N. side it is carried on a moulded corbel, the westernmost arch was also semi-circular but is now distorted; the outer order on the S. terminates above the pier on a modern head-stop and on the W. springs off the end wall; the inner order is carried on a moulded corbel; the carving at the angles of the capital of the E. respond and of the second pier is of stiff conventional foliage and the capital of the first pier is of water-leaf type; the base to the second pier has been clumsily repaired. In the S. wall are two square-headed windows of 14th-century origin; the eastern has a 16th- or 17th-century head and parts of a double-chamfered label have been reset; the western window is of two four-centred lights and has a 16th-century head; the 12th-century S. doorway, reset in the 14th century, has a two-centred arch of two orders, the outer enriched with cheveron-ornament and the inner chamfered; the outer order is carried on octagonal shafts with scalloped capitals and moulded bases; the abaci of these shafts are carried round the jambs. In the W. wall is a window of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a triangular head; it is probably of 14th-century origin but the head appears to be of early 16th-century date.

The *North Aisle* (4½ ft. wide) was for the most part rebuilt in the 19th century. The E. wall with possibly the splays of the single-light window are old, as are parts of the base of the N. wall.

Fittings—*Chest:* In nave, with front divided by moulded styles into four panels each with crossed-triangle pattern of inlay in the centre, top rail with fluted ornament and plain top and ends, 17th-century. *Coffin-lid:* On nave—set vertically on W. wall, tapering slab, possibly early 14th-century. *Communion Table:* with turned legs, moulded front rail and modern top with extension at either end, 17th-century. *Font:* plain cylindrical bowl supported on central rectangular shaft with stop-chamfered edges and three circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases, 13th-century. *Piscina:* In chancel—with wave-moulded jambs and trefoiled head, defaced drain, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes cup of *c.* 1570, base probably added in the 17th century and bowl partly altered. *Seating:* In nave—at W. end, seven benches each with plain back, square end-posts with moulded knobs and shaped arm-rests at each end, 17th-century. *Sundial:* On S.W. buttress of nave—scratched dial. *Miscellanea:* Loose in nave, much worn gable coping-stone of uncertain date.

Condition—Fairly good, some cracks in N. arcade.

Secular :—

(2). FARMHOUSE, on the E. side of the road, about 200 yards S.S.E. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and stone and the roofs are tiled. It was built probably in the 17th century and has an 18th-century addition on the S. side.

Condition—Good.

(3). COTTAGE, at the S.W. corner of the churchyard, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. It was built late in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the N. and W. Inside the building some of the ceiling-beams and joists are exposed and there are two original battened doors.

Condition—Bad.

(4). COTTAGE, three tenements, 40 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered and partly weather-boarded; the roofs are thatched. It was built late in the 17th century and has some original chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Poor.

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7. BLUNTISHAM CUM EARITH (E.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XIX N.E., [b]XIX S.E.)

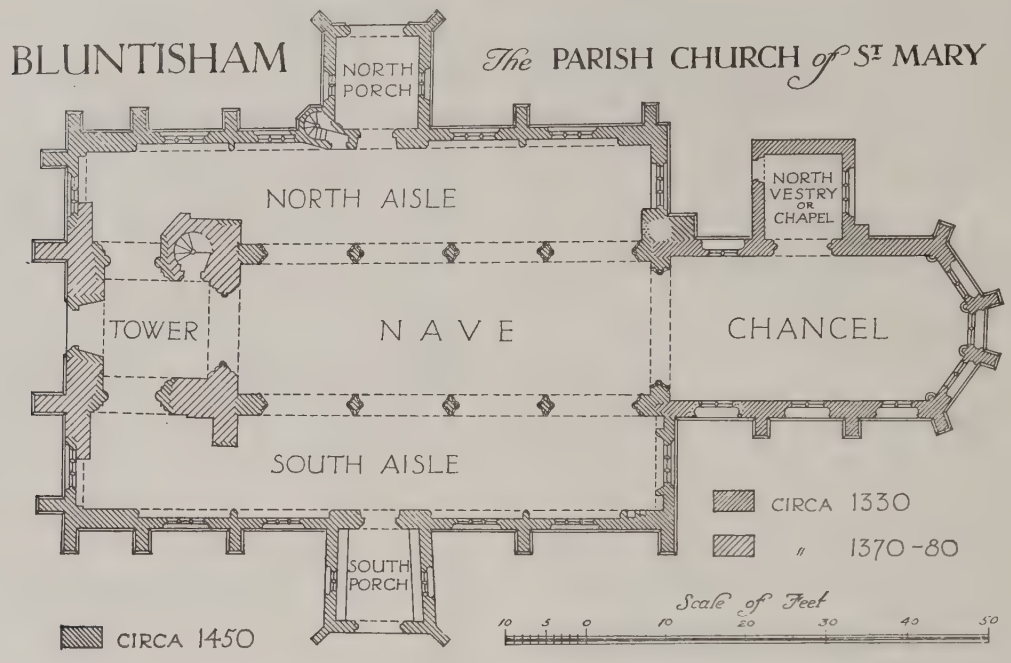
Bluntisham is a parish 4½ m. E.N.E. of St. Ives; it contains the two villages of Bluntisham and Earith. The principal monuments are the church and Earith bulwark.

Roman :—

[a](1). About ¾ m. N. of the village of Earith, in a field called The Meadows, some burnt clay and a small broken arch, which were thought to be the remains of a kiln, were found in 1879. Near by was a rubbish-pit containing numerous Romano-British potsherds, a piece of Samian ware marked CAMPANIO. Around the site much other pottery, querns, etc., and a burial by inhumation, with a bowl, probably of post-Claudian date, have been found. About 700 yards E. of Bluntisham church, near the River Ouse, a small bronze statuette inlaid with silver was discovered about 1814. These discoveries may indicate the site of a fen-village of the Romano-British period. [Reliquary XX (1879) 245; *Camb. and Hunts Antiq. Soc. Trans.*, II, 252 ff; Babbington, *Ancient Camb.*, p. 76; *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Comm.*, III, 231; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (2 Ser.) IV, 498.]

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY (Plate 20) stands S.E. of the village of Bluntisham. The walls generally are of stone and pebble-rubble with Ketton, Barnack and clunch dressings;



the side walls of the chancel are ashlar-faced and there is some brick in the top stage of the tower. The roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The *Chancel* and *North Vestry* or *Chapel* were built *c.* 1330 and the *West Tower c.* 1370–80. The *Nave* and *Aisles* were rebuilt *c.* 1450 and the *Porches* added, the aisles being extended westwards to the face of the tower and arches pierced in the N. and S. walls of the tower; the chancel-arch was rebuilt at the same time. The church was restored in the 19th century when the chancel was much altered and repaired, the N. wall being rebuilt or refaced with ashlar and the N. Vestry partly rebuilt. The W. tower has been restored in recent years.

The apsidal end of the chancel is an unusual feature and the nave is a good example of 15th-century work. Among the fittings the paintings on the screen are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (37 ft. by 18 ft.) is of *c.* 1330 and has a three-sided apse (Plate 20), each face gabled and finished with a modern cross or finial; between the gables are carved gargoyles; in each face is a window of two trefoiled lights with leaf-tracery in a two-centred head and with moulded external splays; the internal angles of the apse have each a modern shaft with a moulded base which may perhaps be ancient. In the N. wall of the chancel is a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a modern label; the outer order is continuous and the inner rests on attached shafts with moulded capitals and hollow-chamfered bases; further W. is a window with external splays and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head. In the S. wall are three windows all with moulded external splays, the easternmost is of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head; the mullion is modern; the middle window has a modern mullion and tracery in an opening similar to that of the easternmost window; the westernmost window is entirely modern; below this window is a 'low-side,' set unusually low in the wall and of two square-headed lights with moulded jambs and mullion; it retains its iron bars and stancheons but is now blocked. The 15th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders with a moulded label; the moulded responds have each three attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases.

The *North Vestry* or *Chapel* (9½ ft. by 10½ ft.) is of *c.* 1330, much restored and mostly rebuilt. In the E. wall is a window of three trefoiled ogee lights in a segmental-pointed outer order with a modern internal label having old corbel-stops with carved heads, reset. In the N. wall is a modern window. In the W. wall is a partly restored doorway with jambs and two-centred head of two chamfered orders.

The *Nave* (51½ ft. by 16½ ft.) has mid 15th-century N. and S. arcades of four bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders, similar to the chancel-arch; the moulded columns have each four attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, similar to the chancel-arch responds; the responds have attached half-columns; E. of the N.E. arch is an upper doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it has a rebated W. jamb and square

head ; cutting into the label of the E. arch on each side of the nave is the socket for the front beam of the former loft ; the staircase-turret is now blocked and the lower doorway is not now visible. The clearstorey has on each side four 15th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head and all restored externally. On the E. face of the tower is the weathering of the earlier and lower roof of the nave, before the clearstorey was added.

The *North Aisle* (11¾ ft. wide) is of *c.* 1450 and has in the E. wall a window of three pointed lights in a four-centred head with casement-moulded jambs and moulded label ; the mullions and heads of the lights have been restored. In the N. wall are four windows each of three trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label ; the mullions and tracery of the two easternmost windows are modern ; each window is set in an internal wall-recess with moulded jambs, two-centred arch and plinth ; the N. doorway has moulded and shafted jambs, two-centred arch and moulded label ; W. of it is a doorway to a turret-staircase, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. In the W. wall is a window and wall-recess similar to those in the N. wall but the window is partly restored and has a four-centred head to the recess.

The *South Aisle* (11¾ ft. wide) is of *c.* 1450 and has in the E. wall a window of three tall four-centred lights, formerly cusped, and with a four-centred head, sunk-chamfered jambs and a moulded label. In the S. wall are four windows and recesses all uniform to the corresponding windows in the N. aisle and all partly restored ; the S. doorway is uniform with the N. doorway. In the W. wall is a window and recess uniform with that in the W. wall of the N. aisle.

The *West Tower* (13¼ ft. by 12 ft.) is of *c.* 1370–80, and of three stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet of ashlar ; the parapet-string has carved paterae and faces. The stair-turret, in the N.E. angle, is finished with a stone vault supported on chamfered cross-ribs. The E. tower-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders, the two outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases all of Barnack stone. The 15th-century N. and S. arches of the tower are two-centred and of two wave-moulded orders, the two outer die on to a large wave-moulded order of the responds and the inner springs from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, all of clunch repaired in modern Ketton-stone. The doorway of the stair-turret has chamfered jambs and two-centred arch of Barnack stone. The 15th-century W. doorway has partly restored moulded and shafted jambs, two-centred arch and moulded label ; the W. window, of the same date, is of three lights, two cinquefoiled and the middle one trefoiled, with modern mullions and tracery in a two-centred head. The second stage has in each face a single pointed light, that on the S. altered. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two restored trefoiled and transomed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label, continued along the wall-face. The octagonal spire is of ashlar and has three ranges of spire-lights, four in each range and the ranges set alternately in the cardinal and intermediate faces of the spire. The windows of the two lower ranges are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head set in a gable ; the windows of the top range are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *North Porch* is of *c.* 1450 and was formerly of two storeys, but now of one only and reduced in height. The outer archway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and foliated spandrels ; the inner order of the arch is cinquefoiled and sub-cusped with foliated spandrels. The angle-buttresses are finished with gargoyles and the string-course above is pierced for downpipes. The side walls have each a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. High up in the W. wall, internally, are remains of the lower part of the doorway from the turret-staircase to the room above the porch. The turret is finished with a pyramidal capping above the aisle-parapet.

The *South Porch* is of *c.* 1450 and has an outer archway with moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label. The side walls have each a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century and of four bays with moulded tie-beams, wall-posts, curved braces with traceried spandrels, embattled wall-plates, partly modern, queen-posts from which spring four-centred arched braces supporting the ridge, and chamfered purlins and ridge ; the ridge has carved foliage-bosses in the middle of each bay, one of which is missing ; the wall-posts stand on well carved stone corbels with figures as follows—N. side, (*a*) bearded man with scroll ; (*b*) angel with shield ; (*c*) angel with pipe or flute ; (*d*) angel with lute ; (*e*) man in mid 15th-century civil costume ; S. side, (*a*) modern ; (*b*) angel with shield ; (*c*) angel with zither ; (*d* and *e*) modern. The 15th-century roof of the N. aisle is of flat pitch with hollow-chamfered principals and purlin, wall-posts and curved braces ; the stone corbels on the N. wall are carved with an angel holding a crown, the bust of a bearded man, etc.

Fittings—*Bells :* eight, 4th by Miles Graye, 1632 ; the bell-frame is old. *Brackets :* In N. porch—over N. doorway, three, moulded, one broken off, 15th-century. *Brass Indents :* In nave—(1) of inscription-plate ; (2) of rectangular plate and

inscription-plate; (3) of civilian and wife and inscription-plate, *c.* 1460. *Communion Table:* At W. end of S. aisle, of oak, with four turned legs and plain rail, early 17th-century. *Doors:* To S. doorway, of oak, with two-centred head and in five panels on battens with moulded ribs; hung on two wrought-iron strap-hinges with foliated ends, early 16th-century, partly renewed. To doorway to ringing chamber, of oak, nail-studded, of two vertical planks on horizontal planks with one moulded rib; hung on two strap-hinges. *Font:* (Plate 9) octagonal bowl of Barnack stone with quatrefoil panel on each face and underside panelled and carved on each face with grotesque faces, conventional leaves and flowers; stem of clunch with shafted angles with moulded bases and each face panelled with 'window-tracery' of two cinquefoiled 'lights' with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with foliated spandrels; moulded base, stem decayed, *c.* 1500. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs:* Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Samuel Saywell, S.T.P., rector of the parish, 1708, and Sara his sister, wife of Andrew Mieres, 1720, slate slab with stone frame, cornice, apron and shield-of-arms. In churchyard—N. of chancel, (2) to Adrian Lucas, 1672, brick table-tomb, with heavy stone slab, inscription recut. Floor-slabs: Under tower—(1) with traces of incised cross; (2) part only, with stem and base of incised cross, both 14th- or 15th-century. *Niches:* In S. aisle—in E. wall, two, flanking window, rough with rounded and plastered heads; in S. wall, shallow recess with cinquefoiled ogee head, moulded, crocketed and finialed label, with head-stops; late 14th- or 15th-century; below last, small with chamfered jambs and four-centred head, probably for lamp, 15th-century. On N. porch—with moulded pedestal and bowed, cinquefoiled and crocketed ogee canopy, with vaulted soffit, 15th-century. In N. porch—over N. doorway, rough recess with rounded head. On S. porch—similar to niche on N. porch but much weathered. In S. porch—over S. doorway, rough recess with rounded head. *Paintings:* In N. aisle—over N. doorway, traces of paintings. In S. aisle, on S.E. respond, patch of rough brocade-pattern in red line, 16th-century. See also *Screen.* *Panelling:* In chancel—back of stalls, two lengths of late 16th- or early 17th-century panelling. *Piscina:* In S. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, with moulded jambs and cinquefoiled ogee head and quatrefoiled drain, 15th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup and cover-paten of 1569 with incised ornament round rim of cup and egg and dart pattern round base; a stand-paten of 1693, inscribed; an inscribed plate of 1702 or 1711; an inscribed flagon of 1705 and a plain unmarked salver. *Pulpit:* modern but with old ogee trumpet-stem with moulded ribs at angles. *Recess:* In chancel—in N. wall at W. end, with chamfered jambs and round head, date and purpose uncertain. *Screen:* In W. tower, two bays and return end of lower part of former rood-screen, with moulded styles and rail and bays divided on outside by small buttresses; outer sides with cinquefoiled sub-cusped panels with foliated spandrels; inside panels originally with cinquefoiled sub-cusped tracery now all gone; panels (Plate 19) of two main bays painted—(*a*) St. John the Baptist with Lamb, on top of an earlier painting of which head of figure remains; background of black, spotted with flowers. The Baptist wears a red robe and has a nimbus and holds the 'Agnus Dei' in his left arm; behind the figure, scroll with 'black-letter' inscription "Ecce Agnus Dei"; (*b*) St. George and Dragon on red background spotted with white flowers. The saint is bearded and wears a plumed head-dress and armour; he is mounted on a white horse, holds a lance in his right hand and on his breast is a red cross; the horse has red harness. The painting is superimposed upon an earlier painting apparently of the same subject, and an earlier red lance is still visible. Screen and earlier paintings, 15th-century, later paintings, early 16th-century. *Seating:* In N. aisle—bench with shaped ends, panelled back and modern seat, 16th-century. At W. end of N. aisle—bench with shaped ends, one broken slightly, panelled back and modern seat, 16th-century. Pews: in E. end of N. aisle, with front divided into three bays by fluted Doric pilasters with rectangular panel in middle bay and round-headed panels in side bays with fluted pilasters; also two side-panels, early 17th-century. *Stoup:* In N. porch—E. of N. doorway, cemains of round bowl, recessed in wall, 15th-century. *Tiles:* In S. aisle—at E. end, small square tiles with remains of glaze, mediaeval. *Miscellanea:* In chancel—modern kneeling-stool with front of trefoil-headed sub-cusped panel, of oak, with foliated spandrels, 15th-century.

Condition—Generally good, but the stonework of the tower is cracked in places and some of the window-stonework is much damaged.

Secular:—

[a](3). The Bulwark, Earith, stands in low marshy ground, about 150 yards N. of Earith Bridge over the New Bedford River. The work, which covers 4¾ acres, exclusive of the outwork, consists of a nearly rectangular fort of 80 yards on each side, with bastions, and has a continuous rampart, a ditch and an outer bank with glacis and covered way, the latter being developed in the middle of each face into a re-entering place-of-arms or platform, covered by a small salient or flêche. An outer ditch surrounds the whole work except on the N.W. where a slight rectangular outwork,

KIMBOLTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.
Painted figures of Saints, on Screen to S. Chapel, late 15th-century.

BLUNTISHAM: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Remains of Screen, with palimpsest paintings of St. John the Baptist and St. George;
15th and early 16th-century.

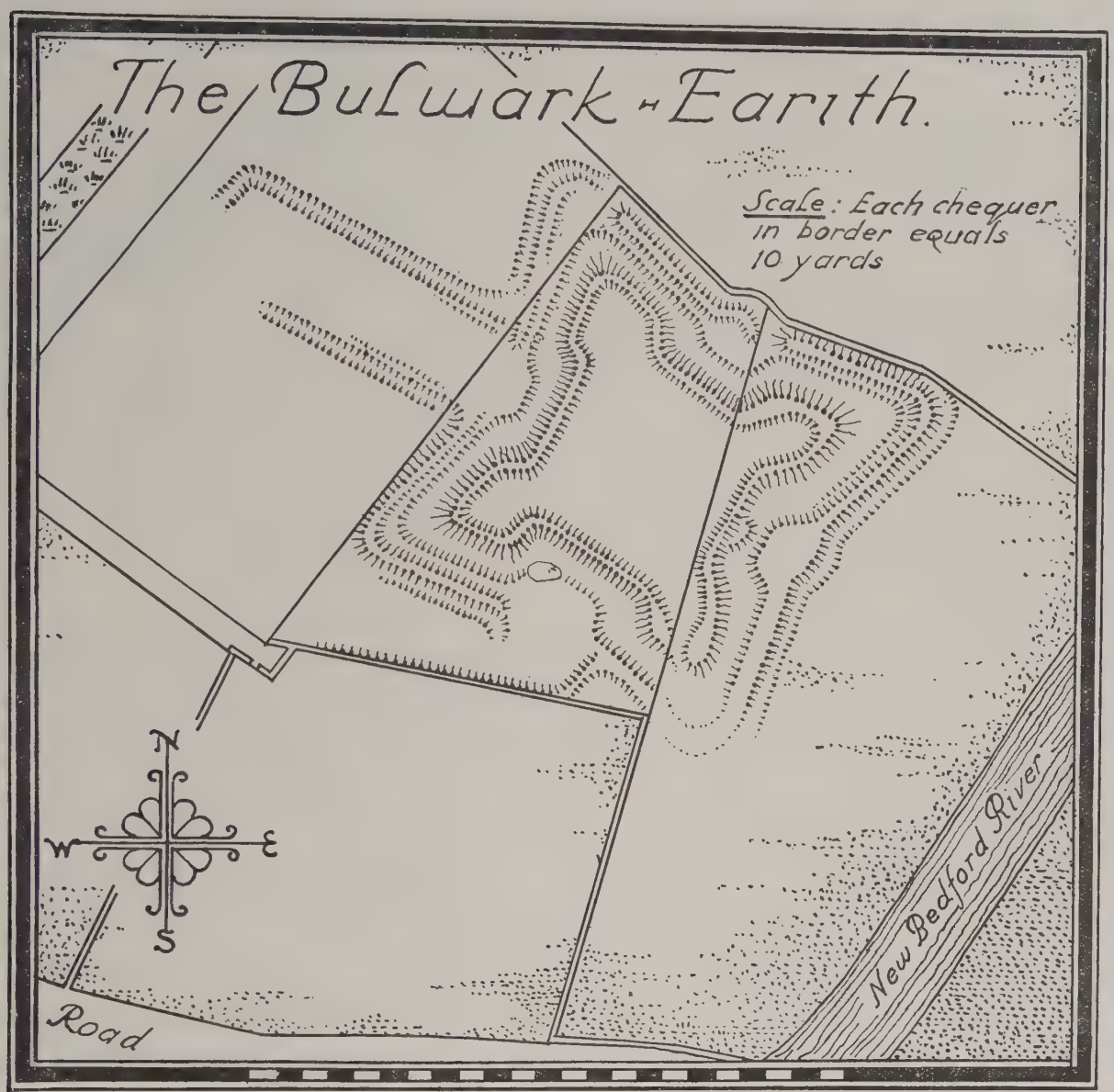
BLUNTISHAM: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, *c.* 1330, and later.
From the N.E.

BRAMPTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
W. Tower, dated 1635.

S. Porch, 15th-century.

S. Doorway, 13th-century, reset, and Interior of S. Porch, 15th-century.

BUCKDEN PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY.



50 yards wide, projects for 110 yards and possibly covered an entrance (though this work is not given on a plan in Stowe MSS. 1025, p. 55, where the enceinte is shown as continuous). The inner rampart, where best preserved, is 9½ ft. and the outer 7½ ft. above the inner ditch. There are no signs of any gun-platforms or cavaliers. The form of the earthwork indicates a 17th-century date, and it was probably thrown up during the Civil War.

Condition—Fairly good, except at S. angle.

MONUMENTS (4–11).

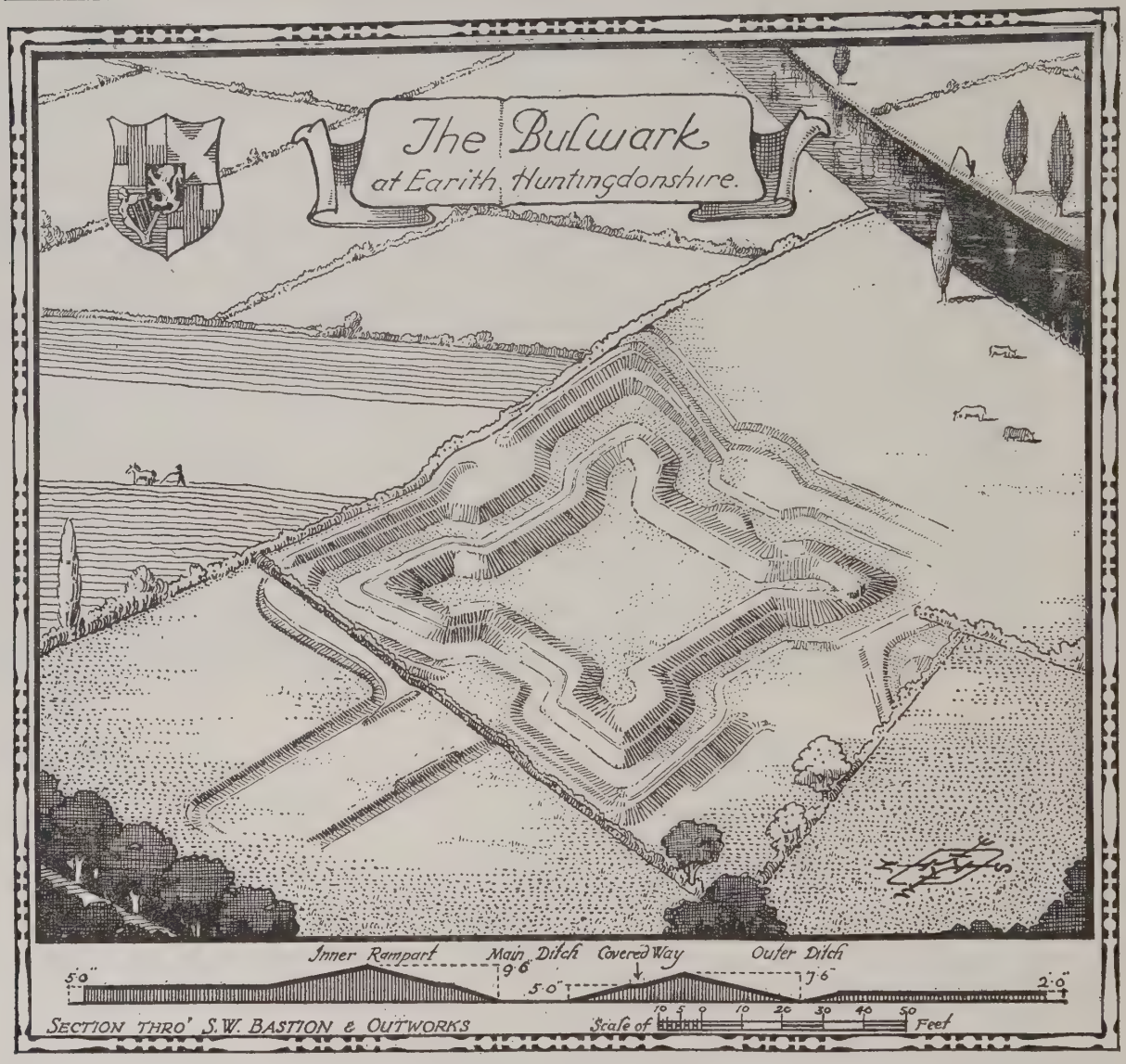
The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

BLUNTISHAM :—

[b](4). *Cottage*, on the W. side of the road, 600 yards W.N.W. of the church, has an original central chimney-stack with the date 1690.

[b](5). *House* (Plate 149), three tenements, on the S. side of the road, at East End, 600 yards N.W. of the church, was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. The walls are mostly of brick and the front has a brick



band between the storeys and a modillioned eaves-cornice. Some of the windows are original and have solid frames, mullions and transoms. Inside the building, the S.W. room has a moulded panel over the fireplace and a half-round recess with a plastered half-dome to the W. of the fireplace. A room on the first floor has an original moulded architrave to the fireplace, and a moulded panel and cornice over it.

[a](6). *Cottage,* W. of (5).

[a](7). *Rose and Crown Inn,* on the W. side of the road, 20 yards N.W. of (6), was built early in the 16th century, probably with a central block and cross-wings at the E. and W. ends. The roofs are now all ridged from N. to S. and the house has been much altered. Inside the building, the room in the central block has an original moulded ceiling-beam.

[a](8). *House,* range of three tenements, on the E. side of the road, 60 yards N.N.E. of (7), has a later addition at the S. end. The original central chimney-stack has four square grouped shafts. Inside the building, one room on the ground-floor has a late 17th- or early 18th-century corner-cupboard.

EARITH :—

[b](9). *Cottage,* on the S. side of the road, 600 yards W. of Seven Holes Bridge, was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[b](10). *House,* now shop and tenements, 100 yards E. of (9), was built probably early in the 18th century on an L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the W. and S. The walls are partly of brick.

[b](11). *George Inn*, on the N. side of the road, opposite (10), is of L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the W. and N. The N. wing has 18th-century extensions. The original central chimney-stack has four detached shafts, set diagonally on a square base. Inside the building, three of the ground-floor rooms have original moulded ceiling-beams; the middle room of the W. wing is lined with original panelling and retains parts of a frieze with arabesque-ornament; the cornice is of early 18th-century date as is the fireplace, with a moulded architrave, cornice and overmantel; the overmantel has a large panel in the middle, flanked by panelled pilasters with carved swags. The N. room of the same wing is lined with early 18th-century panelling, with a moulded cornice and dado-rail and a moulded architrave to the fireplace-opening. The room at the angle of the building has an early 18th-century corner-cupboard and there are several panelled doors of the same date.

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8. BRAMPTON (C.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXI N.E., [b]XXII N.W.)

Brampton is a parish and village 2 m. W. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument, and Pepys Farm (2), though of little structural interest, was the property and occasional residence of Samuel Pepys. Pauline Jackson, widow, is commemorated by a floor-slab in the west end of the nave as " last of ye family of ye Peps in this parish," 1689.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of St. Mary stands on the E. side of the village. The walls generally are of rubble with some pebbles but the tower and W. end of the church are faced with ashlar; the dressings are of Barnack and Ketton stone; the roofs are covered with lead and slates. The *Chancel* was rebuilt *c.* 1310-20 with a vestry on the N. side. The chancel-arch, *Nave* and *North* and *South Aisles* were rebuilt probably in the first half of the 15th century. The *West Tower* was added, or, more probably, rebuilt in 1635, when the W. ends of the aisles were also rebuilt or refaced. The church was extensively restored in 1878 when the 15th-century *North* and *South Porches* were largely rebuilt. In 1897 the *North Vestry* was enlarged and practically rebuilt.

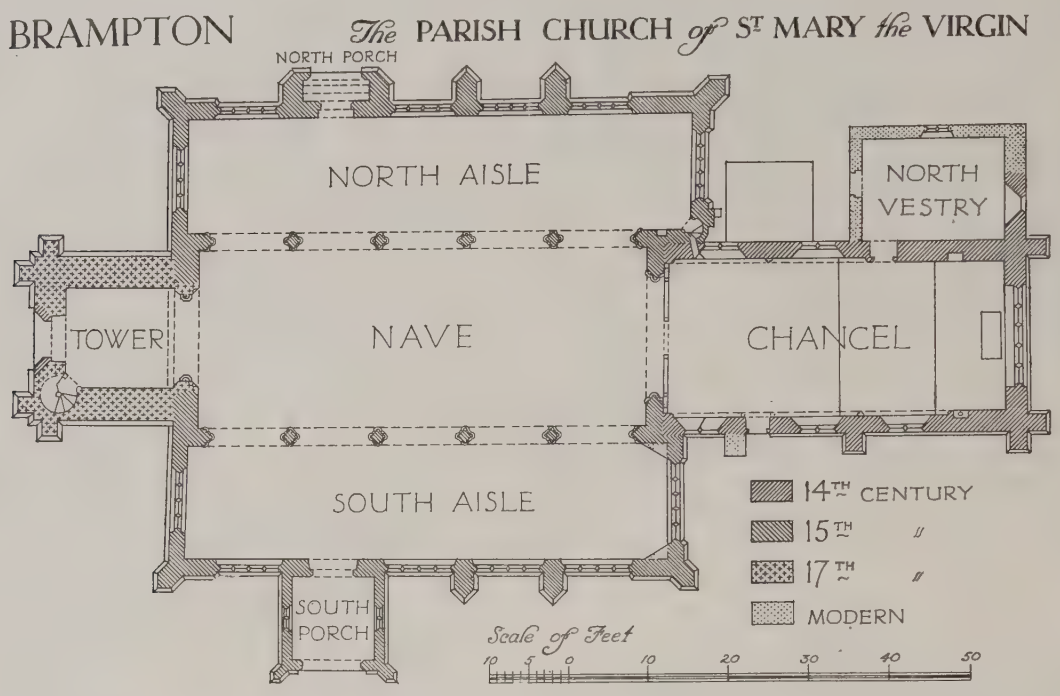
The church is of some architectural interest, especially the dated tower of 1635. Among the fittings the Communion rails and the screen are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (42½ ft. by 18½ ft.) is of early 14th-century date, and has an E. window with a two-centred head and modern mullions and tracery but with old jambs and external sill. The N. and S. walls have each a wall-arcade with two-centred arches of one moulded order; dividing the two bays in the N. wall is a triple attached shaft partly restored and with a moulded capital and modern base; the arcade in the S. wall is of four bays with a triple attached shaft between the two easternmost bays; the third bay is much narrower and the arch springs from corbel-capitals, one with a short length of triple shaft below it and the other carved with foliage; the two responds of the N. arcade and the E. respond of the S. arcade have moulded capitals carved with foliage; between the arches and above the capitals are three corbels, one on the N. and two on the S., carved with heads or foliage. In the N. wall, under the arcade, are two partly restored windows, each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil and a quatrefoiled spandrel, respectively, in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops; further E. is a doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred arch; below the western window is a squint from the rood-loft staircase. In the S. wall are three windows, the two easternmost of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and beast-head stops; the westernmost window is similar but with plain pointed lights and with a square-headed 'low-side' window, beneath the western light; in the narrow third bay of the wall-arcade is a doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The 15th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders; the moulded responds have each three attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; N. of the arch, on the W. face of the wall, is the upper doorway of the rood-loft staircase; it has rebated jambs and four-centred head.

The *North Vestry* is modern except for part of the E. wall which contains an early 14th-century window of one lancet-light, much restored.

The *Nave* (55½ ft. by 22 ft.) has N. and S. arcades each of five bays and of the same date and detail as the chancel-arch; the columns have each four attached shafts. The 15th-century clearstorey has on each side five windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head.

The *North Aisle* (14½ ft. wide) is of the 15th century, and has heavy buttresses brought out to a point on the face and with large carved gargoyles, mostly ancient; the wall-face, both inside and out, is set back below the windows in the E. and N. walls. In the E. wall is a window of five cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. Across the S.E. angle is the lower doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it has a square head. In the N. wall are four windows, each of four cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; the N.



doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch. In the W. wall is a 15th-century window reset in the 17th century and generally similar to those in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (14½ ft. wide) is of the 15th century, with buttresses and other details similar to those in the N. aisle. In the E. wall is a window similar to the E. window in the N. aisle, but with differing tracery. In the S. wall are four partly restored windows, similar to the corresponding windows in the N. aisle; the S. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label. In the W. wall is a window similar to the corresponding window in the N. aisle.

The *West Tower* (13 ft. by 12½ ft.) was built in 1635 and is of three stages (Plate 21) with a moulded plinth and embattled parapet with pinnacles at the angles and a carved string-course; at the angles are carved gargoyles. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two orders, the outer moulded and continuous and the inner chamfered and resting on attached shafts, with moulded and embattled capitals and moulded bases. The W. window is of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a high four-centred head with a moulded label; the reset 14th-century W. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of three moulded orders, with a moulded label; above the doorway is the raised inscription "AN. DNI. 1635," and above the window is a panel with the same date; the ground-stage is divided into two storeys externally by an embattled string-course on the W. front. The second stage has in the W. wall a window of one trefoiled light with a moulded label and head-stops. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with an ogee label and a foliated finial and head-stops; the windows have each an embattled transom. The lowest loop, lighting the stair-turret, is re-used 14th-century material; the loop has a trefoiled head with remains of a crocketed gable above it.

The *North Porch* is of 15th-century origin but has been very extensively restored. It is contrived between two of the aisle-buttresses and has an outer archway with moulded jambs and two-centred head. The roof is of barrel-form with two chamfered wall-ribs.

The *South Porch* is of 15th-century origin, but has been almost entirely rebuilt. Flanking the outer archway are two niches with 15th-century carved brackets and canopies with trefoiled and sub-cusped heads and ribbed vaults enriched with small carved bosses; above the archway is a similar but much smaller niche, containing a lily-pot.

The *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century, of low-pitched form, and of five bays with moulded or chamfered main timbers; the principal rafters have curved braces forming two-centred arches with traceried spandrels, and the main intersections, with the purlins and ridge, have bosses carved with foliage, heads and human and beast-faces; the bosses of the W. truss are of the 17th century, as are the ornamental brackets which

support it; the other trusses rest on stone corbels carved with angels holding shields, a bearded man, and an angel holding a broken object. The 15th-century roof of the N. aisle is of pent form and of six bays with moulded main timbers; the lower ends of the principals have curved braces, with traceried spandrels and each principal has a boss carved with foliage, human and beast-heads; the stone corbels are carved with a man's head, and angels holding shields charged with (*a*) the emblems of the Passion; (*b*) See of Canterbury; (*c*) See of Ely; (*d*) a cross, etc. The 15th-century roof of the S. aisle is similar to that over the N. aisle, but is of five main bays; the boss of the easternmost truss is carved with a small figure with a target; the westernmost boss is perhaps of the 17th century; the stone corbels on the S. wall are of late or re-used material except that at the W. end, which is carved with a reclining figure of a man.

Fittings—*Altar-frontal:* In S. aisle—of wood, with enriched frame, bands of conventional foliage on styles and rails, with cherub-head and birds, two large panels painted with flower-design; Italian, painted and gilt, 17th-century. *Bells:* five, and a priest's bell; 1st by Watts, 1600; 2nd by Thomas Norris, 1659; 3rd by Watts, 16th-century, inscribed "Ambros"; 5th by James Keene, 1630. *Coffin:* In churchyard—E. of S. porch, stone coffin, with shaped head. *Communion Rails:* of oak, with turned balusters, brought from elsewhere, and repaired top rail, early 17th-century. *Doors:* In N. doorway—of nail-studded battens, with hollow-chamfered frame and fillets planted on, 15th-century. In S. doorway—of two leaves (Plate 161), of nail-studded battens, with chamfered frame and fillets planted on, forming six panels with cinquefoiled ogee heads, head of door above filled with elaborate flowing tracery, 15th-century, partly repaired. *Font:* (Plate 9) octagonal bowl with cusped or traceried panel in each face, one enclosing a rose and one a shield with St. George's cross, chamfered top and moulded under-side, carved with two faces, two rosettes, a four-leaf flower and two shields, one with a plain cross and one with a cross paty, late 14th- or early 15th-century, partly repaired, stem modern. *Locker:* In chancel—in N. wall, rectangular recess with modern doors, chamfered projecting sill with round piscina-drain, probably early 14th-century, sill reset. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In S. aisle—across S.E. angle, (1) to Sir John Bernard, Bart., 1682, white marble wall-monument, with gadrooned base, eared architrave, enriched cornice supporting pedestal with bust in wig, and cartouche-of-arms. In tower—on S. wall, (2) to John Miller [16]81, and Thomas, his son [16]83, freestone cartouche with scrolls, swags and cherub-head, black marble inscription-panel in middle. In churchyard—on S.E. buttress of S. aisle, (3) to E. Ashton, widow, 1680, inscription on stonework; S. of S. aisle, (4) to William Standish, 1694, head-stone. Floor-slabs: In nave—at W. end, (1) to Paulina Jackson, widow, 1689, "last of ye family of ye Peps in this parish"; (2) to Elizabeth Young, 1710 (or 1719). *Piscinae:* In chancel—with moulded jambs and trefoiled head with gabled crocketed label and defaced side pinnacles, finial missing, large octofoiled drain, shelf of stone in front and of wood behind, early 14th-century. In N. aisle—in S. wall, with hollow-chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled head, 15th-century, shelf modern. In S. aisle—in S. wall, large, semi-octagonal, projecting bracket, with carved leaf, rose and three leopards' heads in the hollow of the moulding, octagonal dished drain, with remains of boss over orifice, early 16th-century, not *in situ.* Loose in tower—square stone, with round drain in top. *Plate:* includes a stand-paten, perhaps of late 17th-century date and inscribed "Brampton", and a large brass alms-dish (Plate 137) with repoussé ornament including two bands of running stags with hounds, and in the middle a medallion of the Annunciation, surrounded by a defaced black-letter inscription, 16th-century, German; on rim, two added inscriptions "E.B. C.W. 1618" with a defaced shield-of-arms and "Ipsum Midd. 1697." *Screen:* Under chancel-arch—of oak, and of three main bays including doorway; side bays each of five open upper lights with cinquefoiled ogee heads and tracery, plain close lower panels; behind responds of chancel-arch, two plain narrow bays, one on each side; doorway with doors of two folds each of two lights, similar to the side bays but with differing tracery, close moulded lower panels; continuous moulded head and chamfered middle rail, mid to late 14th-century. *Stalls:* with misericords, now in the Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge. *Miscellanea:* In nave—on E. face of tower, fragments of 12th-century cheveron-ornament, re-used in masonry. Loose in tower—length of moulded shaft with rolls at angles and a row of dog-tooth ornaments up each side, 13th-century, perhaps part of the shaft of a cross; part possibly of same shaft, built into modern heating-chamber, with other fragments.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

[b](2). Pepys Farm, house, on the S. side of the road, 400 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are partly of plastered timber-framing and partly of brick; the roofs are tiled. The timber-framed N. part of the house was built in the middle of the 16th century and to this was added, early in the 18th century, the brick wing on the S.; there is a modern addition to the W. of this wing. The

original block has 18th-century brick walls to the ground-storey and a plaster cove to the eaves. The W. room and the room above it have 17th-century windows with solid oak frames and mullions and iron casements. The central chimney-stack has three grouped shafts and there is another stack at the W. end; both are of the 17th century. The gables at the E. and W. end of the original block have moulded barge-boards. The early 18th-century addition is of red brick with a chimney-stack of the same date. Inside the building, the original block has chamfered ceiling-beams and two rooms have open timbered ceilings. In the W. room on the ground-floor are some pieces of 17th-century panelling. The first floor has some cambered beams in the walls and partitions and one fireplace has a cambered lintel. In the attics are two old battened doors.

Condition—Fairly good.

[a](3). BRIDGE (Plate 131), across brook, 180 yards S.S.W. of the church, is of four spans, the three northern of brick and the southernmost of stone; all have been rebuilt in comparatively recent times but the piers have some old masonry, and stone cut-waters on the E. side, which may be of 17th-century or earlier date.

Condition—Good, much altered.

MONUMENTS (4–10).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

[a](4). *Old Black Bull Inn*, 50 yards S.S.W. of the church, was built perhaps late in the 16th century and has 18th-century and modern additions at the back. The 17th-century central chimney-stack has square grouped shafts.

[a](5). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the road, 100 yards S. of (3).

[a](6). *Cottage*, on the S. side of High Street, 320 yards W. of the church.

[a](7). *Vine Cottage*, 250 yards N.W. of (6), has an original central chimney-stack, of three shafts, with diagonal projections in front. Inside the building, the N.W. room has a late 17th-century overmantel, probably reduced in width; it has three arched bays, divided by pilasters and finished with a dentilled cornice. There are also a few fragments of original panelling.

[a](8). *Cottage*, on the N. side of the road, at West End, 1,100 yards W.N.W. of the church.

[a](9). *Beerhouse*, 60 yards W. of (8), has been refronted with brick.

[a](10). *Cottage*, 100 yards W. of (9).

[a](11). BASE OF CROSS, at road-side, 25 yards S. of (9). A stone base octagonal on top and square below, with socket for shaft, probably 14th-century, now used for well-head.

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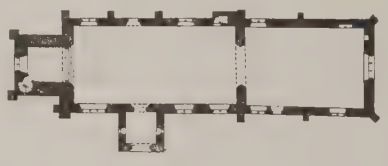
9. BRINGTON (A.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVI N.E.)

Brington is a small parish 5 m. N. of Kimbolton. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS stands at the N.W. corner of the village. The walls are of roughly coursed Weldon rubble with dressings of Weldon stone; the tower is faced with ashlar; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The *Nave* was built in the 14th century and probably later in the same century the *West Tower* and *South Porch* were added. The *Chancel* was rebuilt in the 15th century; it was, however, extensively restored and the E. gable raised in 1675. The church was restored in 1868 when the walls of the chancel were heightened.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29¼ ft. by 19¾ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with casement-moulded jambs and moulded label. Set in the gable is a lozenge-shaped stone with the date 1675. In the N. wall is a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with jambs and label like the E. window; the wall has an internal string-course now cut back. In the S. wall are two windows uniform with that in the N. wall; the sill of the eastern window is carried down to form a seat; between the windows is a doorway all modern except part of the chamfered jambs and square moulded label with carved stops of *c.* 1675. The 15th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached half-round shafts, with moulded capitals, partly restored, and chamfered bases. The lines of the earlier low-pitched parapet string-course of the nave are visible above the chancel-arch. S. of the arch is a square-headed squint.

The *Nave* (40 ft. by 19 ft.) has in the E. wall, N. of the chancel-arch, the upper doorway of the rood-loft staircase; it is of the 15th century and has a square head. In the N. wall, adjoining, is the lower doorway of the same staircase also with a

square head and now blocked ; the staircase is set in a projection from the N. wall ; in the same wall are two windows, the eastern of late 14th-century date and of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head with a moulded label ; the western window is of the 14th century and of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label and head-stops ; the late 14th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head. In the S. wall are three windows; the two eastern are similar to the western window in the N. wall ; the easternmost partly restored and having a modern label ; the westernmost window is of *c.* 1340 and of three trefoiled ogee lights with flowing tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops ; the 14th-century S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders.

The *West Tower* (9½ ft. by 8½ ft.) is of mid to late 14th-century date and of three stages (Plate 4) with a moulded plinth and a panelled band of trefoils and quatrefoils at the base of the spire. The tower-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders, the two outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded jambs and label ; the doorway to the turret-staircase has chamfered jambs and ogee head. The second stage has in the E. wall a square-headed opening to the roof. In the W. wall is a window of one trefoiled light in a two-centred head with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two trefoiled and transomed lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and grotesque stops. The octagonal ashlar-faced spire has low pitched broaches at the base, terminating in grotesque heads ; there are three tiers of spire-lights each having four windows set in the cardinal faces of the spire ; the windows of the two lower tiers are each of two trefoiled lights with a spandrel in a gabled head ; the windows of the top tier are each of one pointed light in a gabled head.

The *South Porch* is of late 14th-century date and has a two-centred outer archway with jambs and arch of two chamfered orders and a moulded label. The side walls have each a window of one trefoiled light.

The *Roof* of the nave is of 1674 and of four bays ; it is of low pitch with cambered and chamfered tie-beams with curved braces and trefoiled spandrels ; the braces rest on wooden brackets except at the W. end where there are two re-used grotesque corbels of stone ; the other main timbers are chamfered except for some moulded timbers of the 16th century, re-used in the W. bay ; the tie-beams have carved bosses, some with conventional foliage, and on the E. tie-beam is the date 1674.

Fittings—*Chest :* In tower—with panelled front cut down and made into coal-box, 17th-century. *Communion Table :* with turned legs, shaped brackets to rails and plain stretchers, early 17th-century, top extended. *Doors :* In N. doorway—of overlapping battens, with strap-hinges, probably 16th-century. *Font* and *Cover :* plain oval tapering bowl, set on plain octagonal base brought out to square by ridged stops, 14th-century, bowl probably 13th-century or earlier. Cover : octagonal and of pyramidal form with moulded styles and turned finial, 17th-century. *Glass :* In nave—in one N. and two S. windows, fragments with oak leaves, etc., 14th-century. *Locker :* In chancel—in E. wall, square-headed recess, partly restored. *Monument* and *Floor-slab.* Monument : In tower—on N. wall, to Oliver Pocklington, rector of the parish, 1681, black marble slab. Floor-slab : In chancel—to John Knight, 1629–30. *Piscina :* In chancel—in N. wall, double with shafted jambs and free marble shaft in middle, all with moulded capitals and bases : flat lintel with moulded edge and chamfered re-used shelf without drains, late 13th-century material reset. *Plate :* includes cup of 1663 with a shield of the arms of Pocklington and the inscription " Brington Com. Huntingdon, 1664," also paten of 1638.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Church Farm, house and barns, 150 yards S. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics ; timber-framed and plastered ; the roofs are tiled. It was built *c.* 1617 on a half H-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the E. There are late 17th-century additions on the E. and W. and a modern extension on the N. The main chimney-stack has a panel inscribed " P.H. 1617," and three shafts, one of which is set diagonally. Inside the building are original chamfered ceiling-beams and exposed joists.

The *Barn*, N.W. of the house, is of brick with a stone plinth. It is square on plan and dates from early in the 17th century.

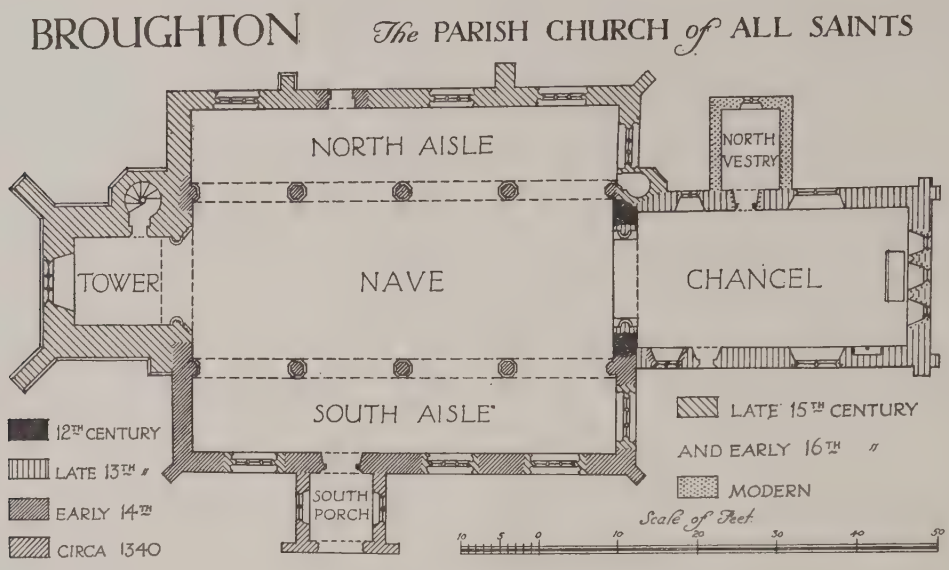
The *Barn* (Plate 150), W. of the house, is of cornbrash and of five bays with a tiled roof. On the S. gable is the date 1672 and a shield-of-arms.

Condition—Good.

(3). Cottage, now the Post Office, 200 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered ; the roof is thatched. It was built probably in the 17th century and has stop-chamfered ceiling-beams and exposed joists.

Condition—Good.

(4). Wayside Cross, in front of (3). The base is of stone, square and with chamfered angles ; only the lower part of the stem remains. The cross is probably mediaeval.



10. BROUGHTON (D.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XIV S.E., [b]XVIII N.E.)

Broughton is a parish and village 5 m. N.E. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.

Roman :—

[a](1). A stone coffin, possibly Roman, was discovered late in the 19th century in the neighbourhood of Rectory Farm. It is now preserved in the Rectory garden.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](2). Parish Church of All Saints stands in the village. The walls of the chancel and tower are of rubble, those of the aisles of pebble-rubble ; the walls of the nave are cement-rendered ; the dressings generally are of Barnack stone and the spire is faced with ashlar ; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The E. wall of the *Nave* and the base of the chancel-arch are of the 12th century. The *Chancel*, nave, N. and *South Aisles* were rebuilt *c.* 1300–10 and a W. tower and spire were added soon after. The *South Porch* was built *c.* 1340. Late in the 15th or early in the 16th century the *West Tower* was largely rebuilt, the spire presumably reconstructed, the *North Aisle* rebuilt and the clearstorey added. The church has been several times restored in modern times, the first time in 1845, when the *North Vestry* was added, and the last time in 1907.

The church is not of great architectural interest but among the fittings the paintings are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34 ft. by 17 ft.) has a modern E. window but the E. buttresses are of *c.* 1300 and have moulded drips to the tabling ; the corbelling at the base of the gable is carved with a head and a mask-stop on the N. and with two heads on the S. In the N. walls are two windows, the eastern of late 13th-century date and of two lights with a modern head and mullion and old splays, rear-arch and jambs ; the western window, of two pointed lights, is largely modern externally but has old wide splays and rear-arch ; the doorway to the vestry is modern but perhaps incorporates old material. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern modern except the splays and rear-arch which are of late 13th-century date ; the western window is of early 14th-century date and of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head ; the jambs and tracery are moulded and the mullion and label are modern ; the window-recess is carried down for a single-light ' low-side ' window with moulded jambs and modern shutter ; further E. is a late 13th-century doorway with moulded two-centred arch and modern label ; the jambs have each an attached shaft with moulded capital and defaced base ; the voussoirs of the rear-arch are painted (see *Paintings*). The two-centred chancel-arch, of *c.* 1300, is of three chamfered orders, the two outer dying on to the responds and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and chamfered bases ; the base on the S. is modern ; the shafts stand on a projecting wall which appears to represent the outer order of the 12th-century arch ; the angle-stones on the S. side are original and on the W. face, to the N. of the opening, is a length of the original chamfered impost.

The *North Vestry* is modern but in the N. wall is a window of two square-headed lights partly of old materials ; some of the quoins of the building are also old.

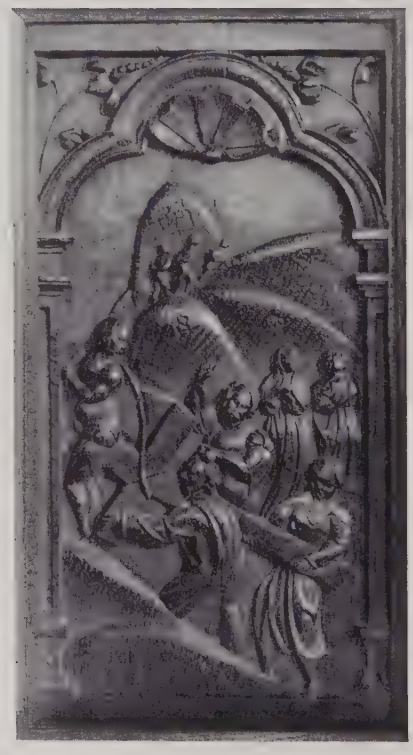
BUCKDEN: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY. W. Tower and Spire, 15th-century; and BUCKDEN PALACE. Great Tower, late 15th-century.

(*f*) The Agony in the Garden.

(*h*) Pilate washing his hands.

(*g*) The Flagellation.

(*d*) The Ecce Homo.



(*c*) The Bearing of the Cross.

(*b*) The Crucifixion.

BUCKDEN CHURCH.

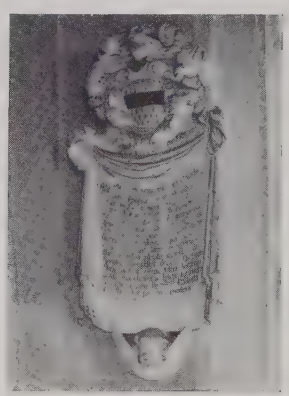
Six (of eight) reset carved panels in Chancel, 16th-century.

LONG STOW.
In Chancel, to Sir Thomas Maples, 1634–5.

OFFORD DARCY.
In S. Aisle, of Richard Nailour, 1616, and his two wives.

ELTON.
In S. Aisle, to John Proby, 1710, and Frances, his daughter, 1711.

UPWOOD.
In Chancel, to Peter Phesaunt, 1649, and Mary, his wife.



ELTON.
In S. Aisle, (1) to Thomas Proby, 1684.

KIMBOLTON.
In S. Chapel, to Essex, wife of Edward, Earl of Manchester, 1658.

BUCKDEN.
In Chancel, to Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, 1691.

STEEPLE GIDDING.
In Chancel, of Mary, wife of Roger Kinyon, 1714.

BUCKDEN: (4) BUCKDEN PALACE.
Great Tower, late 15th-century, from the N.W.

The *Nave* (53¼ ft. by 20 ft.) has in the E. wall at the N. end, the doorway to the rood-loft; it is of late 15th-century date with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The N. and S. arcades are of *c.* 1300–10 and are each of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label on the nave side and head-stops, mostly grotesques; over the N.E. respond is a mask-stop and over the first pier on the N. both label and stop have been cut away; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases and square plinths, the latter partly restored; the base of the middle column on the N. is of 'hold-water' type and of the 13th century, re-used. The responds have attached half columns but the E. responds have no bases. The late 15th-century clearstorey has on each side three windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has in the E. wall the doorway to the late 15th-century rood-loft stair-turret; it has a chamfered N. jamb and two-centred head; the stairs have been removed from the turret but a length of the moulded stone handrail remains. The E. window of the aisle and the three windows in the N. wall are all of late 15th- or early 16th-century date and are each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label and casement-moulded jambs. The early 14th-century N. doorway has been reset; it has chamfered jambs, two-centred head and moulded label with mask-stops.

The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has an E. window and three windows in the S. wall all similar in date and detail to the windows of the N. aisle. The S. doorway of *c.* 1300 has a two-centred arch of one richly moulded order with a moulded label and mask-stops; the jambs have each an attached shaft with moulded capital and defaced base.

The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of three stages with a moulded plinth; it was largely rebuilt early in the 16th century and all the details below the spire are of this date; the spire is of early 14th-century character but must have been reconstructed when the tower was rebuilt. The two-centred tower-arch is of three hollow-chamfered orders, the two outer continuous on the E. face and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. In the N. wall the doorway to the stair-turret has chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The second stage has in the S. wall a window of one four-centred light in a square head. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two four-centred lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label and re-used carved stops. At the base of the spire is a moulded cornice. The spire is of broach-form and of ashlar; it has two tiers of spire-lights, four in each tier; the lower are each of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a gable; the upper are each of a single trefoiled light in a gable; the capping of the spire is modern.

The *South Porch* is of *c.* 1340 and has a two-centred outer archway of two chamfered orders dying on to the chamfered responds and a moulded label with head-stops of mask form. The side walls have each a window of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a square head.

The *Roof* of the nave is of flat-pitched, tie-beam type, largely modern but incorporating the following—two wall-posts at the E. end with carved figures of apostles, St. Andrew on the N. and a man with a book on the S.; six figures of angels on the soffits of the intermediate tie-beams as follows, on N. (*a*) with scroll, (*b*) with organ, (*c*) with a dulcimer; on S. (*a*) with harp, (*b*) with book, (*c*) with lute; upper part of a figure of apostle with book; possibly some of the main timbers; all of *c.* 1500, also part of a 17th-century dentilled cornice on the S. side. The roof of the N. aisle has rough chamfered tie-beams, one with a curved brace, rough rafters and purlins, of doubtful date.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 2nd by T. Norris, 1616; 4th by Thomas Norris, 1661. *Brass* and *Indents.* Brass: In nave—of [Lawrence Martun, 1509, and Agnes his wife] head of a man and part of body in civil costume; symbol of St. Luke in N.E. corner of slab and shield with rebus "L.M." with a tun below; indents of woman wearing pedimental head-dress; blank shield above man and marginal inscription with indents of symbols of evangelists at remaining corners. Indents: In nave—(1) of figures of priest and civilian under crocketed canopies divided by a shaft and with buttresses at sides, inscription below and circle for symbols of evangelists at corners, scroll above figure of priest, *c.* 1460; (2) of civilian and wife with inscription below, much worn and slab broken. *Chair:* In chancel—with turned front legs and supports to arms, carved front rail below seat, back carved with arabesque-work and shaped head, first half of 17th century, one arm modern. *Coffin-lid:* In Rectory garden—refixed on W. garden wall, with foliated cross and double omega ornament in middle of shaft, 13th- or early 14th-century. *Communion Table* and *Rails.* Table: In S. aisle—with shaped bow legs in front, vertical, turned legs at back and ornamental shaped rails, early 18th-century. Rails: In chancel and also in S. aisle—with small turned balusters, perhaps of same date as table. *Font:* with square bowl having tapering sides with shallow arcading on each face in three bays with round arches and flat pilasters with small cushion-capitals; double-chamfered base, N.W. and S.W. corners at top repaired, *c.* 1200. *Glass:* In S. aisle, in first window of S. wall, small roundel with crowned IHS, early 16th-century. *Monuments:* In churchyard—

(1) to Thomas Cox, 1705, head-stone; (2) to Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wells, 1699–70, carved head-stone; (3) to Thomas Wells, 1700–1. *Paintings:* In chancel—on rear-arch of S. doorway, painted joints and voussoirs, alternately red and with scrolled mottling to imitate marble, late 13th-century. In nave—over chancel-arch, a 'doom'; middle figure obliterated, angels above including one with a trumpet, to the N. of the middle of figure; further down on N. side, group of the elect kneeling and nude except for crowns, mitre, hats, etc., in front of them a cloaked saint with a mitre and a crozier, probably St. Peter, and attended by an angel; behind him the walls and buildings of the new Jerusalem; on S. a group of the damned being driven into Hell's mouth by angels with drawn swords; various devils below. In lower register on N. the Resurrection of the dead, ten nude figures emerging from graves in a green field; on S. four compartments divided by shafts supporting a roof, red background with flames below and figures of demons torturing the souls of the lost, the whole representing Hell; two compartments of this subject returned along the S. wall. On S. wall, above the compartments last described, two figure-subjects, one above the other —(*a*) the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden, heads of two figures and of angel defaced, tree in background, field green with enclosure of garden red; (*b*) Adam delving and Eve spinning, cloaked figures with green background and flowers, late 15th-century. Further W. on same wall, two portions of 'black-letter' inscription on a white ground. On W. wall, fragment of similar 'black-letter' inscription. In N. aisle—on N. wall, W. of doorway, faint traces of panel. In S. aisle—on S. wall, E. of doorway, large ornamental scrolled panel with the Lord's Prayer in 'black-letter'; further W., inscription and date "William H . . . . and Thomas Cor . . (?) Churchward. 1632." This is probably the date of all the 'black-letter' inscriptions. *Piscinae:* In chancel—double, with moulded jambs, trefoiled heads and octofoiled drains, central shaft modern, 13th-century. In S. aisle—with chamfered jambs, trefoiled ogee head and quatrefoiled drain, early 14th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup of 1597 and a paten of 1620 inscribed "The gift of Edward Hodges to the Parish Church of Broughton in the countie of Huntingdon, the six and twentith daye of Februarii in the yeare of our Lord God 1620." *Seating:* In nave—on N. side, seven pews with panelled ends and panelled back to western pew; also front panelling to front pew with panelled ends, all restored and two with modern seats; the ends to the front have the roll from the top continued down the sides. On S. side, seven pews with panelled ends and front desk in three panels with panelled ends, back of back pew in ten panels, all pews have been restored in places, one has a completely modern seat, all other seats have been widened; the ends of one pew have the roll from the top continued down the sides finishing with small bases, probably early 16th-century. *Miscellanea:* Used as a coping stone by the S. gateway to the churchyard on the churchyard-wall is a large coped stone, possibly a defaced coffin-lid. On S. wall of tower, portion of (?) plaster or stone decoration.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

[a](3). Homestead Moat and enclosure, about 600 yards N.E. of the church. The rectangular island has traces of foundations and there is a slight outer bank enclosing a much larger area.

[a](4). The Rectory, 100 yards W.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century on a T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the S.E. end. There are modern additions on the S.E. and S.W. The upper storey projects at the N.E. end of the cross-wing and has a small much altered bay-window; the roof has been hipped back but the gable retains the two original turned pendants at the base. The eaves to the return wall of the wing have a plaster cove. The central chimney-stack of the cross-wing is of the 17th century and has grouped diagonal shafts. The chimney-stack of the main block has a square base with the date 1(6?)76.

Condition—Good.

[a](5). House (Plate 148), on the W. side of the road, 120 yards S.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N and W. The E. front has a projecting porch of two storeys with a hipped roof. The entrance-doorway has a shaped head. The front block has curvilinear Dutch gables at the ends and a heavy square chimney-stack. Inside the building a room on the ground-floor has an original chamfered ceiling-beam. A room of the first floor has an original fireplace, with moulded surround and cornice and a panel above; another room is lined with original panelling.

The garden-wall in front of the house is original and has a gateway flanked by two piers with moulded cornices; the gateway is approached by a flight of curved steps.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (6–14).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered or weather-boarded; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some

of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[a](6). *House* (Plate 163), S.E. of White Hall Farm and 300 yards E.S.E. of the church, was built late in the 16th century. It probably consisted of a central block with cross-wings at the N. and S. ends, but the N. cross-wing has disappeared. The timber-framed construction is exposed and the chimney-stack of the main block has grouped diagonal shafts of the 17th century. Inside the building one room has an original moulded beam and the roofs have tie-beams with curved braces.

Condition—Ruinous.

[a](7). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the road, 70 yards N.N.E. of (6), has an original central chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts.

[a](8). *Cottage*, on the E. side of Illings Lane, 360 yards E.N.E. of the church, has an original central chimney-stack with a square panelled base and engaged shafts.

[a](9). *Cottage*, three tenements, opposite (8), has an original central chimney-stack with a cross-shaped shaft set diagonally.

[a](10). *Cottages*, range of three tenements, 120 yards W. of (9), have corrugated iron roofs. One chimney-stack is original and has three shafts set diagonally.

[a](11). *Barn* at Manor Farm, 130 yards N.N.W. of (10), is of five bays.

[a](12). *Little Farm*, house 50 yards N.E. of the church, has an original chimney-stack with the date 1642 and four detached shafts set diagonally. Inside the building the middle room has an original moulded beam and an 18th-century corner-cupboard.

[b](13). *Barns* at Lodge Farm, 1 m. S.S.W. of the church. One barn is aisled and of three bays, the other is of five bays and has queen-post roof-trusses.

[a](14). *White Hall Farm*, house, 170 yards E.S.E. of the church, is built of brick, with later additions on the W. and S. The porch on the E. side has a moulded beam at the base of the gable, with the initals and date R.P. 1647.

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11. BUCKDEN (C.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXI N.E., [b]XXI S.E.)

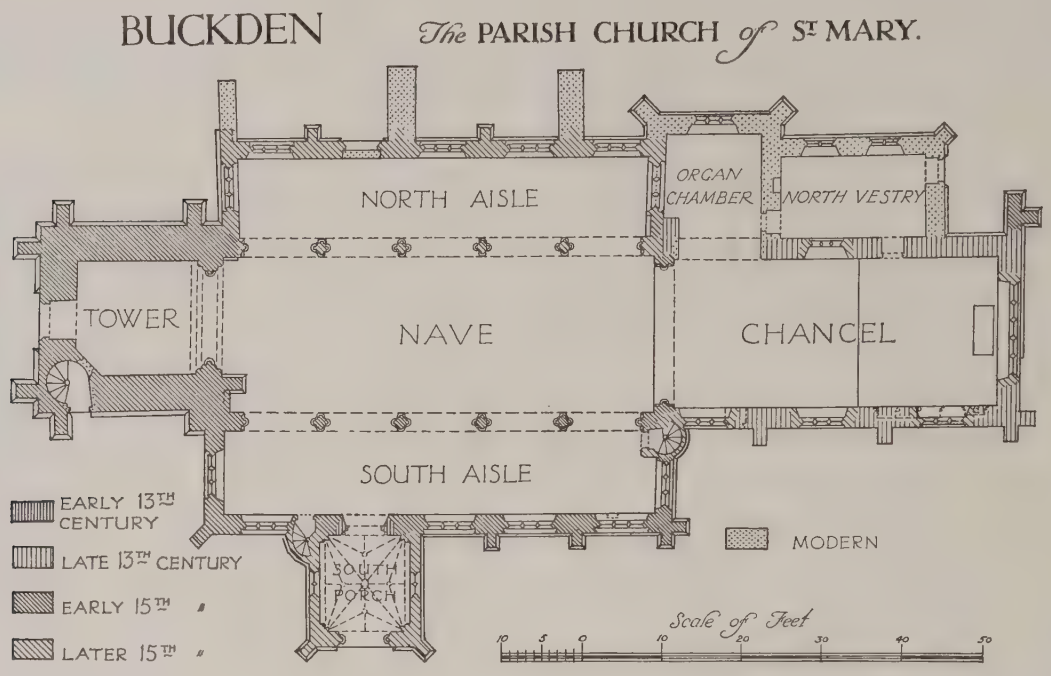
Buckden is a parish and village, 4 m. S.W. of Huntingdon. The Church, the Palace, the Manor House and the Lion Hotel are the principal monuments. The Bishops of Lincoln owned a manor at Buckden since before the Domesday Survey and most, if not all, of them from St. Hugh of Avalon (1186–1203) down to John Kaye (1827–53) resided here; seven bishops, including Robert Grosseteste, died at the palace.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). Parish Church of St. Mary stands in the village. The walls are of rubble with some pebbles and ironstone; the dressings are of Barnack and other freestone and the roofs are covered with lead. The earliest remaining feature of the church is the early 13th-century S. doorway, but this is not *in situ*. The *Chancel* was rebuilt at the end of the 13th century. Perhaps at the end of the 14th century, there may have been a scheme for widening the whole church by some 3 ft. towards the N.; the N.E. buttress of the chancel was set to the N. of the actual building and the *West Tower* was set out well to the N. of the axial line of the church. It is possible that the scheme was still under consideration when the S. arcade and *South Aisle* were built early in the 15th century, but it had evidently been abandoned when the N. arcade, *North Aisle* and chancel-arch were built shortly afterwards; the W. tower was carried up about the same time and the clearstorey added; later in the century the chancel-walls were rebuilt above the string-course and heightened and the *South Porch* added. The church was repaired in 1649 and 1665, the dates on the roofs, and 18th-century buttresses were added to the N. aisle, probably to counteract a settlement caused by the adjoining Palace moat. The church was restored in the 19th century and in 1910, and the *North Vestry*, on the site of an older building, and the *Organ Chamber* are modern.

The nave is a good example of 15th-century work, the roofs and S. porch being also of interest. Among the fittings the glass is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (40¼ ft. by 18½ ft.) has a late 15th-century E. window of five cinquefoiled and transomed lights in a four-centred head with a re-used 14th-century label. The extension of the E. wall to the N. of the chancel probably formed part of the E. wall of a former vestry. In the N. wall is a late 15th-century window of three lights, similar to the E. window and now blocked below the transom; further W. is a modern opening to the organ-chamber and E. of the window is a late 13th-century doorway, with moulded jambs and two-centred arch. In the S. wall are three windows uniform with that in the N. wall but not partly blocked; below the western-most window is a doorway, probably of late 13th-century date, with a reset head; it has moulded and shafted jambs and moulded segmental-pointed arch. The 15th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders, with a moulded label; the outer order is continued down the responds and the inner order springs from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases.



The *Nave* (54¼ ft. by 19¼ ft.) has early 15th-century N. and S. arcades each of five bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders, similar to the chancel-arch, and with moulded labels having stops carved with heads, grotesques and one angel; the moulded piers have each four attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the responds are similar to those of the chancel-arch. Across the S.E. angle of the nave is the late 15th-century upper doorway to the rood-loft staircase, partly cut into the voussoirs of the chancel-arch and having a segmental head. The embattled 15th-century clearstorey has on each side five windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) is of the 15th century and has an embattled parapet. In the E. wall is a window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; it now opens into the organ-chamber. In the N. wall are four windows similar to that in the E. wall; the blocked N. doorway has a four-centred head and a moulded label. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (10¼ ft. wide) is of the 15th century and has an embattled parapet. In the E. wall is a window of three cinquefoiled lights, with vertical tracery in a four-centred head, with moulded reveals and label; N. of the window is the lower doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head. In the S. wall are four windows each of three cinquefoiled and transomed lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; the reset early 13th-century S. doorway (Plate 22) has a two-centred arch of two moulded orders; the jambs have each one free and one attached shaft with foliated capitals, moulded abaci and bases; further W. is the doorway to the porch-staircase; it has chamfered jambs and moulded four-centred head. In the W. wall is a window similar to that in the E. wall.

The *West Tower* (about 14¼ ft. square) is mainly of the 15th century and of three stages (Plate 23), with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with four carved gargoyles and a series of grotesque faces on the parapet string-course. The two-centred tower-arch is of three chamfered orders, the two outer continuous and the inner order springing from attached shafts, with moulded capitals and bases; S. of the arch, on the E. face, a buttress projects into the nave; the similar buttress on the N. is now incorporated in the W. respond of the N. arcade. The much restored W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head, with moulded reveals and label with head-stops; the W. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders, with a moulded label. The second stage has in the W. wall a window of two cinquefoiled and transomed lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head, with moulded reveals and label and grotesque stops. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows, each of two trefoiled and transomed lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head, with a moulded label and grotesque stops. The 15th-century octagonal spire is ashlar-faced and rises from

within the parapet. It has three tiers of four spire-lights, all towards the cardinal points; the windows of the two lower tiers are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head; the windows of the upper tier are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *South Porch* (Plate 22) is of the 15th century and of two storeys, with a moulded plinth and embattled parapet; the parapet-string is carved with various figures—a monkey, muzzled bear, lion, lamb, two pairs of beasts, fox stalking geese, dogs chasing rabbit (?), etc.; the parapet on the S. face has three ranges of running cusped panelling, crocketed pinnacles at the angles and the stump of a pinnacle at the apex. The plinth has a series of quatrefoiled panels, each enclosing a carved flower. The four-centred outer archway is of two moulded orders with a crocketed and finialed label and angel-stops; the outer order is continuous and the inner springs from attached shafts, with moulded capitals and bases. The upper room has a window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head, with moulded reveals and label with crockets and stops carved with a lion and two faces respectively, the latter cut down and not *in situ*. The side walls of the lower storey have each a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; these windows are set in internal recesses, with four-centred heads. The vault (Plate 22) of the lower storey is of clunch and has moulded diagonal, ridge, wall and subsidiary ribs springing from plain shafts in the angles; the main intersection has a large boss (Plate 133) carved with an 'Assumption of the Virgin'; the subsidiary bosses are carved with a double rose and foliage. The stair-turret is faced with ashlar and has a small quatrefoiled opening on the S.

The *Roof* of the chancel is of late 15th-century date, repaired in 1665; it is low-pitched and of three bays with moulded main timbers; the tie-beams have curved braces springing from short shafts on the face of the wall-posts; there is a 17th-century carved boss in the middle of each bay and half-bosses, against the trusses; two bosses have flowers and a third the inscription R.W. 1665; at the feet of the intermediate principals are large figures of angels with spread wings, two holding books; the three eastern trusses rest on stone corbels carved with angels holding scrolls or blank shields. The 15th-century roof of the nave is low-pitched and of five bays; it was repaired in 1649; the four original free trusses have curved and moulded principals forming a four-centred arch and have a carved boss on the apex-post of each pair; they spring from shafted wall-posts standing on stone corbels carved with angels holding scrolls and shields; four shields bear a *cross moline*; the E. and W. trusses are of different form and have each an embattled tie-beam with curved braces above and the E. truss has curved braces below it in addition; the same truss has two small figures on the wall-posts; in the middle of the middle bay is an inserted 17th-century truss having a collar with curved braces and traceried spandrels; it rests on wall-posts, enriched with fluted pilasters standing on pedestals; at the feet of the intermediate principals, and no doubt taking the places of the former angels, are flat panelled timbers of the 17th century, all carved with conventional foliage except two which are carved with male and female heads in quatrefoils; the wall-plates are moulded and on the N. wall-plate is the inscription "I.I. C.P. ANNO 1649". The flat pent-roof of the N. aisle is of the 15th century and of five bays, with moulded main timbers; the principals have curved braces on the N. side with traceried spandrels and springing from carved stone corbels, chiefly grotesques. The 15th-century roof of the S. aisle is generally similar to that over the N. aisle but the braces have plain spandrels and against the wall-posts are set carved figures, the eastern perhaps St. Stephen and the other four all wearing mitres; at the feet of the intermediate principals are figures of angels, holding a lute, viol, tabor, dulcimer and hurdy-gurdy respectively; the wall-posts stand on stone corbels carved with grotesque heads. The 15th-century roof of the upper storey of the porch has plain tie-beams and rafters.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 1st probably by Thomas Bullisdon, early 16th-century, and inscribed "Sca Katherina Ora Pro Nobis"; 4th by Miles Graie, 1654; 5th by William Haulsey, 1627. *Communion Table:* In S. aisle—modern table incorporating five turned and twisted baluster-legs and shaped brackets, possibly late 17th-century. *Doors:* In S. aisle—in doorway to rood stair-turret, of oak with moulded frame and ribs planted on, late 15th-century; in S. doorway, of battens on trellis-framing with moulded frame and ribs planted on outer face, forming five panels, formerly with traceried heads all now missing but with outlines showing and background painted green, 15th-century. In doorway to stairs to upper storey of porch, of battens with hollow-chamfered frame and ribs planted on, late 15th-century; similar doorway at head of stairs, with some ribs missing. *Font:* octagonal bowl, each face with a quatrefoiled panel enclosing a blank shield, splayed under side, 15th-century, stem modern. *Glass:* In S. aisle—in tracery of E. window, probably a coronation of the Virgin, but only lower part of Virgin's figure left and head of Christ missing, both figures seated on thrones and that of Christ with orb in left hand and right hand raised in blessing; on either side, figures of seraphim, four in all, holding scrolls with the antiphon "Regina celi letare a[lleluia] quia quem

meruisti portare a[lleluia] resurrexit sicut dixit a[lleluia ora pro] nobis [Deum alleluia]", fourth figure mostly destroyed and others damaged; above, three spandrel-pieces with oak-leaves; in tracery of W. window, an Annunciation, but only figure of the Virgin remains, kneeling at desk and with lily-pot behind; on either side, figures of seraphim as in E. window, and all except one much damaged, holding scrolls with the antiphon "Sancta Maria [virgo mater intercede pro] toto mundo quia genuisti regem orbis"; one oak-leaf spandrel above, all late 15th-century and *in situ*. *Locker:* In N. aisle—in E. wall, small rectangular recess with rebated reveals, 15th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slab*. Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Thomas Barlow, S.T.P., Provost of Queen's Oxon, Bodley's Librarian, Archdeacon of Oxford, Lady Margaret Professor of Theology, Bishop "although unworthy" of Lincoln, 1691, erected by William Barlow, freestone and black marble wall-monument (Plate 25), with inscribed tablet in middle, cherub-heads with pendants of flowers and drapery at sides, cornice with urn and two cartouches-of-arms; plain panelled vase with three shields-of-arms and a mitre. In churchyard—E. of chancel, (2) to Ann (Green), wife of Nathanel Disbrough, 1708–9, head-stone with skull and hour-glass; S.E. of chancel, (3) to . . . 1671 or 1691, round head-stone; S. of S. aisle—(4) table-tomb with cusped panelling, enclosing blank shields, on sides and ends, coped slab, late 15th- or early 16th-century; S. of porch, (5) to Mary, daughter of Robart Norwood, 1680–81, head-stone with hour-glass, cross-bones and roses; (6) possibly to wife of same, similar head-stone with laudatory inscription; name and date, if any, buried. Floor-slab: In chancel—to Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, 1662–3, slab of touch with shield-of-arms (Plate 127). *Niches:* In N. aisle—on E. wall, shallow recess, with moulded jambs, trefoiled ogee head and moulded label with crockets and finial, late 15th-century. In S. aisle—in E. wall above doorway to rood stair-turret, similar recess but with cinquefoiled head, late 15th-century. On S. porch—over outer archway, with moulded base, cinquefoiled and gabled head with crockets and angels at base of gable, vaulted soffit with rose in middle, late 15th-century. *Panelling:* In chancel—incorporated in modern desks, eight oak panels (Plate 24) with carved figure-subjects as follows—(*a*) the Betrayal; (*b*) the Crucifixion; (*c*) the Bearing of the Cross; (*d*) the Ecce Homo; (*e*) the Crowning with Thorns; (*f*) the Agony in the Garden; (*g*) the Flagellation; (*h*) Pilate washing his hands; each panel with side pilasters, trefoiled head and foliage and shell enrichment, 16th-century, foreign. *Piscinae:* In chancel—with two-centred arch of two moulded orders, the outer carried on shafts with moulded capitals and bases and the inner continued down to stops and with restored trefoiled cusping, restored moulded label, sexfoiled drain, *c.* 1300. In N. aisle—in E. wall, shallow recess with two-centred head, broken fluted drain in projecting shelf, supported by shaft, with upper part broken away but retaining moulded base, 15th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, rough recess with arched back, part of rebated E. jamb, broken round drain, 15th-century, much altered. *Plate:* includes cup of 1607 and cup and stand-paten of 1679, given by William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury 1716. *Pulpit:* (Plate 153) of oak, semi-octagonal, each face with two ranges of arcaded panels, richly carved, moulded and carved cornice, carved styles and moulded middle rail, early 17th-century, stem and base modern, old carving incorporated in modern posts to stairs. *Sedilia:* In chancel—three stepped bays, with attached shafts to jambs, and free shafts between bays all with moulded capitals and bases, moulded two-centred arches with restored labels, details as piscina, *c.* 1300. *Miscellanea:* In N. aisle—set in E. wall, fragment of gable-cross and portion of window-tracery, 14th-century.

Condition—Good.

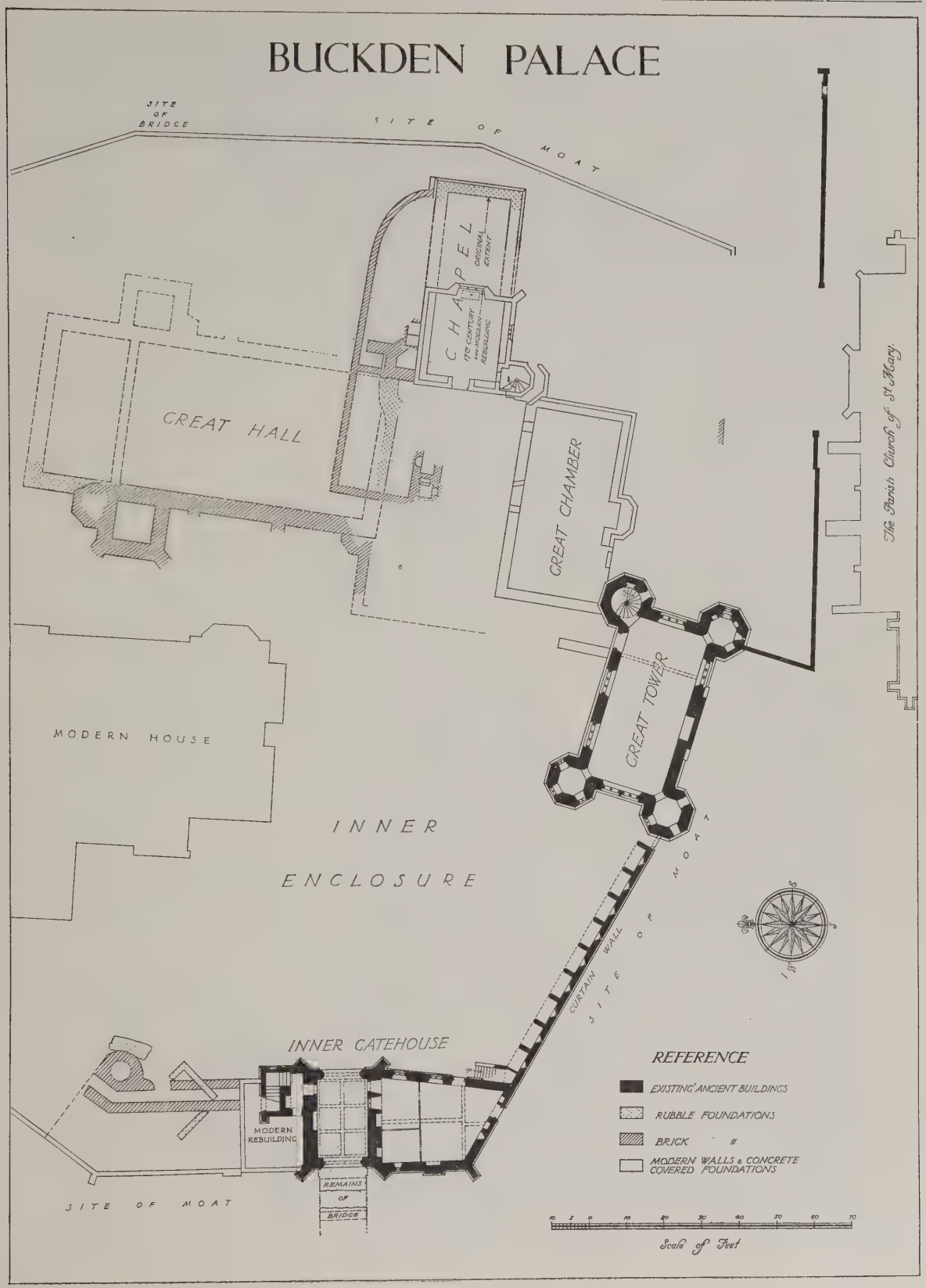
Secular :—

HOMESTEAD MOATS :—

[a](2). At Top Farm, 1 m. N.W. of the church.

[b](3). W. of Shooter's Hollow and 1½ m. W.S.W. of the church.

[b](4). BUCKDEN PALACE, tower, gatehouses, foundations and moat, N. of the church. The manor belonged to the Bishops of Lincoln at the time of the Domesday Survey but it is uncertain when first a house was built on the site. Bishop Hugh de Wells (1209–35) is said to have built or rebuilt a manor house at Buckden and Bishop Robert Grosseteste (1235–54) is credited with building the great hall. The buildings were burnt in 1291 but the extent of the damage does not appear. To the 13th century would appear to belong the foundations of the *Great Chamber*, the *Chapel* and parts of the *Great Hall*. An extensive rebuilding of the palace took place under Bishops Thomas Rotherham (1472–80) and John Russell (1480–94); the former, according to Leland, built the *Great Tower* and restored the *Great Hall*; the Great Tower was probably finished by Bishop Russell, whose arms formerly appeared on the woodwork, and the same bishop built the *Inner* and *Outer Gatehouses* and the enclosure walls. Considerable repairs were made to the buildings by Bishop John Williams (1621–42) who appears to have rebuilt and shortened the Chapel and repaired the cloister. Under the Commonwealth a large part of the house including the great Hall was demolished, but the house was restored on a smaller scale by Bishop Robert Sanderson (1660–63), the great


BUCKDEN PALACE
SITE OF BRIDGE
SITE OF MOAT
CHAPEL
ORIGINAL EXTENT
17th CENTURY AND MODERN REBUILDING
GREAT HALL
GREAT CHAMBER
GREAT TOWER
The Parish Church of St Mary.
MODERN HOUSE
INNER ENCLOSURE
SITE OF MOAT
CURTAIN WALL
INNER GATEHOUSE
MODERN REBUILDING
REMAINS OF BRIDGE
SITE OF MOAT
REFERENCE
EXISTING ANCIENT BUILDINGS
RUBBLE FOUNDATIONS
BRICK "
MODERN WALLS & CONCRETE COVERED FOUNDATIONS
10 1 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Scale of Feet

Hall, not being rebuilt. In 1839 about half the main building and part of the gatehouse-range were demolished and the great tower dismantled. The Great Chamber, Chapel and adjoining buildings were pulled down in 1871, when the modern house was erected and the moat was filled in at the same time.

The existing remains are handsome examples of late 15th-century brickwork.

The *Palace*, when complete, consisted of an inner walled and moated enclosure, containing the main buildings of the house and entered by the Inner Gatehouse on the W. side, and an outer walled enclosure on the W., entered by the Outer Gatehouse and containing various outbuildings. Of the main structure of the house only the Great Tower now survives.

The *Great Tower* (50½ ft. by 27 ft. externally) is of late 15th-century date and of three storeys (Plates 23 and 26) with a basement and octagonal turrets at the angles rising above the main parapet. The walls are of red brick with stone dressings and the storeys are divided by moulded string-courses; the tower is finished with a chamfered plinth and embattled parapet. The building has been entirely gutted and the vaulting of the basement removed; it formerly contained some twelve rooms including the 'parlour' and the 'King's Chamber' above it. The windows are placed unsymmetrically, and are of one, two, or three lights; those of the ground and first floors have cinquefoiled lights in square heads with moulded labels; one window in the S. wall, however, has trefoiled lights. The windows of the second floor have plain square-headed lights without labels and the windows lighting the basement are of similar character. The N. face of the tower has two elaborate designs of black brick diapering each consisting of lozenges surmounted by a cross. The doorway to the basement has a three-centred internal head of two chamfered orders and a segmental rear-arch on the outer face of the wall; between the two, the head rakes steeply downwards; the doorway to the ground-floor has moulded stone jambs, four-centred arch and label; the threshold is about 5 ft. above the existing ground-level. The S. face of the tower is partly obscured by ivy; it has a projecting chimney-stack, partly restored; in a recess in the modern brickwork is an old cruciform loop. Against the S.E. turret is an octagonal chimney-stack with concave faces. The W. end of the tower has a cross in brick diapering, standing on a sloping base. The N.W. and S.W. turrets have diaper-work, the S.W. turret having a cross on a sloping base.

Interior—The N.E. and N.W. turrets contained staircases, but that in the N.E. turret only remains; it has remains of a stone hand-rail sunk in the wall, moulded base to the newel and a moulded parapet at the top. The S.E. turret contained a series of garde-robes. The basement, now filled in with earth, except a portion at the E. end, was vaulted in brick, from N. to S. In the N. wall is a wide recess with a three-centred arch. The ground-floor has remains of a cross-wall, partly blocking the S.E. window and with one jamb of a stone doorway. In the middle of the S. wall is a stone fireplace with moulded jambs and flat four-centred arch in a square head. The first floor has in the S. wall a 17th-century fireplace with moulded jambs and head and rounded angles; at the back is part of a blocked brick arch, presumably of earlier date. The second storey has in the same wall a fireplace with chamfered jambs and three-centred arch of plastered brick; further W. are remains of another fireplace. The turrets communicate with the tower at the various levels by doorways with four-centred heads, some having moulded jambs and arches.

The *Foundations* of the main block of the palace, adjoin the tower on the N.E. They appear to have originally formed three sides, the E., N. and S. of a courtyard, the *Great Hall* being on the N., the *Chapel* on the E. and the *Great Chamber* on the W. After the destruction of the Great Hall in the 17th century a range seems to have been built across its S. end and the courtyard was largely, if not entirely, built over. The *Great Hall* was, according to the Parliamentary Survey, a double aisled building with stone piers and arches, no doubt of the 13th century, and with a vaulted porch. It was restored late in the 15th century when the outer walls and porch were probably rebuilt. The foundations of the whole of the W. wall with those of the porch and traces of the E. wall, with a second porch, have been uncovered and indicate a building about 65 ft. by 37¾ ft.; they are entirely of brick and there were brick turrets at the N. and S. ends. The Hall range extended one bay further N. and here the foundations are entirely of rubble. This bay, as at Lincoln, may have contained the butteries, and the Kitchen no doubt stood still further to the N. The *Chapel* stood on the E. of the court and was originally a rectangular building 49 ft. by 16¾ ft., probably of the 13th century; of this structure the rubble foundations of the eastern part have been exposed; the E. wall is finished with a splayed plinth of ashlar, returned a short distance along the side walls. The chapel was rebuilt and shortened by about half its length in the first half of the 17th century and the general lines of this rebuilding have been reproduced in the modern chapel now in process of erection. The *Great Chamber* (about 49 ft. by 23½ ft.), pulled down in 1871, was probably a 13th-century building; its foundations, now covered with concrete, have been completely uncovered; there was a large fireplace projection on the S. face. The courtyard was at one time

BUCKDEN: (5) MANOR HOUSE, late 16th-century and later.
From the S.E.

BUCKDEN: (4) BUCKDEN PALACE.
Inner Gatehouse, late 15th-century, from the W.

BUCKDEN: (4) BUCKDEN PALACE.
Inner Gatehouse and its S. Range, late 15th-century, from the E.

BUCKDEN: (6) LION HOTEL, *c.* 1500.
Interior of Lounge.

surrounded by a cloister but of this there is now no trace; on its N.W. side there was evidently direct access between the Great Hall and the Great Tower. The foundations of other and later buildings are indicated on the plan and need not be further described. W. of the chapel and in the former courtyard is a curious brick chamber or cellar sunk in the ground; it may have served either as a cistern or cesspool.

The *Inner Gatehouse*, (Plates 28 and 29) with ranges flanking it on the N. and S., was built late in the 15th century and stands to the W. of the main block. The gatehouse itself is of three storeys with a chamfered plinth and embattled parapet; adjoining it on the N. is a square staircase-wing rising to four storeys and finished with an embattled parapet; the walls are of red brick with black brick diapering and stone dressings. The outer archway is rebated for doors and has moulded jambs, three-centred arch and label; the roll-moulding has a moulded base on each jamb. Above the archway, on the W. face, is a large shield in coloured brick and stone, of the arms of Bishop John Russell (1480–94)—*azure two cheverons or between three roses argent*; the roses are of carved stone. The rooms of the two storeys above the gateway have each a window of three and two cinquefoiled lights respectively in a square head with moulded reveals and label. The parapet string-course is carved with paterae and grotesque heads. The inner archway has moulded responds, three-centred arch and label; the windows of the two upper storeys are similar to those on the outer front, but are both of two lights. Flanking the window on the first floor are two crosses in brick diapering, one of Latin form on a sloping base, and the other a formy cross. The staircase-tower is lit by square-headed windows, and has windows cut through the N.E. buttress of the gatehouse. The range to the S. of the gatehouse is of similar date and character; it is of two storeys and has an embattled parapet and a 'crow-stepped' gable at the S. end (Plate 74). The windows are of one, two or three square-headed lights, with moulded reveals and labels, except those on the W. side of the ground-floor, which have no labels; in the middle of the W. side is a projecting chimney-stack. The middle window in the S. end of the range is set in a projection resting on moulded brick corbelling and finished with a moulded ogee coping with crockets and finial; in the spandrel is a large shield-of-arms, similar to that on the gatehouse. The range N. of the gatehouse has been destroyed but the weathering of the former steep-pitched roof remains, together with a restored doorway at the first-floor level, formerly opening into the range.

Interior—The gate-hall has on each side a doorway with moulded stone jambs and four-centred head, and further W. in the N. wall a recess with a flat four-centred arch, containing a modern seat; in the S. wall is a small opening with a four-centred head, a modern mullion and an old shutter. The ceiling has moulded beams, perhaps of the 15th century, forming six panels. The room on the first floor has 15th-century ceiling-beams, similar to those below. The room on the second floor has a roof of collar-beam type with three trusses, chamfered main timbers and curved braces. In the S. wall is a brick fireplace, with a four-centred head; the doorway in the N. wall has a 15th-century door of battens with moulded fillets and strap-hinges; further W. is an oak-lined locker and a second doorway, now blocked. The square tower on the N. is occupied entirely by the staircase, up to the second-floor level; above this the ascent is continued by a round spiral staircase in the S.W. angle. The stairs are solid oak balks, resting on a square newel of brick. The two storeys of the S. range are subdivided by original timber-framed partitions. The rooms on the ground-floor have several lockers or recesses.

The *Curtain Wall* between the Great Tower and the Gatehouse range, is of late 15th-century date and of red brick. It has an embattled parapet with stone coping and a parapet-walk partly supported on chamfered segmental arches springing from narrow brick piers. The merlons of the parapet are each pierced by a cruciform loop, except one near the middle which contains the much weathered head of a canopied niche. The lower part of the wall is pierced by a series of plain loops and the parapet-walk is approached by a brick staircase adjoining the gatehouse-wing. The remainder of the wall surrounding the site has been destroyed but its course has been traced almost throughout its circuit.

The *Moat* immediately surrounded the walls of the inner enclosure, passing between them and the parish churchyard. It has now been entirely filled in. The moat was crossed in front of the gatehouse by a brick bridge of two spans; the arches have been destroyed but the brick pier and abutment of the eastern span have been excavated.

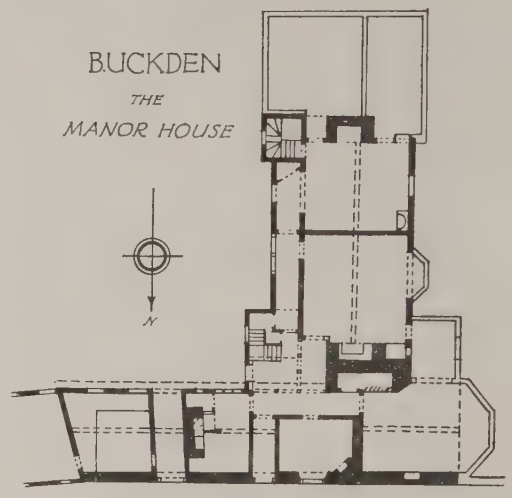
The *Outer Gatehouse*, stands on the W. side of the outer court or enclosure. It is a square structure of red brick, with an embattled parapet and was built probably late in the 15th century. The inner and outer archways both have brick jambs and four-centred arches of two chamfered orders with moulded labels. S. of the gatehouse is a modern or rebuilt lodge. The enclosing wall of the outer court is of red brick and of late 15th-century date. It extends along the E. side of the main road, for some distance to the N. and S. of the gatehouse and turns eastwards along the Offord Road to the parish churchyard. At the turning point there is a diagonal buttress, brought to a point on the face and having a pyramidal capping

and a small trefoiled niche in each face, near the top. A short distance S. of the modern lodge are indications of a former gateway or opening about 11 ft. wide. Another enclosure-wall, partly old, extends S. and E. from the S.E. angle of the Great Tower. At its eastern end is a gateway from the churchyard, flanked by square brick piers. To the E. of the main enclosure, there was a series of fish-ponds; these have now been converted into one large pond. A large area to the N. and E. of the palace and including this pond, is enclosed by a low bank.

Condition—Of great tower, ruined, but fairly good; of gatehouses, good.

[b](5). MANOR HOUSE (Plate 27) and barn, on S. side of Church Street, 60 yards S. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys; the walls are partly of rubble and partly timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are covered with tiles and slates. It is of modified T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the N. end. The main cross-wing is of late 16th-century date but the N. wall fronting the road is probably mediaeval work. The S. wing was added early in the 17th century and had two projecting blocks, one at either end extending towards the E. An extension of the cross-wing, towards the E., is also of the 17th century. The internal arrangements were considerably altered early in the 18th century, when the main cross-wing which appears to have originally contained a range of three rooms with a wide passage-way between the two easternmost, was further divided by the insertion of various partitions, and corridors were added between the two projecting blocks on the E. side of the S. wing. An addition has also been made in the W. angle of the two ranges and the S. wing has a modern extension at the S. end.

Elevations—The N. front of the cross-wing has two early 17th-century doorways, both square-headed and with moulded oak frames; the eastern door (Plate 160) is of vertical and horizontal planks riveted together with a moulded framing, forming twelve panels, planted on the face; the door is hung on three long strap-hinges with fleur-de-lis ends and has an old drop-handle and plate; the other door is of similar design but smaller and is of nine panels with two hinges. The central chimney-stack is original and has a square base and a single octagonal shaft with a moulded cap. The E. extension has, in the upper storey, three original mullioned and transomed windows. The upper storey projects on the S. side of the cross-wing and has exposed joists and plain brackets. The ground-floor has one original three-light window with moulded mullions, iron bars set diagonally and leaded glazing. The beam over the entrance to the passage-way is supported on wall-posts with simple curved brackets. The 17th-century E. extension has in the upper storey three mullioned and transomed windows similar to those in the N. front and on the ground-floor is an early 18th-century battened door on a framing with shouldered angles. An external staircase at the E. end of the wing has a battened door at the top. The W. elevation has no original features. The E. elevation of the S. wing is mainly covered by the early 18th-century addition which has two old sash-windows. The S. projecting block is gabled and both projecting blocks have mullioned and transomed windows with leaded glazing. The main chimney-stack at the N. end of the wing has grouped diagonal shafts; the southern stack has two diagonal stacks both on square bases.



Interior—On the ground-floor one small room in the main cross-wing is lined with early 18th-century panelling and has a moulded cornice and dado rail and above the angle-fireplace is a bolection-moulded panel. The kitchen, at the S. end of the early 17th-century wing, has the walls, generally, lined with early 17th-century panelling. The chimney-piece though now mutilated by the insertion of a modern range, is original, and elaborately carved in low relief with round-headed panels containing leaf-design on either side of the opening; the overmantel is divided into four bays by carved pilasters and has in each bay a round arch and side pilasters with guilloche-enrichment, leaf-spandrels and moulded caps and bases to the pilasters. The whole is surmounted by a band of egg and leaf ornament supported on shaped dentils and surmounted by a wide frieze with an incised leaf pattern, continued along the walls. The E. extension of the main wing has chamfered ceiling-beams and two octagonal wall-posts with shaped stops. On the first floor some of the timber-construction is exposed in the walls. The northernmost room of the S. wing is lined, to the height of the door-head, with early 17th-century panelling and has a frieze of incised semi-circles, carved

with conventional leaf-enrichment and a narrow cornice; the doors are similar to the panelling but on the E. side are two shallow cupboards with raised panelled doors of early 18th-century date. The fireplace (Plate 158) is flanked on either side by fluted Doric pilasters with scrolled brackets below the overmantel; the overmantel has a narrow moulded shelf and is divided into three bays by fluted Doric pilasters supporting an entablature with a narrow moulded architrave, and enriched frieze similar to that round the room and a narrow moulded cornice; in each bay is a lozenge-shaped panel within a small arch with moulded archivolt, side pilasters and carved leaf-spandrels. The room above the Kitchen is similarly panelled but has a frieze carved with a 'wave' motif; the entrance-doorway is of early 18th-century date and close by is a blocked window of the same period. The chimney-piece (Plate 158) is similar to that in the room adjoining but the side-pilasters have carved arabesque panels, as have also those dividing the overmantel into four bays; these have enriched panels with guilloche-ornament on the archivolts, the side pilasters are enriched with carved arabesque work and the spandrels carved with conventional leaves; the frieze is an elaboration of that round the room. A room in the E. extension of the main wing has a corner-cupboard with a dentilled cornice; it is probably of early 18th-century date but is not *in situ*.

The *Barn* adjoining the E. extension of the main wing on the E. is timber-framed and weather-boarded; the roof is tiled. It is of 17th-century date and has queen-post roof-trusses supported by braces.

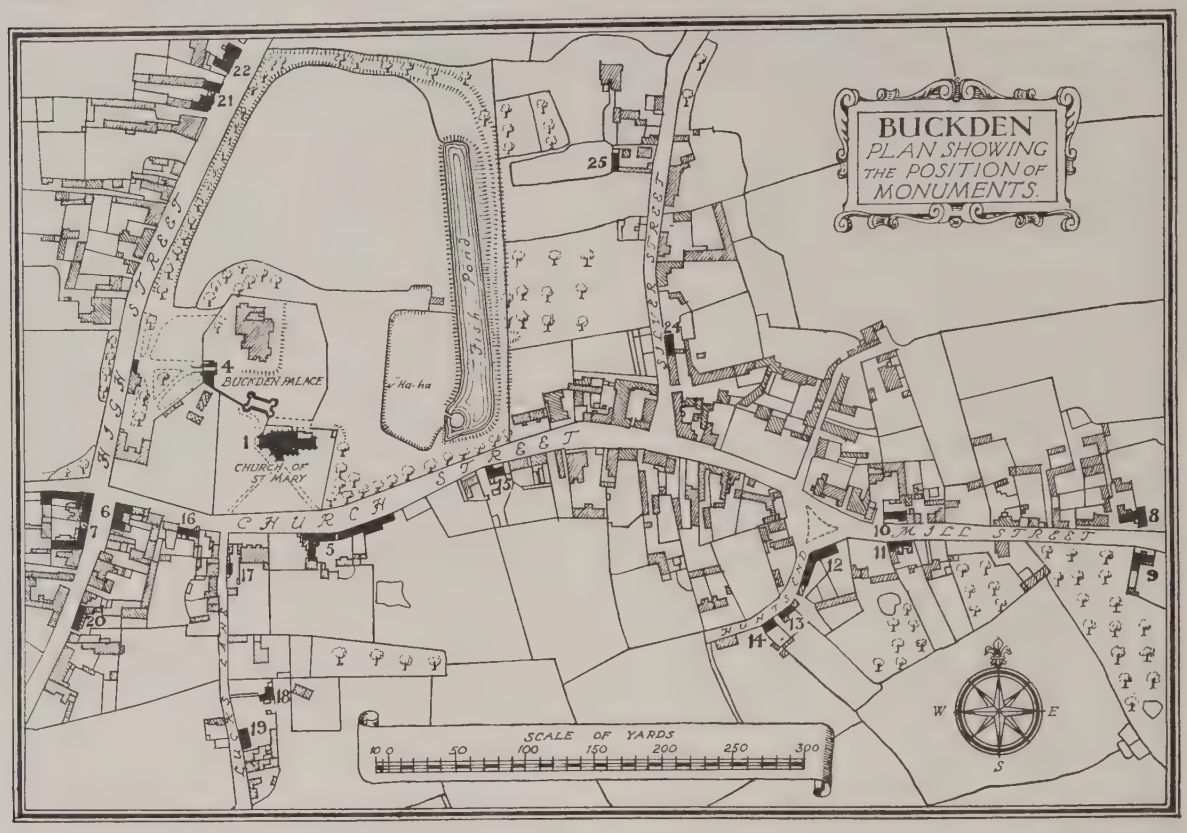
Condition—Of house and barn, good.

[b](6). Lion Hotel at S.E. corner of the Great North Road and Church Street, is of two storeys and attics, partly timber-framed and plastered and partly of brick; the roofs are tiled. The building dates from *c.* 1500 and originally consisted of a Hall-block with a N. wing extending towards the E. and probably a S. wing of a similar character, all apparently of two storeys; the upper storey of the Hall-block projected on the W. side. In the 18th century considerable alterations were made; the whole of the front of W. part of the building was raised, the N. wing was extended northwards, the S. wing was rebuilt or added and a small addition was probably made on the E. side of the Hall. Modern work includes a three-storey addition on the S. side of the building, additions on the back of both the main block and the E. wing, the addition of a few feet on the W. side of the Hall-block and considerable alterations to both the interior and exterior of the building. The elevations have no ancient features.

Inside the building the *Hall*, now the lounge (Plate 30), has an open timbered ceiling with a moulded cross-beam, a similarly moulded longitudinal beam to the N. half of the room and two similar beams running diagonally from the middle of the ceiling to either side of the fireplace in the S. wall. At the junction of these beams, in the middle of the ceiling, is a large central boss (Plate 159), carved in the shape of a rose with seven petals and with an 'Agnus Dei' in the middle, encircled by a ribbon inscribed in black-letter "Ecce Agnus Dei"; behind the boss are four carved leaves, one of which is said to be modern; the E. wall-post and wall-plates are also moulded and the ceiling-joists are laid flat; the beam forming the head of the original front wall retains the mortices of the former uprights, and at the S. end of the room the floor-joists are carried across it and indicate the projection of the original upper storey. There are no mortices on the soffit of the N. end of this beam and the mouldings on the wall-plate on the E. wall stop at a corresponding distance from the N. wall, suggesting that the N. end of the hall was divided off to form the 'screens'; the whole ceiling sags towards the middle and the central part of the W. wall-plate appears to have been removed. The large open fireplace at the S. end of the room is original but has been partly filled in and the jambs have been altered; it is spanned by a moulded and cambered beam carved with long leaf-spandrels with small rose-stops at the ends; above the beam is an 18th-century moulded fascia and shelf. On the first floor, hidden in a cupboard, is the E. wall-post to the central roof-truss to the Hall-block, and the easternmost roof-truss to the roof of the original E. wing remains in one of the bedrooms.

Conditions—Good, much altered.

[b](7). George Hotel and houses adjoining, opposite (6), is of three storeys; the walls are partly of brick and partly of plastered timber-framing; the roofs are tiled. The house forms three sides of a quadrangle, the N. and S. ranges being of late 17th-century date; the main E. range was rebuilt, or at any rate refronted, in the 18th century and no doubt heightened at the same time. The E. front is entirely of the 18th century. The N. wing, of two storeys, has a gabled wing on the S. side with some timber-framing exposed and with the date and initials R.L. 1688. Inside the building several rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams. The dog-legged staircase (Plate 165), in the middle part of the E. range, is of late 17th- or early 18th-century date and has turned balusters, square newels and moulded rails and strings; the rails are continued across the strings of the flights above to butt against the newels; the bottom newel is of baluster-form. The staircase in the S. range has flat-shaped balusters of 17th-century date. Some rooms on the first floor have early 18th-century



moulded architraves to the fireplace-openings and one fireplace has a moulded shelf in addition. There are also some panelled doors of the same period. In the S. range there is some early 17th-century panelling.

The *Dovecote*, W. of the hotel, is of two storeys and of brick with a pyramidal tiled roof. It is probably of late 17th- or early 18th-century date.

Condition—Of house, good.

[a](8). House, on the N. side of Mill Street, 580 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century on a T-shaped plan, with the cross-wing at the E. end. It was extensively altered in the 18th century. In the front doorway is an original door (Plate 160) of battens, divided into six panels by moulded and mitred fillets. On the E. side of the house is an original doorway with guilloche ornament and a double row of billets on the frame; above is a cornice with 'egg and tongue' enrichment supported on two scrolled and carved brackets; the door has six moulded panels. The W. gable has original barge-boards, with 'egg and tongue' ornament. Inside the building there is an original chamfered ceiling-beam in the kitchen.

Condition—Good, much altered.

[a](9). House, opposite (8), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and S.; there are later and modern additions at the back. The original central chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts. Inside the building some of the rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams. The W. room has some exposed timber-framing and an original beam with guilloche-ornament.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (10–25).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

[b](10). *Cottage*, two tenements, on the N. side of Mill Street, 160 yards W. of (8), was built probably early in the 18th century on an L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the W. and S.

[b](11). *Cottage*, three tenements, opposite (10), is of late 17th- or early 18th-century date and has a cross-wing at the W. end.

[b](12). *Two barns*, 40 yards W. of (11), are of late 17th or early 18th-century date and are weather-boarded. On the N. wall are preserved two large thatch-hooks.

[b](13). *Cottage*, 20 yards S.W. of (12), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[b](14). *Cottage*, 10 yards S.W. of (13) and was built about the same period.

[b](15). *House*, on the S. side of Church Street, 130 yards W. of the church, is of L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the E. and N.

[b](16). *House*, three tenements, 70 yards S.W. of the church, has, inside the building, an original moulded ceiling-beam.

[b](17). *Outbuilding*, belonging to the Vicarage and 90 yards S. of the church, is of one storey, partly weather-boarded; it has tall diagonal chimney-shafts.

[b](18). *Cottage* (Plate 71), on the E. side of Luck's Lane, 160 yards S. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and W.

[b](19). *Cottage*, two tenements, 30 yards S.S.W. of (18), has been refronted with brick.

[b](20). *Range* of three cottages, on the E. side of the road, 60 yards S.S.W. of (6). The original central chimney-stack has four grouped shafts, set diagonally.

[a](21). *Spread Eagle Inn* and house, on the W. side of High Street, 250 yards N.N.W. of the church, was built early in the 18th century.

[a](22). *Range* of cottages, 15 yards N. of (21), was built probably early in the 18th century and has three gables in front.

[a](23). *Range* of two cottages, on the E. side of the road, 200 yards N.N.E. of (22). The southern cottage is an early 18th-century addition and has walls faced with modern brick.

[b](24). *Cottage*, on the E. side of Silver Street, 260 yards E.N.E. of the church, was built probably early in the 18th century.

[a](25). *Cottage*, on the W. side of Silver Street, 300 yards N.E. of the church, was built probably early in the 18th century.

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12. BUCKWORTH (B.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVII N.W.)

Buckworth is a parish 6½ m. N.W. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

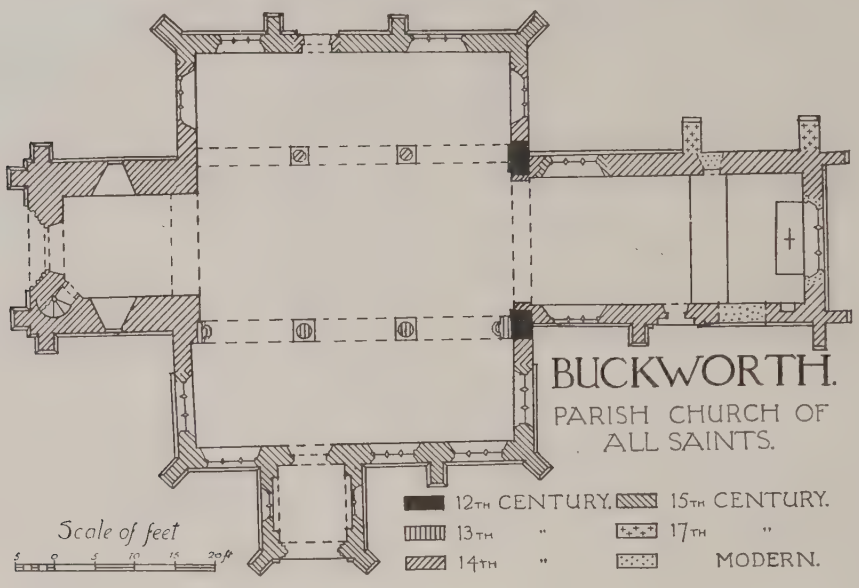
(1). Parish Church of All Saints stands near the middle of the parish. The walls are of Weldon and Ketton rubble with some pebbles; the dressings are of Weldon, Ketton and Barnack stone; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. There are some remains of 12th-century work in the E. angles of the *Nave*. The S. arcade and a S. aisle were built late in the 13th century and soon afterwards, *c.* 1300, the *West Tower* was added. Early in the 14th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the N. arcade and *North Aisle* added; a N. vestry also was probably added, but this has since been pulled down. Late in the 15th century the N. wall of the N. aisle was rebuilt, the *South Aisle* largely rebuilt and the *South Porch* and clearstorey added. The church was restored in 1862 and in 1884, and the spire was repaired in 1925.

The W. tower and spire are of considerable architectural interest.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34 ft. by 16¼ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is a late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; further E. is a blocked 14th-century doorway to the former vestry; it has moulded jambs and ogee two-centred head. In the S. wall is an early 14th-century window of three pointed lights with plain intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; there was a second window, towards the E. end of the wall, but this has been entirely removed; the early 14th-century doorway has a two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label and head-stops; the inner order is continued down the jambs and the outer springs from round shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the E. shaft is modern. The early 14th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders; the responds are modern; the moulded label has mask-stops.

The *Nave* (39½ ft. by 19¼ ft.) retains the two angles of the 12th-century building; both have an attached angle-shaft with spiral fluting; the N.E. shaft has a capital carved with volutes; the S.E. shaft has been removed except for two stones. The N. arcade of *c.* 1300–10 is of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the columns are octagonal, with moulded capitals and bases; the responds have moulded corbels supporting the inner order; the voussoirs of the E. arch are probably of the 13th century, re-used; the outer order of the two western arches is hollow-chamfered. The late 13th-century S. arcade is of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and foliated stops; the circular columns have moulded capitals and bases; the responds have each a semi-octagonal attached shaft with moulded base and capital supporting the inner order of the arcade. The late 15th-century clearstorey has on each side three windows each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label.

The *North Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has in the E. wall an early to mid 14th-century window of three



trefoiled ogee lights with net-tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label. In the N. wall are two late 15th- or early 16th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; the reset early 14th-century N. doorway has a moulded two-centred arch and label; the moulded jambs have each a round shaft with moulded capital and base. In the W. wall is an early 14th-century window of three pointed lights with plain intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label.

The *South Aisle* (12¾ ft. wide) has carved grotesque gargoyles. In the E. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall of the N. aisle. In the S. wall are three similar windows; the late 15th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label with head-stops. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the S. wall.

The *West Tower* (13½ ft. by 12½ ft.) with the spire (Plate 37) is of early 14th-century date; the tower is of three stages with a moulded plinth and moulded cornice with mask-corbels at the base of the spire. The two-centred tower-arch is of four orders, the two middle orders hollow-chamfered and dying on to the side walls, the inner order chamfered and springing from moulded corbels with mask-terminals and the outer order hollow-chamfered and continued down the responds; the moulded label has mask-stops and on the wall above are the marks of an earlier high-pitched roof of the nave before the clearstorey was added. The N. and S. walls have each a window of one pointed light with a moulded label. The W. window is uniform with those in the side walls; the W. doorway has a two-centred and richly moulded arch, of three orders, with a moulded label and mask-stops; the moulded jambs have each three shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The second stage has, in the E. wall, a square-headed opening to the roof. The N. and S. walls have each a round panel with continuous moulded reveals and label and trefoiled cusping; in the W. wall is a round window of similar design to the panels. The bell-chamber is undivided internally from the stage below and has on each wall an external wall-arcade (Plate 35) of three bays with moulded two-centred arches and labels with beast and head-stops; the shafted jambs have moulded capitals and bases; the middle bay in each wall is pierced by a transomed window of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel; the side bays on the E. wall have cinquefoiled heads with foliated points in one bay and with three carved heads in the cusps of the other bay; the side bays on the N. wall have trefoiled heads with foliated points; those on the S. wall have cinquefoiled heads with carved heads and foliage in the cusps; the side bays on the W. wall have trefoiled heads with foliated points and one carved head in each. The spire is ashlar-faced and has broaches at the base with a marked entasis and the stumps of pinnacles at the angles. There are three tiers each of four spire-lights set in the cardinal faces of the spire; the windows of the lowest tier are each of two tall transomed and pointed lights with pierced spandrels in a two-centred head under a gable; the shafted jambs have moulded capitals and bases; the windows of the second tier are each of two pointed lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head; the windows of the top tier are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *South Porch* is of late 15th-century date and has a two-centred outer archway of two moulded orders, the outer continous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the moulded label has head-stops. The side walls have each a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label and set in an internal recess, with a four-centred head.

The *Roof* of the nave is dated 1862 but rests on 15th-century stone corbels carved with angels holding shields; the four bosses, under the tie-beams, may also be old but are now painted.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 2nd and 3rd by Edward Newcombe, the former dated 15(3?)5; 5th by Robert Oldfield, early 16th-century and inscribed "Celorum Xpe placeat tibi Rex sonus iste." *Bracket:* In chancel—on S. wall, carved with figure holding a book (?), mediaeval. *Coffin-lid:* under N.E. buttress of N. aisle—two fragments with remains of cross, 13th- or early 14th-century. *Door:* In S. doorway—of ridged and overlapping battens, nail-studded and with strap-hinges, early 16th-century. *Monuments:* In S. aisle—on E. wall, (1) to William Stevenson, 1711, stone tablet with entablature, broken pediment and enriched apron. In churchyard—S.E. of chancel, (2) to Thomas Turner, 1706, head-stone; S. of porch, (3) to George Robinson, 1683–4, head-stone; loose against tower, (5) to Phillip Ostler, 1656(?), head-stone. *Piscina:* In chancel—recess with reset moulded head, quatrefoiled drain and wooden shelf, 14th-century. *Scratchings:* on outer archway of S. porch, masons' marks, late 15th-century. *Sundials:* On S.W. buttress of S. aisle, scratched dial. On S. buttress of tower, round dial. *Miscellanea:* In tower—piece of 15th-century window-tracery.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Fox and Hounds Inn and tenement, 100 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. The northern of the two houses was built early in the 17th century and has a projecting wing on the E. added *c.* 1700; the southern house was built in the 17th century. Some of the timber-framing of the N. house is exposed and the central chimney-stack has four square attached shafts on a square base with a tile capping. Inside the same building is an original moulded ceiling-beam. The southern house has chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

(3). House, on S.W. side of the road, 180 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built *c.* 1700 and has some original chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

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13. BURY. (D.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. XIV. N.E.)

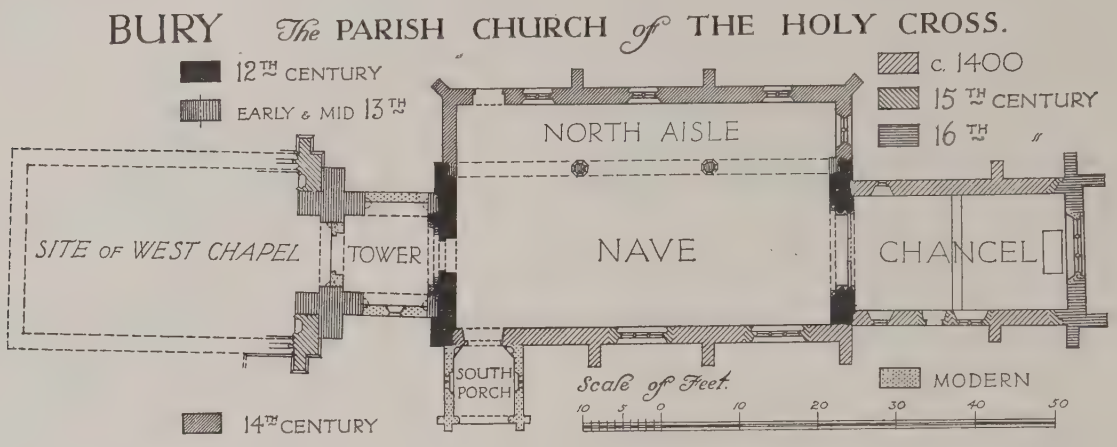
Bury is a village and parish adjoining Ramsey on the S. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of the Holy Cross stands to the E. of the village (Plate 15). The walls are of stone rubble with dressings of Barnack stone; the western annexe was ashlar-faced; the roofs are covered with slates and tiles. The *Nave* with the W. doorway and chancel-arch belong to an early 12th-century aisleless church. About 1210 the *North Aisle* was added and the N. arcade built. The *West Tower* was added *c.* 1250. The *North Aisle* was rebuilt probably in the 14th century. About 1400 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the S. wall of the nave is perhaps of the same period. Late in the 15th century the large *West Chapel* was added W. of the tower, perhaps to act as a buttress to it. Probably in the 16th century the chancel was shortened and the E. wall rebuilt. The church was restored in 1889 and the *South Porch* is modern.

The church has good 12th-century detail in the chancel-arch and W. doorway, the W. tower is a fine example of 13th-century work and the W. chapel is unusual both in position and arrangement. Among the fittings the lectern is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 14½ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is a window of *c.* 1400 and of one cinquefoiled light, carried down below a transom as a 'low-side'; it retains its oak shutter but is plastered internally; against the E. buttress is the jamb and part of the head of a destroyed 15th-century window, showing that the chancel has been shortened. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of the 15th century and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head; the western window is similar to that in the N. wall and also retains the shutter of its 'low-side'; the 15th-century doorway has chamfered jambs and four-centred arch with a moulded label; against the E. buttress are remains of a window, similar to that in the N. wall. The early 12th-century chancel-arch is semi-circular and of two orders on the W. face, the inner having two broad rolls on the soffit and the outer with a single roll-moulding; the responds (Plate 33) have two half-round shafts on the reveal with moulded bases, chamfered and grooved abaci and capitals carved with basket-ornament having foliated terminations; the inner capital has been partly cut away for the screen; the outer order of the responds has a free shaft with moulded base and cushion-capital.



The *Nave* (48 ft. by 19½ ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1210 and of three bays with wide two-centred arches of one hollow-chamfered order springing at each end from moulded imposts each supported on three moulded corbels; the octagonal columns have moulded bases, square plinths, moulded capitals carved with stiff-leaf foliage and square moulded abaci. The S. wall has, in the lower range, two 15th-century windows, partly restored externally, and each of three cinquefoiled ogee lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and casement-moulded splays; the S. doorway has a reset mid 13th-century arch of three moulded orders and with plain chamfered jambs. The clearstorey has on each side three windows of *c.* 1400 and each of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head, under a segmental-pointed arch; below the parapet on each side are two grotesque gargoyles. In the W. wall, now covered by the tower, is an early 12th-century doorway (Plate 34) of three orders, the two outer roll-moulded and round and the inner plain with a lintel and a tympanum filled with square stones set diagonally; the chamfered label has diaper-ornament; the jambs have each two free shafts with moulded bases, chamfered and grooved abaci and cushion or scalloped capitals with concentric ring-ornament on the vertical faces.

The *North Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) has one window in the E. and three in the N. wall, all of *c.* 1400, and set in earlier openings, apparently heightened; they are each of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a segmental outer order; the N. doorway is of the 14th century; it has chamfered jambs and two-centred arch with a moulded label and returned stops.

The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 10 ft.) is of mid 13th-century date and of three stages (Plate 31) divided by moulded string-courses and has an embattled parapet with three large gargoyles at the angles; the fourth, at the N.E. angle, is missing. The ground-stage was formerly open to the churchyard on the N., S. and W. and has in each of these faces a two-centred arch of two orders, the inner chamfered and springing from moulded corbels; the outer order on the N. is chamfered but on the S. and W. it is moulded; the inner order of the N. arch has been removed; the corbels of the W. arch are carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage; all three arches have more or less modern blocking, that on the S. containing a window and that on the W. a doorway. Across the N. and S. faces of the tower are chases indicating the former existence of a pent-roof against them but evidently posterior to the original structure; against the W. face are similar marks of a gabled roof anterior to the erection of the W. chapel. The second stage has in the N., S. and W. walls a very tall lancet-window with jambs and head of two orders, the inner chamfered and the outer moulded, except the N. window, which has both orders chamfered; the moulded labels have mask-stops; The lower part of the N. window, below the added pent-roof, has been widened to form a doorway. The bell-chamber has in each wall two lancet-windows with jambs and head of two chamfered orders and a moulded label with mask-stops; this stage has a stone roof with eight chamfered ribs meeting in the middle and squinches across the angles of the tower.

The *West Chapel* (21½ ft. wide) has disappeared except for the ruined portions adjoining the tower. It is said to have been 35 ft. long. It was of late 15th-century date, ashlar-faced and with moulded offsets to the buttresses. The chapel has an undercroft-roof with a flat segmental vault of rubble of which small portions in the E. angles remain. Adjoining the E. buttress of the chapel on each side is the moulded jamb of a former window.

The *Roof* of the N. aisle is plastered on the soffit but the lower parts of four old curved braces are exposed.

Fittings—*Bells:* three; 2nd inscribed "Ave Maria" in Lombardic capitals, possibly by William

BURY: PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.
W. Tower, mid 13th-century, etc., from the S.

LECTERNS.

Back of book-rest.

Slope of book-rest.

BURY CHURCH.
Book-rest of Lectern, early 14th-century.

RAMSEY CHURCH.
15th-century, partly restored.

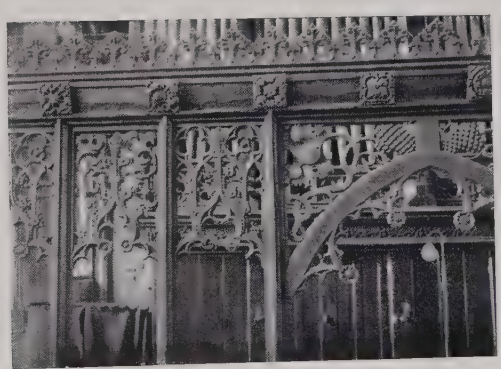
KEYSTON CHURCH.
c. 1640.

CHURCH SCREENS.

ABBOTSLEY.
Under Tower-arch, early 16th-century.

BURY.
To Chancel, 15th-century.

CATWORTH.
To Chancel, 15th-century.



ST. NEOTS.
Screen under W. arch of N. Chapel.
Detail, late 15th-century.

CATWORTH.
Detail of Screen.

BURY: PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.
W. Doorway of Nave, early 12th-century

COVINGTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET.
N. Doorway, 12th-century.

Rufford, 14th-century; 3rd by Charles Newman, 1700. *Chest:* In nave—of oak, with panelled front and fluted frieze, shaped brackets to front legs, *c.* 1620. *Cross:* In churchyard—S. of chancel, stone rectangular base of cross with socket for shaft, part of head loose, mediaeval. *Font:* of freestone, originally square with conventional carving on sides, late 12th-century, angles cut off and carving mostly effaced; round stem with necking and base added probably in the 13th century; three staples for fixing cover. *Glass:* In chancel—in N.W. window, border to head of light, of crowns with blue and red glass, also quarries with diaper-design in yellow, *c.* 1400, *in situ.* In N. aisle—in E. window, round heads of both lights, border of yellow crowns, several pieces of lozenge-design and several quarries as in chancel-window, partly *in situ*; in N.E. window, similar border of crowns round most of E. light, also two fragments with larger crowns and part of a monogram; in middle window, two pieces of lozenge-ornament; in N.W. window, border of crowns and blue glass to W. light, also some diapered quarries, all *c.* 1400, partly *in situ.* *Lectern:* book-rest (Plate 32) of very thin oak boards with carving out of the solid, front with five trefoiled arches with shafts and foliage, board cut off at ends, spandrels at one end with trefoiled ogee-headed opening, at other end carved oak-leaves; on desk, a border of running foliage and a square of foliage in the middle, slender octagonal post with moulded capital, early 14th-century, partly repaired and post perhaps later. *Lockers:* In chancel—in N. wall, two, one above the other, rectangular, with rebated reveals. *Monuments:* In churchyard—S. of church, (1) to William, son of John Campion, 1698, low table-tomb; (2) to John Campion, 171–, low table-tomb; (3) freestone coped slab with inscribed shield, superimposed, and large scrolled top, 17th-century, inscription defaced; (4) to Thomas Bestor, late 17th-century, head-stone; (5) small head-stone, inscription defaced, late 17th-century; (6) head-stone with round head and illegible inscription on shield, *c.* 1700. *Niches:* In W. chapel—in E. wall, flanking tower, two with defaced tabernacled heads and vaulting, side shafts and pedestals carved with defaced beasts, 15th-century. *Piscina:* In chancel—stone with sunk drain set in modern recess. *Plate:* includes an Elizabethan cup with a band of engraved ornament, marks obliterated. *Recess:* In chancel—S. of chancel-arch, plain square recess. *Screen:* (Plate 33) Under chancel-arch—of five bays, including doorway, with hollow-chamfered posts, chamfered rail and moulded head, close lower panels, those of S. each with two cinquefoiled heads and foliated spandrels, open upper panels with trefoiled ogee and sub-cusped heads with tracery, doorway with cinquefoiled ogee head and tracery, 15th-century; brattishing and heads of N. close-panels, modern. *Seating:* In nave—seventeen pews with square bench-ends having moulded edges and moulded rails, buttressed back to one pew, 15th- or early 16th-century, made up with new work. *Miscellanea:* Built into W. wall of tower—two head-corbels and a defaced fragment with foliage, 13th-century.

Condition—Poor, some stonework much weathered, tower has an old settlement towards the W. and pointing is very defective.

Secular :—

(2). Manor House (Plate 15), opposite the church, now two tenements, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of rubble with some timber-framing and the roofs are tiled. It was built probably late in the 16th century. The two chimney-stacks have each three square shafts with a moulded base. Inside the building there is a doorway with a four-centred head at the foot of the stairs which retain one square newel with a shaped top. There are some exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (3–11).

The following monuments unless otherwise described are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Several of the houses have exposed ceiling-beams and original chimney-stacks.

(3). *Cottage,* N.W. of the church.

Condition—Bad.

(4). *Range* of three tenements, on the S. side of the road 340 yards W.N.W. of the church, has been refaced with brick. The original chimney-stack has a cross-shaped shaft, set diagonally.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). *Range* of three tenements, 40 yards W. of (4), has been faced with brick.

Condition—Bad.

(6). *Range* of four tenements, on the N. side of the road, N. of (4). The westernmost tenement is a later addition.

Condition—Bad.

(7). *Cottage* now part of house, 80 yards N. of (6), has been faced with brick and completely modernised.

Condition—Good.

(8). *House* on W. side of road, 80 yards W. of (7), is of two storeys with attics. The timber-framing is exposed at the ends.

Condition—Good.

(9). *House* and barn, 200 yards S. of (8). The *House* has a later addition at the back. The central chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts.

Inside the building one room has original panelling. In the front wall of a barn adjoining the house is a stone inscribed $\frac{C}{I\ A}$ 1675.

The *Barn* N. of the house has exposed timber-framing on the S.

Condition—Of both, good.

(10). *Cottage*, two tenements, 100 yards S.S.W. of (9), has a central chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts. The roof is covered with corrugated iron.

Condition—Fairly good.

(11). *Cottage*, two tenements at Owl's End, 140 yards S.S.W. of (10), has a central chimney-stack similar to that of (10).

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified :—

(12). MOUND, about ¼ m. S. of the church, is roughly circular, 75 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. to 6 ft. high.

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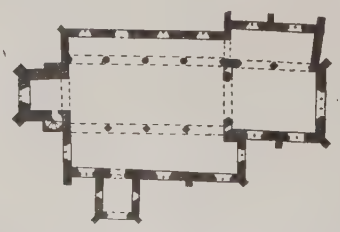
14. BYTHORN (A.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVI N.W.)

Bythorn is a small parish and village 6 m. N.N.E. of Kimbolton. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE stands in the middle of the village. The walls are of Weldon rubble and cobbles, squared Weldon stone and ashlar; the roofs are covered with slate and lead. The presence of 12th-century detail incorporated in the walling suggests a former church of that date. Late in the 13th century the church was rebuilt with a chancel, *Nave* and N. aisle. The S. arcade and *South Aisle* were added early in the 14th century. About 1340 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and probably widened, the *North Aisle* was also rebuilt and the *West Tower* and *South Porch* were added. The clearstorey is an addition of the 15th century. In the 16th century the *North Chapel* was built. The church was restored in 1870 and the chancel in 1874.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (21¼ ft. by 15¼ ft.) has a modern E. window incorporating some 14th-century work in the splays, jambs and mullions; the upper part of the E. wall has been rebuilt. In the N. wall is a 16th-century arcade of two bays with two-centred arches of two orders, the outer hollow-chamfered and continuous and the inner chamfered and springing from semi-circular shafts to the central pier and responds and having moulded capitals and defaced bases. In the S. wall are two two-light windows both modern except the splays, rear-arches, and parts of the sills and moulded jambs which are of 14th-century date; the upper part of the wall is modern. The much restored chancel-arch of *c.* 1340 is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and chamfered bases; on the W. side the arch has a moulded label, repaired and with modern stops; both arch and responds have been considerably restored and the N. capital is modern; on either side of the arch is a squint, that on the N. side has chamfered jambs and a trefoiled ogee head on the W. face and a square head on the E. face; the S. squint is similar but with a two-centred trefoiled head on the W. face.

The *North Chapel* (21¼ ft. by 7¾ ft.) has in the N. wall two reset 15th-century windows, the eastern of two cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label, and the western of two trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label. In the W. wall is a modern archway into the S. aisle springing from old shaped corbels.

The *Nave* (39 ft. by 14¾ ft.) has a late 13th-century N. arcade of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label on the S. side. The piers are alternately circular and octagonal with a semi-octagonal E. respond and semi-circular W. respond, all with moulded capitals and bases. The early 14th-century S. arcade is of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label on the N. face; the piers are quatrefoil on plan with moulded capitals and bases but have been repaired and the capital to the first pier is modern; the outer order of the end arches dies on to the end walls and the inner is carried on moulded corbels with modern carving; the W. side of the westernmost arch was probably rebuilt when the W. tower was added. The 15th-century clearstorey has an embattled parapet and four windows on each side, each of two trefoiled lights with blind tracery in a square head with a moulded label.

The *North Aisle* (4¾ ft. wide) has in the N. wall three windows; the easternmost is of early 14th-century date and of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the middle window is similar but with modern repair; the westernmost is of mid 14th-century date and of two trefoiled lights with modern tracery in a square head with a moulded label and defaced head-stops. The reset 13th-century N. doorway has chamfered jambs, moulded imposts and a two-centred chamfered head with a moulded

label and crude head-stops. A straight joint marks the junction of the W. wall with the older W. wall of the nave.

The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has in the E. wall a restored mid 14th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the rear-arch and splays are modern. In the S. wall are three restored windows each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the easternmost window has one head-stop; the reset and restored 13th-century S. doorway has chamfered jambs, moulded imposts and a two-centred chamfered head with a moulded label and defaced stops. In the W. wall is a two-light window similar to those in the S. wall but mostly modern.

The *West Tower* (about 8 ft. by 7½ ft.) is of *c.* 1340 and is of three stages with a moulded plinth; it is surmounted by an octagonal spire splayed into a square at the base. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two continuous moulded orders, with a moulded label returned along the wall to the side walls of the nave; above the arch the line of the former roof to the nave is visible. In the W. wall is a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label and grotesque head-stops. The second stage has in the W. wall an equilateral triangular window with tracery and a continuous moulded label. The third stage has in each wall a two-light transomed window with the lower lights trefoiled and the upper lights cinquefoiled and with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label and grotesque head-stops; the transom of the W. window is modern. Above the windows is a frieze of quatrefoiled panels surmounted by a moulded frieze with grotesque carved bosses. The spire rises from a plain base, the angles of which are splayed back from a square to an octagonal plan. Between the spire and the base is a moulded string-course. Lighting the spire are three tiers of spire-lights towards the cardinal points. The windows in the first tier are transomed and each of two ranges of two trefoiled lights with a cusped panel in a gabled head; the windows of the second tier are each of two trefoiled lights with cusped panels in a gabled head; and the windows of the top range are each of a single trefoiled light in a gabled head. The spire is surmounted by a moulded finial.

The *South Porch* (8½ ft. by 7½ ft.) is of 14th-century date. The outer archway is of 14th-century origin but, except for part of the moulded jambs and the bases to the semi-circular responds, is of modern work. In the E. wall is a single-light window with hollow-chamfered jambs, two-centred head and moulded label but the splays and rear-arch are modern. In the W. wall is a similar window which retains part of the original rear-arch.

The *Roof* of the nave is of late 15th- or early 16th-century date and of four bays with moulded and cambered tie-beams, curved and moulded braces, short king-posts beneath which are carved bosses of foliage and heads, and carved grotesque faces at the junction of the tie-beams and purlins.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 1st by Henry Bagley, 1682; 2nd by Henry Penn, 1711; 3rd by T. Norris, 1620; 4th by Thomas Norris 1674. *Bracket:* In S. aisle—on E. wall, with deep chamfer on a mask-corbel, 14th-century. *Brass* and *Indent:* Brass: under tower—to Sillina, wife of William Parris, 1658, inscription only. Indent: under tower—of inscription-plate, probably 17th-century. *Communion Table:* with plain top having modern addition at each end, carved and moulded rails and heavy turned legs, mid 17th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl with chamfered upper and lower edge, plain octagonal stem and chamfered base on modern plinth, 16th- or 17th-century. *Monument* and *Floor-slabs:* Monument: In churchyard—in angle between chancel and S. aisle, head-stone to John Pierson(?), 1710. Floor-slabs: In N. chapel—(1) to Thomas Hill (?), 1693, also to Elizabeth, wife of ..... (2) to John Hustwait, 1653. *Niche:* In N. aisle—in N. wall, with two-centred chamfered head and moulded label, 13th- or early 14th-century. *Piscina:* In chancel—with hollow-chamfered jambs and trefoiled head with soffit cusping and chamfered label and projecting bowl with octofoiled drain, 13th-century. *Plate:* includes cup of 1614, given 1639, with baluster-stem and enriched steeple-cover. *Recess:* In chancel—in E. wall, small rectangular recess with modern sill. *Sedile:* In chancel—sill of S.E. window carried down to form seat, 14th-century. *Sundials:* On buttress, S. wall of chancel, scratched, with gnomon missing. On S.W. buttress of W. tower, carefully cut dial with figures, gnomon missing. *Miscellanea:* Fragments of 12th-century cheveron-ornament, re-used in S. wall of S. aisle.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2–6).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys; the walls are of coursed rubble and the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

(2). *Scott's Farm*, house 100 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics. The building has been extensively altered.

(3). *Cottage*, 25 yards, N.E. of the church.

(4). *Cottage*, 40 yards S. of (3), is timber-framed and plastered.

(5). *Cottage*, S. of (4).

(6). *Cottage* and shop, 60 yards S.E. of (5).

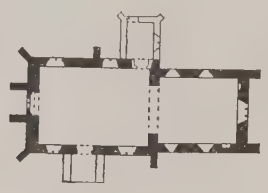
15. CALDECOTE (B.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. IX. N.W.)

Caldecote is a small parish, 7 m. S.W. of Peterborough. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene stands on the N. side of the parish. The walls are of cornbrash-rubble and ashlar with dressings of Barnack and Ketton stone ; the roofs are covered with slates. The church is of 12th-century origin but little work of this period survives. The *Chancel* except the W. wall was rebuilt in the second half of the 13th century and the *Nave* in the 14th century. The church was drastically restored and partly rebuilt in 1874. The *South Porch* and *North Vestry* are modern.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (20 ft. by 16½ ft.) has a late 13th-century E. window of three graduated lights under a two-centred rear-arch, restored externally except the moulded labels and mask-stops ; below the internal sill is a moulded string-course continued along the side walls. In the N. wall are two late 13th-century lancet-windows, completely restored externally. In the S. wall are two similar windows, not so extensively restored and with moulded labels and mask-stops ; the western window is carried down below a transom as a ' low-side ', which is now blocked. The round chancel-arch is modern but the square responds are of the 12th-century material, reset and have scalloped capitals with modern abaci.

The *Nave* (28 ft. by 19½ ft.) has in the N. wall two partly restored 16th-century windows each of two four-centred lights in a square head with a moulded label and a two-centred rear-arch ; further E. is a modern doorway. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those in the N. wall ; the 14th-century S. doorway has wave-moulded jambs and two-centred arch. In the W. wall is a two-light window, all modern except the late 13th-century quatrefoil in the spandrel and the adjoining parts of the heads of the two pointed lights ; the window is set in a recess with a two-centred arch of one continuous chamfered order ; higher up in the wall is a small window, all modern except the splays and rear-arch. On the W. gable is a modern bell-cote.

Fittings—*Brackets :* In chancel—on N. wall, square moulded shelf on a triple shaft terminating in a crude beast's head, 13th-century. In nave—above chancel-arch, two, one a carved beast's head, and the second moulded rectangular bracket, 16th-century. In porch—rough shaped bracket and a bearded head, perhaps a label-stop, re-used, both reset. *Chest :* In vestry—front with three moulded panels, two original lock-plates, early 17th-century. *Coffin-lid :* In chancel—in window-recess, fragment with remains of omega ornament, 13th- or 14th-century. *Font :* octagonal, ogee-shaped bowl set against a square pier, plain attached stem and moulded base, 15th-century. *Locker :* In chancel—in E. wall, rectangular, with rebated reveals, probably 13th-century. *Monuments :* In N. wall of vestry—(1) to Isaac Gregory, 1707, vicar of Peterborough, and Ann his wife, 1707, plain slab ; in churchyard—loose, E. of chancel, (2) to . . . Stretch, 1662, head-stone. *Piscina :* In chancel—double, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled heads, free shaft with moulded capital and base between the bays, moulded two-centred label with mask-stops common to both bays and with a fleur-de-lis carved in the spandrel, sexfoiled drain in E. bay, 13th-century, sill of W. bay modern. *Pulpit :* (Plate 152) of oak, pentagonal, each face with two panels, lower plain and upper carved with conventional foliage, on middle rail the date 1646, top rail, stem, etc., modern. *Table :* In vestry—with turned legs, carved top rail with shaped braces, 17th-century. *Miscellanea :* In rectory garden—13th-century moulded capital.

Condition—Good, much restored.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, 60 yards W. of the church.

Monuments (3–5).

The following monuments are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered ; the roofs are thatched. The interiors have exposed timber-framing.

Condition—Poor.

(3). *Cottage*, 200 yards E.S.E. of the church.

(4). *Cottage*, 40 yards E. of (3), has been refronted with modern brick.

(5). *Cottage*, 140 yards S.E. of (4).

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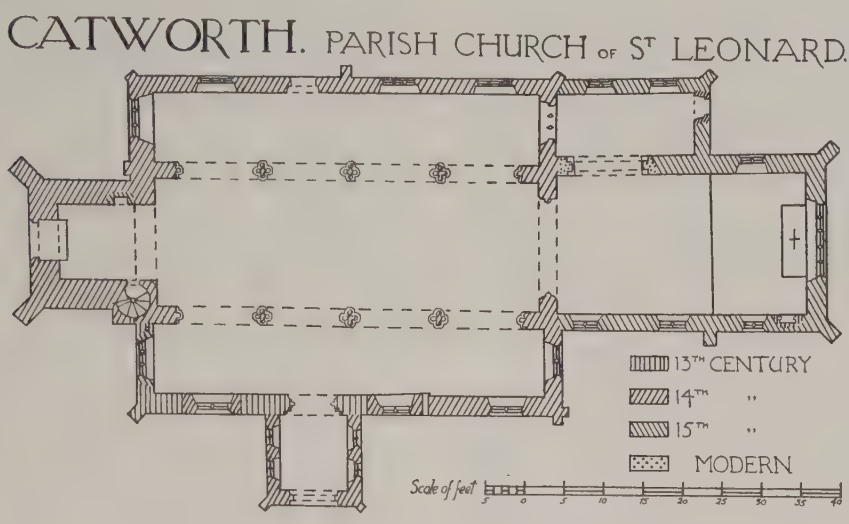
16. CATWORTH (A.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVI S.E.)

Catworth is a parish and village 4 m. N. of Kimbolton. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Leonard stands in the village. The walls, with the exception



of those of the W. tower which are of Weldon-stone ashlar, are of Weldon rubble with some pebbles and the dressings are of Weldon and Ketton stone; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. Parts of the S. and the W. wall of the *South Aisle* are the earliest parts of the present building, and are of 13th-century date. In the latter part of the 14th century the *Nave* arcades, the rest of the S. aisle and the chancel-arch were rebuilt and the *South Porch* added; the *West Tower* and *North Aisle* are of about the same date. Late in the 15th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *North Vestry* and clearstorey added. The church was restored in 1876.

The roof of the S. aisle is noteworthy and among the fittings is a fine Communion table and a brass candelabrum, both of which are of 17th-century date.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31¼ ft. by 17½ ft.) is of late 15th-century date and has had the gabled E. wall heightened in recent years. The partly restored E. window has two tiers of five cinquefoiled lights with an embattled transom and a four-centred head with a moulded label and modern head-stops. In the N. wall is a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label; further W. is a modern archway into the N. vestry. In the S. wall are three two-light windows all partly restored and similar to the window in the N. wall. The late 14th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two wave-moulded orders with triple-shafted responds with moulded capitals and bases.

The *North Vestry* (17¾ ft. by 7¾ ft.) has in the E. wall a reset doorway, of *c.* 1300, with chamfered jambs and two-centred and trefoiled head with a moulded label. In the N. wall are two late 15th-century windows similar to that in the N. wall of the chancel.

The *Nave* (48½ ft. by 16¼ ft.) has late 14th-century N. and S. arcades each of four bays with two-centred arches of two wave-moulded orders; the piers have each four shafts separated by hollow chamfers and with moulded capitals and bases resting on square plinths. The late 15th-century clearstorey has an embattled parapet with grotesque gargoyles, three on the N. wall and five on the S. wall; it has on each side four windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head.

The *North Aisle* (8¾ ft. wide) has in the E. wall, a late 14th-century window of three trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The N. wall has three carved gargoyles on the string-course, one being of a bearded man with a flat cap; in the N. wall are three three-light windows similar to that in the E. wall; the late 14th-century N. doorway is largely of earlier material re-used and has moulded jambs of two hollow-chamfered orders, moulded imposts and a two-centred head of two chamfered orders with a moulded label. In the W. wall is a three-light window similar to those in the N. and E. walls.

The *South Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a late 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label with carved head-stops. In the S. wall are three late 14th-century windows; the easternmost is of two trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops; the second appears to have had the head reset at a later date and is of two

trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label with one grotesque male head and one beast's head stop; the westernmost is of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and a carved beast-stop; the mid 13th-century S. doorway has a two-centred head of three hollow-chamfered orders; the moulded label has foliated stops; the jambs have each three detached shafts with moulded bases, and capitals carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage; one of the shafts is modern. In the W. wall is a late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label with carved grotesque stops.

The *West Tower* (9¼ ft. square) is of late 14th-century date and of four stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with four gargoyles and carved grotesque corbels to the parapet string-course; below the string-course is a band of cusped panelling. The two-centred tower-arch is of one continuous moulded order; the lines of the steep-pitched 14th-century roof of the nave are visible above the arch. In the N. wall is a small 15th- or 16th-century fireplace with a four-centred head; the outlet of the flue is masked by a re-used gargoyle. The W. window is of two transomed and trefoiled lights with simple tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch with a moulded label and defaced head-stops. The second stage has in the N. and S. walls a cruciform loop, with lobed ends. In the W. wall is a three-sided window with trefoiled tracery and a continuous moulded label. The third stage has in the W. wall a window of two lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows each of two trefoiled and transomed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label and a head-stop at the junction of the labels. The octagonal ashlar-faced spire rises from within the parapet and is divided into five stages by string-courses; it has two tiers each of four spire-lights; the windows of the lower tier are each of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a gabled head; the windows of the upper tier are similar but smaller and have lost their mullions.

The *South Porch* is of late 14th-century date and has a two-centred outer archway of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and weathered bases; the moulded label has head-stops. The side walls have each a pair of windows, each of two trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a square head. The parapet has two carved gargoyles.

The *Roof* of the nave is of late 15th- or early 16th-century date, low-pitched and of four bays; the moulded tie-beams have curved braces with traceried spandrels, some missing, and bosses carved with foliage and human heads; the purlins and ridge are double hollow-chamfered; the stone corbels are embattled and carved with human heads. The pent-roof of the N. aisle is of early 16th-century date and of six bays with double hollow-chamfered main timbers. The pent-roof of the S. aisle is of early 16th-century date and of six bays with moulded main timbers with carved faces at the intersections and carved bosses to the principals with geometric tracery, women's heads, etc. The early 16th-century roof of the S. porch is low-pitched and of two bays with moulded main timbers, carved face-stops to the mouldings and a central boss carved with quatrefoils.

Fittings—*Altar:* In vestry—stone slab with chamfered under-side on two edges, mediaeval, possibly altar-slab. *Bells:* four; 1st by Robert Oldfield, early 16th-century and inscribed "Vox mea plene dulces laudes det Magdalene"; 3rd by Newcombe, 16th-century, and inscribed "Vox dni. ihu. xpi. wox exulta[c]ionis"; 4th by Robert Newcombe, 1585. *Brackets:* In N. aisle—on E. wall, rectangular moulded bracket, 15th-century; on N. wall, moulded bracket carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage, 13th-century. *Candelabrum:* (Plate 59) In nave—of brass, with two tiers each of six scrolled branches, baluster-shaped centre-piece with double-headed eagle at top and ball at bottom engraved with two shields-of-arms and the inscription "Ex donis Joannis Morris de London generosi 1666." *Coffin-lids:* In vestry—on E. wall, moulded tapering slab (Plate 142) with coped top and double scrolled cross, late 13th-century. In churchyard—N. of chancel, tapering slab with cross on stepped base and double 'omega' ornament, 13th-century. *Communion Table:* (Plate 151) of oak, with enriched lower moulding to rails, massive turned and gadrooned legs, moulded lower rails, on upper front rail the inscription, "The gift of Thomas Ekins in the yeare 1634." *Doors:* In S. doorway—of moulded upright panels with ridged filling and frame and fillets planted on, all on trellis-framing, 15th- or 16th-century. In doorway to turret-staircase of tower—of plain battens with strap-hinges, 16th-century. *Font:* plain octagonal bowl and stem with square chamfered base, possibly 14th-century. *Glass:* In chancel—in two western windows in S. wall, some quarries with flowers, roses, and other fragments, 15th-century. In nave—in quatrefoils of clearstorey windows, some fragments with conventional foliage, 15th-century. In N. aisle—in E. window, portions of four figures of seraphim on wheels, quarries with quatrefoils and other fragments, 15th-century; in other windows in same aisle, quarries and fragments of similar character. In S. aisle—in S.E. window, conventional foliage with a border of quatrefoils, etc.,

15th-century. *Monuments:* In chancel—on S. wall, (1) to Elizabeth (Humfrey) wife of Thomas Brudenell, 1656, remains of tablet with cornice and angel, with shield-of-arms. In S. aisle—on S. wall, (2) to Dr. John Lawton, date not given, and Rose (Driden), his second wife, 1710, tablet with moulded shelf and cornice, painted cherubs and lozenge-of-arms. *Piscina:* (Plate 140) In chancel—formerly double but now of one bay with moulded and trefoiled head with foliated cusp-points, jambs with detached shafts having moulded capitals and bases, the whole in a moulded panel, octofoiled drain, 13th-century, reset. *Plate:* includes cup of 1568 with band of incised ornament and cover-paten, probably of the 17th century. *Pulpit:* (Plate 152) of oak, octagonal with moulded framing and panels of applied tracery, moulded capping and base, 15th-century, much restored, one panel of tracery modern. *Scratchings:* In second stage of tower—on N. window, inscription "1668 R.M."; on this and W. window of same stage, masons' marks. *Screen:* (Plate 33) under chancel-arch—of three equal bays including central doorway, moulded posts with attached shafts and moulded rails, side bays each of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, close lower panels (Plate 33) with trefoiled and sub-cusped heads with carved spandrels, two with pairs of eagles and the rest foliage, main cusp-points carved with heads or flowers, doorway with traceried head as in side bays, 15th-century, arch of middle bay modern, former vaulted loft removed and heads left without cornice or cross-beam. *Sundial:* On S. side of tower—with iron gnomon. *Miscellanea:* In N. aisle—top of head-stone, round with broad-armed cross, loose, 11th- or 12th-century. Five embroidered cushions with 14th-century figures of kings and saints are now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

Condition—Poor.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, 80 yards S.W. of the church.

Monuments (3–17).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(3). *Manor Farm,* house, 350 yards N.E. of the church, has an early 18th-century addition on the S.E. The W. part of the house has been entirely remodelled and partly rebuilt. S.W. of the house is a granary with exposed timber-framing. A timber with the date 1662, from a former barn, is preserved at the house.

(4). *Church Farm,* house, 120 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics. It is a building of the 17th century except for the two large 16th-century chimney-stacks on the N.W. side. The southern of these is of ashlar; the northern is of 17th-century brick where it rises above the roofs. Inside the building is a 17th-century partition, timber-framed and with arched heads between the studs; one of these heads has moulded imposts and key-block and guilloche-ornament on the soffit. The staircase to the attics has an octagonal oak newel.

(5). *House,* 30 yards N. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and N. The central chimney-stack has four square attached shafts.

(6). *House,* on the W. side of the road, 100 yards S. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E.

(7). *House,* 120 yards S.S.W. of (6), is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the W. end.

(8). *Bakehouse,* on W. side of the road, 50 yards S.W. of (7), is of early 18th-century date. The timber-framing of the lower part of the building is exposed and has brick nogging.

(9). *Cottage,* on the N. side of the road, 100 yards W.N.W. of (7), has an original central chimney-stack, of cross-shaped plan.

(10). *Cottage,* W. of (9), has an original chimney-stack with two diagonal shafts.

Condition—Roofless and ruinous.

(11). *Cottage,* two tenements, 40 yards W.N.W. of (10), was built *c.* 1700, on an L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the E. and N.

(12). *House* and barn, on the E. side of the road, 60 yards N.W. of (11). The house was built *c.* 1700 and has an original stone chimney-stack with two detached brick shafts joined at the top by a small arch. The Barn, W. of the house, has exposed timber-framing.

(13). *Cottage,* on the W. side of the road, 60 yards N.N.W. of (12), was built early in the 18th century.

Condition—Poor.

(14). *House,* on the S. side of the road, 80 yards W.S.W. of (11), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and S. The W. wing has been largely rebuilt. Inside the building one room has an original moulded ceiling-beam.

Condition—Poor, partly ruinous.

(15). *Brook House,* 530 yards W. of (14), incorporates parts of a late 16th-century house, of which the chimney-stack remains. Inside the house, the hall has an original stone fireplace with stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head, with a fluted frieze.

(16). *Cottage,* 80 yards S. of (15).

Condition—Ruinous.

(17). *House*, at Brook End, 120 yards S.S.W. of (16), is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the E. end. On the E. side of the cross-wing there is a large chimney-stack of stone and brick, partly of the 16th century. The chimney-stack on the S. side of the main block is of the 17th century with a moulded capping; the shafts have projecting pilaster strips. Inside the building is a 17th-century moulded ceiling-beam.

Condition—Poor.

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17. CHESTERTON (B.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. (a)II S.W., (b)V N.W.)

Chesterton is a small parish on the S. bank of the Nene, 4 m. W. of Peterborough. The Roman station and the church are the principal monuments.

Roman :—

[a](1). THE CASTLES, an earthwork, in the N. angle of the parish, roughly hexagonal in plan and rather more than 45 acres in area, encloses and is surrounded by Romano-British structures, and may therefore be of Roman date. The work occupies very slightly rising ground in a loop of the River Nene, which bounds the site on the E. and, less closely, on the N. For much of its length on these sides the main defence, so far as visible, consists of an artificial escarpment, rising towards the S. and E. to a low bank some 70 ft. broad. Outside this are intermittent indications of a ditch or ditches, from 50 ft. to 100 ft. wide, best marked on the N., where the maximum depth below the top of the escarpment is 10 ft. Stukeley records the discovery of a S.E. gateway of stone by drainers in 1739 and states that the defences included a stone wall, but no trace of masonry can now be seen. At a distance of about 80 ft. from, and parallel to, the main eastern defences are remains of a small bank which may be contemporary with the work; if so, its purpose was presumably to hold back the flood-waters of the Nene rather than to provide an outer line of defence. (See Plans, Plate 1 and p. 35.)

Across the interior of the enclosure from S.E. to N.W. runs a broad low ridge which represents the Roman road (the Ermine Street) to Ancaster and Lincoln. This road can be seen approaching the site from the S.E., and is visible for a few yards immediately outside the N. escarpment. The ditch of the earthwork is here cut abruptly through the road in such a way as to suggest (without proving) the priority of the latter. At this point a milestone of Florianus (A.D. 276) was dug out of the ditch in 1785; it records the distance of "one mile" from a place which is not named but can only have been the Roman settlement at Castor, N. of the Nene, in Northamptonshire. Another milestone (Plate 2), of Victorinus (A.D. 265–7), was found here at the spot marked on the plan, and is now in the garden of Orton Longueville Hall. (Haverfield *R. Britain in 1913*. Br. Acad. *Suppl. Papers* ii, 1914, p. 32–3. *Vict. Co. Hist. Hunts*, i).

Approximately in the middle of the N.E. side of the earthwork, at the point where the defences change direction, is a gap which may represent a former gateway, and a less certain interruption at the corresponding point on the S.W. side may be the site of a fourth entrance. Near by, within the earthwork, are doubtful indications of a mound of unknown date and now of indeterminate extent (see Monument 3).

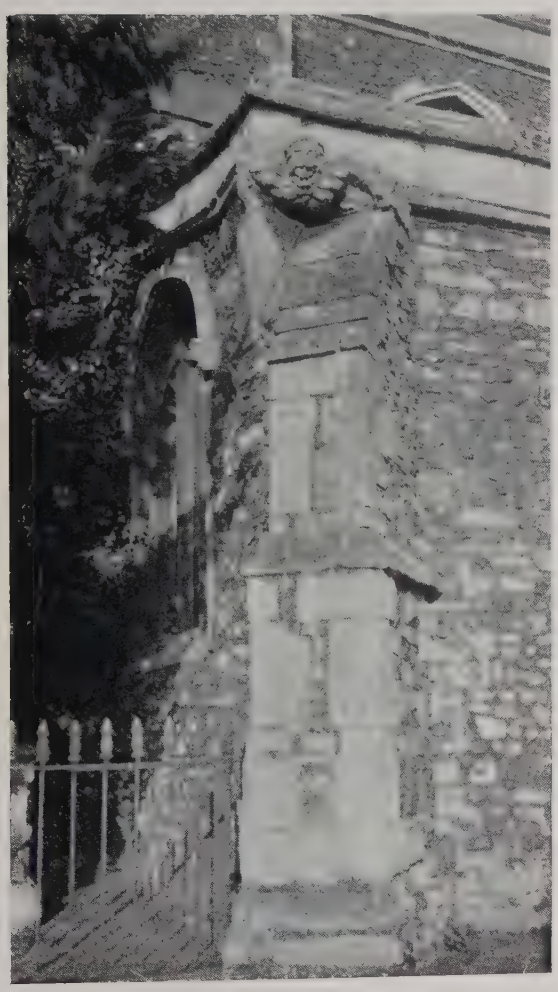
Within the defences the ill-recorded excavations of Artis in 1820–7 seem to have revealed the foundations of twenty-two Roman structures, but little is now known of their character or alignment. The buildings included hypocausts walled with herring-bone masonry and were, in at least one case, lined with slabs of local Alwalton marble and with white tesserae. From a wall "on the north side of the fortified ground" Artis records a stone inscribed MARTO, and close by was found a fragmentary bas-relief of Hercules.

Outside the earthwork, other buildings, together with kilns and burials, have been found at various times. Near the N.W. gate Stukeley records the discovery of urn-burials, and Artis of stone coffins. A stone coffin still lies in a field ¼ m. S.W. of the site, and another in the parish churchyard. On the S.W. and S. sides, in making the turnpike road in 1739 and in digging for a foundation in 1754 near 'Kate's Cabin' workmen unearthed coffins of stone and lead, urns, glass "lackrymatories," "innumerable corpses," coins of all periods of the Roman occupation but "chiefly about the time of Constantine the Great and after," and fragments apparently of bone inscribed partly in Latin (VTERE FELIX) and partly, it seems, in Greek. Within 400 yards of the N. defences Artis noted the discovery of six or more structures which he (rightly or wrongly) identified as potters' kilns, and near by he indicated eight Roman buildings. These link up the fortified area with the main Roman settlement across the river at Castor.

The pottery from the site and its immediate neighbourhood extends in date from the end of the 1st to the end of the 4th centuries, and so coincides with the evidence of the coins. The latter are especially numerous from the middle of the 3rd century to Theodosius. The remains from both sides of the river indicate a prosperous town with extensive potteries and some iron-workings, but, in the absence of scientific excavation, offer little information of chronological value. Of the date of the earthwork all that can be said is that the disposition of the numerous inhumation-burials round its outskirts is consistent with its existence in the 4th century. Since Camden's day the site of Castor has been identified, perhaps correctly,

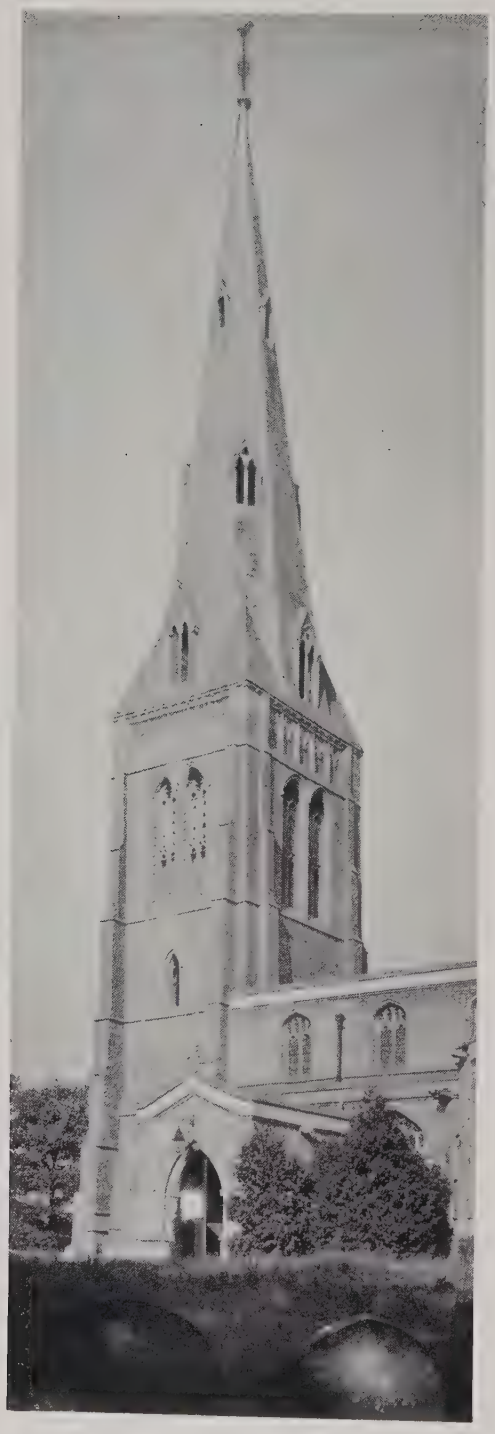
THREE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

BUCKWORTH CHURCH.
E. face of bell-chamber, early 14th century.



OFFORD CLUNY CHURCH.
S.W. angle of S. Aisle with gargoyle, late 15th or early 16th-century.

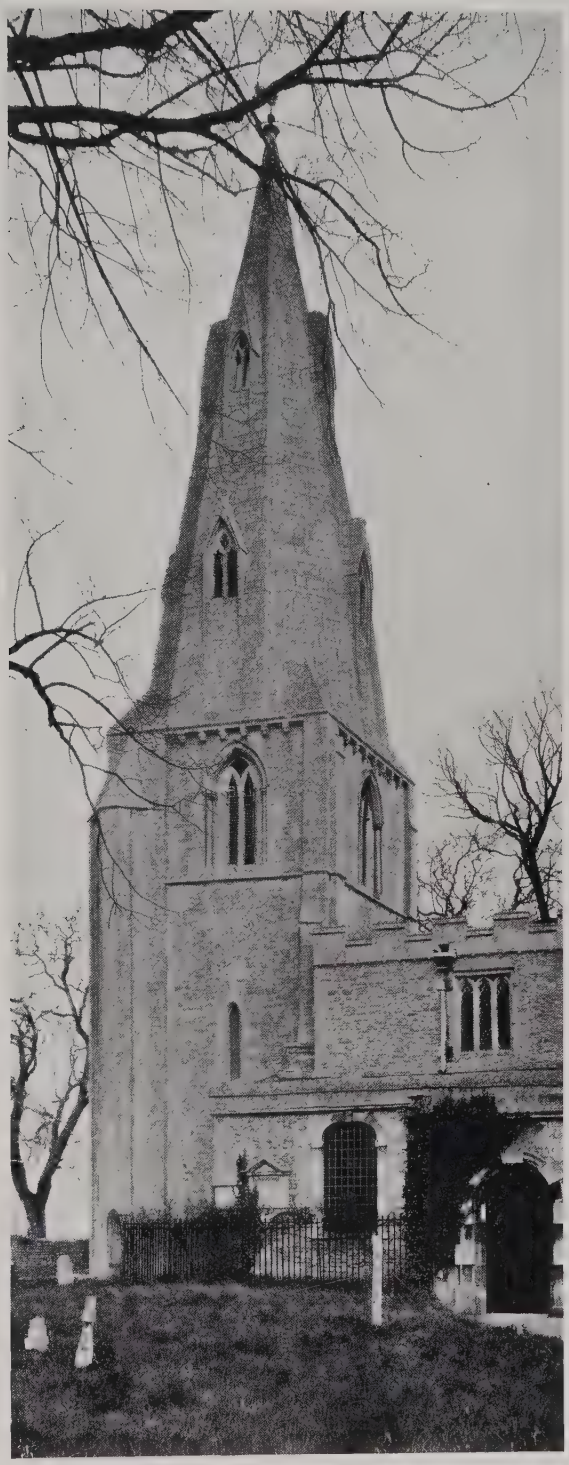
GODMANCHESTER CHURCH.
Buttress, S. wall of Chancel with carved wheel-panel, 13th-century.



KEYSTON : PARISH CHURCH.
W. Tower and Spire, mid 14th-century.

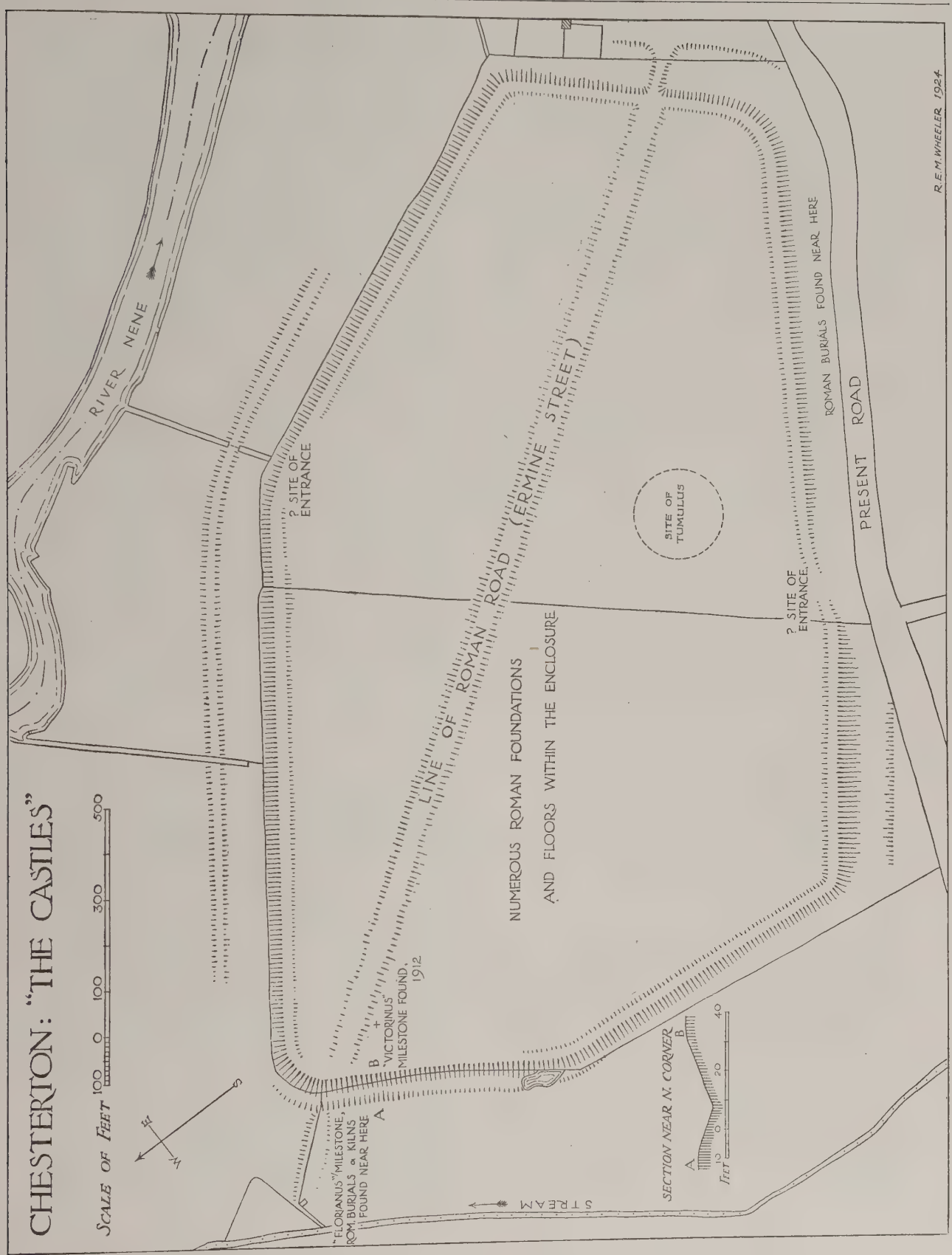
WARBOYS : PARISH CHURCH.
W. Tower and Spire, mid 13th-century.

BUCKWORTH: PARISH CHURCH.
W. Tower and Spire, early 14th-century.



CHESTERTON: PARISH CHURCH.
W. Tower, 13th-century, and Spire, 14th-century.

CHESTERTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.
Monument, in N. Aisle, of Sir Robert Bevill and his son Robert, dated 1611.

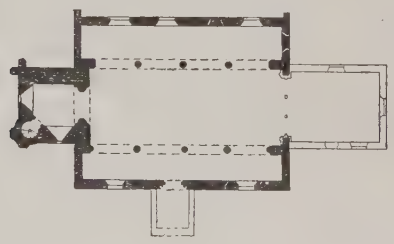

CHESTERTON: "THE CASTLES"
SCALE OF FEET 100 0 100 300 500
RIVER NENE
? SITE OF ENTRANCE
LINE OF ROMAN ROAD (ERMINE STREET)
NUMEROUS ROMAN FOUNDATIONS AND FLOORS WITHIN THE ENCLOSURE
SITE OF TUMULUS
? SITE OF ENTRANCE
ROMAN BURIALS FOUND NEAR HERE
PRESENT ROAD
R.E.M. WHEELER 1924
B + "VICTORINUS" MILESTONE FOUND, 1912
A "FLORIANUS" MILESTONE, ROM. BURIALS & KILNS FOUND NEAR HERE
STREAM
SECTION NEAR N. CORNER
A B
FEET 0 10 20 40

with the *Durobrivae* of the Antonine Itinerary. It is likely enough that, in the Vth. Iter, Ancaster, as the first suitable Roman site S. of Lincoln, may be *Causennae* and that Castor, as the next station southwards, may therefore be *Durobrivae*; but this identification involves alterations in the mileages of the Itinerary, and cannot be regarded as proven.

[See Stukeley's *Letters* (Surtees Society's Publications 80), III, 59, etc.; E. T. Artis, *The Durobrivae of Antoninus*, 1828; K. Gibson, *A comment upon part of the fifth journey of Antoninus through Britain* (London 1819); Archdeacon Trollope, *Archaeological Journal* XXX (1873), 127–40; F. Haverfield, *Victoria County History, Northants*, I, 166 ff.]

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](2). Parish Church of St. Michael stands 200 yards N.W. of the Peterborough - Oundle road. The walls are of local stone with Barnack-stone dressings and the roofs are covered with lead. The *Nave* is probably of 12th-century date. The *South Aisle* was added early in the 13th century and the *West Tower* begun about the same time though the building of it probably continued until the middle of the century. About 1300 the chancel-arch and *North Aisle* were built and about thirty years later the clearstorey was added to the nave and a stone spire to the W. tower. In the 18th or early in the 19th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt, a *South Porch* added, new windows inserted in the walls of the aisles, the aisles-parapets rebuilt and the building was generally restored. A further restoration took place in 1841.



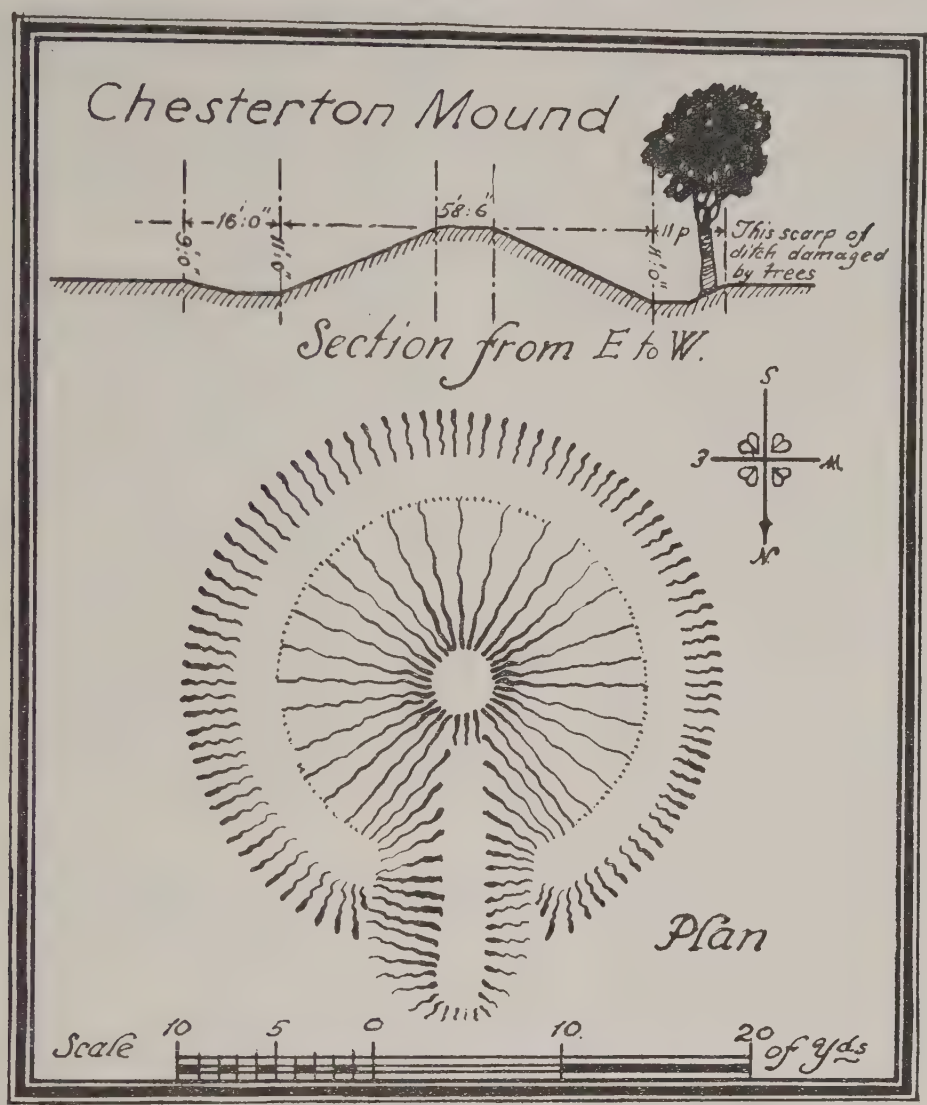
Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22 ft. by 17½ ft.) has been entirely rebuilt but the lower parts of the E. and N. walls are mediaeval and the old foundations also show below the S. wall. The chancel-arch, of *c.* 1300, is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with a moulded label and mask-stops on the W. face. The arch has been filled in and is completely visible on the W. side only; on the E. side the flat ceiling to the chancel cuts across the arch just above the springers. An 18th-century screen extends across the full width of the chancel and completely covers the responds.

The *Nave* (48½ ft. by 19 ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1300 of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label towards the nave with two head-stops; the piers are octagonal with moulded capitals and bases; the capital to the third pier has been partly broken off. The outer order is continued down the responds and the inner rests on moulded corbels. The S. arcade (Plate 6) is of early 13th-century date and of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with stops above the first pier and E. respond; the label towards the nave has two foliated stops. The responds are half round, with moulded capitals, moulded semi-octagonal abaci and moulded bases; the E. capital is carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage. The first pier is octagonal and has a capital carved with 'water-leaf' foliage, the second pier is round and has a capital carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage and the third pier is octagonal with a moulded capital; all have moulded bases. Externally against the E. wall of the nave the line of the former roof to the chancel is visible.

The clearstorey was added *c.* 1330 and has in both the N. and S. walls a range of three windows, each of three trefoiled lights under a square head with a moulded label and mask-stops and at the E. end of the S. wall is a single ogee-headed trefoiled light which originally lighted the rood-loft. The walls are finished with an embattled parapet with a moulded string-course below, and 'ball-flower' ornament on the S. side.

The *North Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has in the E. wall parts of the jambs of a blocked window. In the N. wall are three 18th-century windows; at the E. end of the wall is the E. part of an earlier blocked window and between the first and second windows the splays and inner head of another blocked window: further W. is a blocked doorway now partly destroyed by the second window; parts of the old string-course at the level of the sills of the original windows remain. In the S. wall, to the E. of the E. respond of the nave-arcade, is the W. jamb of the blocked upper doorway to the rood-loft. In the E. and W. walls are the angle-quoins of the N. angles of the original nave.

The *South Aisle* (6½ ft. wide) has in the S. wall two 18th-century windows; the first window is set in the blocking of an earlier window; the S. doorway is of early 13th-century date and has a two-centred head of three moulded orders with a moulded label; the inner order of the jambs is the same as that of the arch and the two outer orders of the arch are carried on detached shafts with much damaged capitals all carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage except one to the E. jamb which is carved with a human head; the mouldings of the capital are continued round the inner order on the E., with foliage carving, but on the W. the necks moulding is absent; the inner shaft to both jambs



has a moulded base but the outer shafts have the lower stones covered by the seats to the porch; on the inside, the wall over the doorway bulges considerably and is carried on a rough straight-sided arch, hollow-chamfered on the edge. On the E. side of the doorway the lower part of the E. wall of an earlier porch has been incorporated in the E. wall of the existing porch. In the W. wall the angle-quoins of the original nave remain.

The *West Tower* (10½ ft. square) is of two stages (Plate 37) of early to mid 13th-century date; it is surmounted by a 14th-century broach-spire of stone rising off a corbel-table with carved head-corbels; the tower stands on a plinth and has a stair-turret at the S.W. angle. The tower-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders, the outermost continuous and the two inner orders carried on half-round responds with moulded capitals and bases; on either side of the arch, projecting into the nave at the level of the sills to the clearstorey-windows is carved corbelling ornamented with mask-stops, carrying the eastern buttresses of the tower. In the S. wall is a tall lancet-window with wide splays and an external rebate; the sill is set high up in the wall and built into it are the bottom stones of a window with more acute splays; there is a break at the springing of the inner heads; below the window is a blocked 18th-century doorway. In the W. wall is a similar lancet-window. The top stage has in each wall a window of two pointed lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head with a chamfered label; the head is of a single chamfered order and the jambs have detached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; between the lights is a similar shaft; the head of the light in the N. wall

is modern. The spire has on each of its cardinal faces two stone gabled dormers, each with a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head.

The *Roof* of the nave is perhaps of the 17th century and is of five bays with cambered tie-beams and shaped cantilever-beams; above is a flat plastered ceiling. The roof of the N. aisle has five curved and stop-chamfered tie-beams with wall-posts rising from them against the wall of the nave.

Fittings—*Bells:* three, 1st probably by Thomas Norris, 1621; 2nd probably by John Walgrave, first half of the 15th century, inscribed "Sancta Margareta ora pro nobis"; 3rd probably by John Mitchell, late 15th-century, inscribed "O Trinitas Sancta istam campanam conserva." Bell-frame, old. *Chest:* In N. aisle—of deal with cambered oak lid and wrought-iron angle-straps, probably 17th- or early 18th-century. *Coffin:* In churchyard—W. side, rectangular stone coffin and lid, probably Roman. *Cross:* In churchyard—S. of church, base only with moulded stops and splays of former octagonal shaft, and much worn circular sub-base, probably 15th-century. *Monuments:* In N. aisle—at E. end (1) of [Sir Robert Bevill and his son Sir Robert] large monument (Plate 38) of white freestone with figures of two men wearing ruffs and armour kneeling on either side of prayer-desk dated 1611; each man with his wife behind him, wearing turn-over head-dress, ruffs, stomacher, and farthingale; figures set in recess with twin round-headed arches above, carried in middle on carved console-bracket, and at sides on panelled responds and flanked by detached and fluted Composite columns standing on panelled pedestals and supporting the continuous entablature; above figures and under each arch is a plain tablet surrounded by scrolled ornament; base below principal figures carved on N. side with kneeling figures of two sons and seven daughters (fifth and sixth coupled together) and on S. side with similar figures of three sons and five daughters all in costume of the period, achievement and two shields-of-arms. In S. aisle at E. end (2) to John Driden, 1707–8, large white marble monument with inscription-panel flanked by fluted pilasters with carved acanthus-leaf caps with scrolls and fruit swags at sides and surmounted by entablature of the Doric order and curved pediment with fruit swags at sides and enclosing achievement-of-arms; flanking and surmounting pediment, vases, and, at bottom of monument, panelled base carved with drapery and at sides, panels carved with emblems of death; iron railing round monument, of same date. In N. aisle—in recess in N. wall (3) to William Beivele, 1483–4, low altar-tomb with original marginal inscription in 'black-letter' on slab. *Piscinae:* In S. aisle—with chamfered jambs, two-centred head and square drain, 13th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup of 1569 and a cover-paten of the same date inscribed "1569" in modern figures and with "Chesterton" engraved on bottom. *Recess:* In N. aisle—in N. wall, with shouldered triangular head, chamfered and with moulded label with carved head-stop above apex on moulded string-course to wall, over Monument (3).

Condition—Good.

Unclassified :—

[a](3) MOUND. Within 'The Castles' earthwork are faint traces of a mound, (see plan Plate 1), which has been found to contain human skeletons apparently representing at least twenty bodies thrown in haphazard at the same time. Three of the skeletons, including that of a child, had each a plain bronze bracelet upon the wrist. In the earth of the mound were a few sherds of late Roman pottery, and the burial is therefore of late Roman or post-Roman date. It suggests the clearance either during a "plague" or after a massacre; if the latter, the absence of orientation probably indicates the pagan Saxon period. [Information from G. Wyman Abbott, Esq., F.S.A.]

[b](4). MOUND, ½ m. S. of the church, is roughly circular, about 60 ft. in diameter and 9½ ft. high. It is surrounded by a shallow-ditch and has an inclined causeway on the N. side, running up to within 2 ft. of the top. (Plan p. 55.)

Condition—Fairly good.

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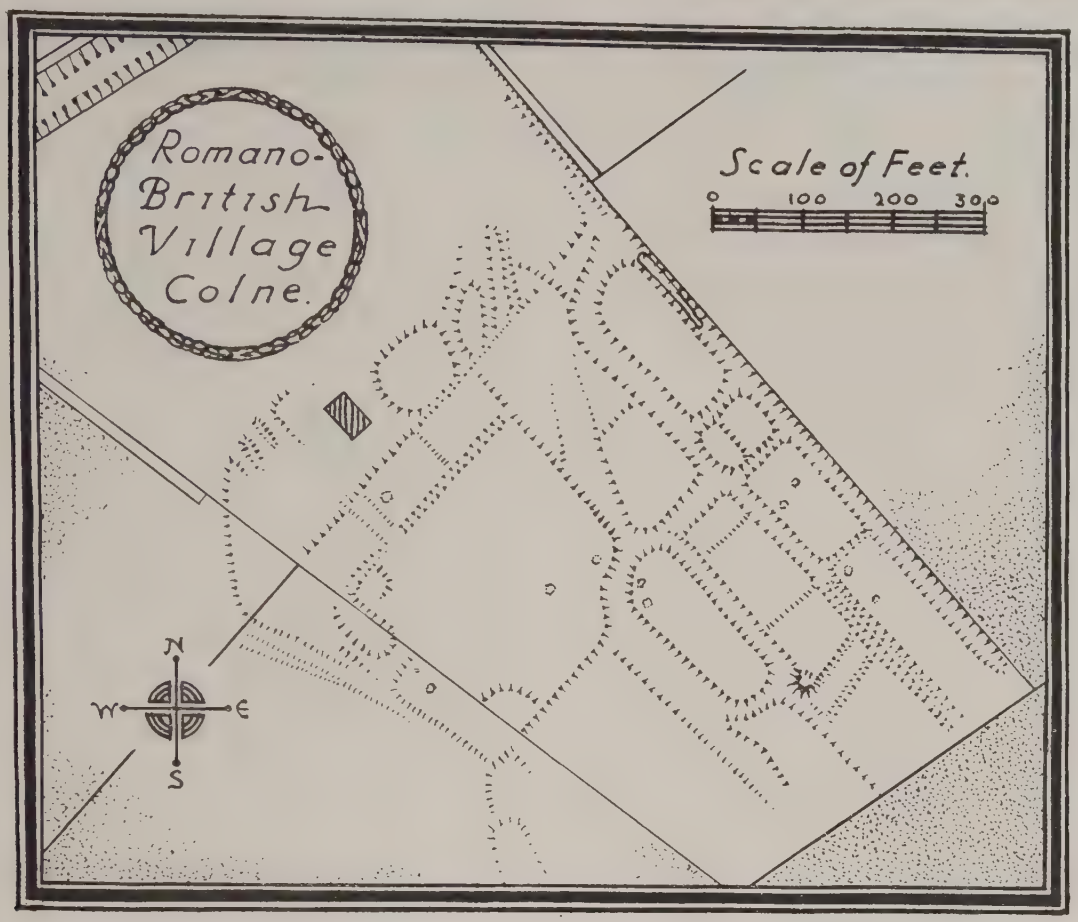
18. COLNE (E.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XV S.E., [b]XIX N.E.)

Colne is a small parish and village nearly 5 m. N.E. of St. Ives.

Roman :—

[a](1). VILLAGE SITE, to the S.E. of the Chatteris Road, about 1½ m. N.N.E. of the church. The site covers about 15 acres and is known locally as Camp Ground; it is separated from the road by a narrow strip of fenland, now often flooded. From the edge of the site and towards this strip of low ground runs a series of short ditches, suggesting docks for small boats. The main area is a complex of shallow hollows and ditches, apparently dug in a haphazard manner. In the middle is a comparatively level space (about 250 ft. by 90 ft.) of roughly rectangular form surrounded by a ditch; within it are several hollows, one obviously of subsequent date as it cuts into part of the ditch. Five of the hollows were examined by Mr. C. F. Tebbutt in 1925–6; they were dug down into undisturbed gravel, two yielded nothing, one some ox-bones and two domestic rubbish. One of the last was dug out completely; it was almost a circle of 20 ft. diameter and had a sloping bottom. The section showed a foot of loam with a few Romano-British pot-sherds; then 3 in. to 9 in. of



clay, and under this a fine black earth containing domestic rubbish lying on the undisturbed gravel. Sherds and animal-bones were found in the black earth with a few oyster-shells, some carbonised wood, a bone pin or stylus and part of a twisted wire bracelet. The pot-sherds were very numerous and were mostly of large corn-jars and ollæ of very coarse, porous brown ware; other types included a mortarium of late hammer-head type, pateræ of black ware and five beakers. The finest piece was part of a narrow-necked olla-like vessel of green-grey ware ornamented with bands of parallel brownish lines crossing one another. The Samian fragments included one with a mid 2nd-century potter's stamp (SATURNINI). Castor ware was of common occurrence. The evidence appeared to indicate a community of fishermen and hunters, owning some domestic animals, living during the Roman period on dry gravel land as near the Fens as possible and using small boats. Their huts were of perishable material (as digging has revealed no trace of building-material), and were surrounded by ditches. They used, and perhaps made, corn jars and cooking-pots similar to those of the Early Iron Age, but obtained better pottery from the Castor and Horningsea kilns, both of which were on the supposed line of the Car Dyke.

(Mr. C. F. Tebbutt in *Antiq. Jour.*, VI, p. 190. See also Fox, *Arch. of the Cambridge Region*, p. 223, and Allcroft, *Earthworks of England*, p. 557). See also *sub* Somersham.

Ecclesiastical :—

b(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. HELEN stands in the village. The old church stood 600 yards to the W.N.W. The old church, which fell down in 1896, consisted of a chancel, nave, N. and S. aisles, W. tower and S. porch; the only part still standing is the early 16th-century *South Porch*. The new church in the village was completed in 1900 and incorporates a considerable quantity of material from the old building.

Architectural Description—The *South Porch* of the old church is of early 16th-century date with diagonal buttresses; the outer archway has stop-moulded jambs, four-centred arch and moulded label. The side walls have each a window of two square-headed lights. The inner doorway is of 18th-century or modern date.

The *New Church* incorporates, besides a certain amount of re-used ashlar, the following features from the old building :—The chancel has in the N. wall two windows, the eastern of early 14th-century date, partly restored and of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head ; the western window is of the 13th century and of two pointed lights in a round-headed outer order. In the S. wall is a window similar to the eastern window in the N. wall. The nave has a 14th-century S. arcade of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders ; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases. In the N. wall is a partly restored 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label ; there are also re-used stones in the other windows. The S. aisle has an early 14th-century E. window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the S. wall are three partly restored 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled lights and a 14th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred arch. The tower has re-used stones in the responds of the N. and E. tower-arches, and some re-used voussoirs in the N. arch ; there is also a four-centred head to the doorway of the stair-turret, which dates from the 15th century.

Fittings—All in the new church. *Bells :* four ; 1st and 4th by John Draper, 1607 ; 2nd by Miles Graye, 1654 ; 3rd by Charles Newman, 1700. *Brackets :* In chancel—in E. wall, two moulded brackets, with knotted terminations, *c.* 1300. *Brass Indents :* In S. aisle—(1) of man in armour, with canopy, two shields above and inscription-plate below, late 14th-century ; (2) of inscription-plate. *Coffin-lids :* In tower—three fragments with parts of ornamental crosses. In churchyard—part of lid with head of ornamental cross, all late 13th- or early 14th-century. *Font :* plain octagonal bowl with chamfered under-edge and plain cylindrical stem, probably 14th-century. *Monument :* In chancel—on N. wall, to Charles Wandisford, 1693, white marble draped cartouche with cartouche-of-arms. *Piscinae :* In chancel—double, with moulded jambs and mullion and trefoiled heads with soffit-cusping and octofoil drain, early 14th-century, W. half of W. bay modern. In S. aisle—double, with hollow-chamfered jambs, trefoiled heads and central shaft with moulded capital and base, trefoil in spandrel, multifoil drain, early 14th-century. *Miscellanea :* Used as corbels in S. aisle, portions of 12th-century ornament. Set in tower, portions of 12th- and 13th-century detail. In churchyard, foliated capital of respond, part of a similar capital and springer of a stone vault, 13th-century, probably brought from elsewhere.

Condition—Of porch, poor.

Secular :—

Homestead Moats.

[b](3). About 300 yards E. of the remains of the old church.

[b](4). About 200 yards W. of the remains of the old church.

Monuments (5–13).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered ; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

[b](5). *Cottage,* on W. wide of road, about 280 yards N. of the new church, was built probably early in the 18th century.

[b](6). *Church Farm,* house 180 yards E. of the remains of the old church, has been refaced in brick and the roof covered with corrugated iron. One original casement remains, with a moulded frame and cornice.

[b](7). *House,* on W. side of street, 200 yards S.S.W. of the new church, was built probably late in the 16th century and has cross-wings at the N. and S. ends. The original central chimney-stack has three octagonal shafts with moulded bases. Inside the building is an early 16th-century moulded beam, probably re-used.

[b](8). *Green Man Inn,* on N. side of street, 210 yards S. of the new church, has been refaced with modern brick and the roofs covered with corrugated iron. The original central chimney-stack has four detached shafts set diagonally on a square base.

[b](9). *Cottage,* 20 yards E. of (8), was built probably early in the 18th century. The walls are of brick.

[b](10). *Cottage,* two tenements, 50 yards E. of (9), has a cross-wing at the W. end. The walls are mainly of brick.

[b](11). *House,* two tenements, 50 yards N.E. of (10), has an original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts.

[b](12). *House,* 80 yards E. of (10,) is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the E. and N. The upper storey projects slightly at the W. end of the S. front and has been underbuilt with brick.

[b](13). *Cottage,* opposite and S. of (8), was built probably early in the 18th century ; the walls are of brick.

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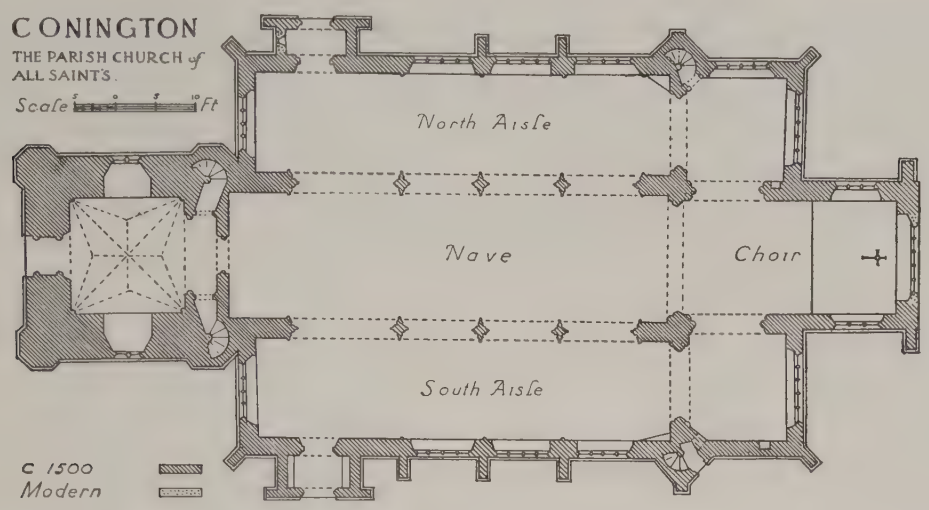
19. CONINGTON (C.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]IX S.W., [b]IX S.E.)

Coniington is a parish and small village, 10 m. N.N.W. of Huntingdon. The church and Coniington Castle are the principal monuments, and are of special interest as the burial place and home of the family of Sir Robert Cotton.



Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). Parish Church of All Saints (Plate 39) stands near the middle of the parish. The walls are of cornbrash-rubble with dressings of Barnack and Ketton stone; the roofs are covered with lead and stone slates. The church, consisting of *Chancel, North* and *South Chapels, Nave, North* and *South Aisles, West Tower* and *North* and *South Porches* was entirely rebuilt *c.* 1500. The embattled parapets were restored or added by Sir Thomas Cotton in 1638. It has been restored in modern times.

The church is interesting as a complete example of its period; among the fittings the early 14th-century effigy (2) and the later monuments are noteworthy, not only for themselves but as memorials erected by Sir Robert Cotton to his ancestors.

Architectural Description—All the details not otherwise described are of *c.* 1500. The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 14¼ ft.) has an embattled parapet with a pierced gable-cross. The E. window is modern except for the segmental-pointed head, label, parts of the jambs and the rear-arch and splays. In the N. wall is a two-centred arch of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; further E. is a window of three lights with modern tracery in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label; the internal recess is carried down to form a seat. The S. wall has an arch and window similar to those in the N. wall. The two-centred chancel-arch is similar in detail to the arches in the side walls; the capitals and bases have been partly cut away for a former screen; the gable above is finished with a shaped gable-cross.

The *North Chapel* (16½ ft. by 13¼ ft.) has in the E. wall a five-light window with modern tracery in a four-centred head with moulded jambs and label. In the N. wall is a window similar to that in the E. wall, but of four lights. In the W. wall is an arch similar to that opening into the chancel. In the N.W. angle is the rood-loft staircase; it is carried up, in an octagonal turret, above the parapet of the aisle and is finished with a small octagonal spire and finial; the lower doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head.

The *South Chapel* (12½ ft. by 13½ ft.) has windows in the E. and S. walls similar to those in the N. chapel, except that the S. window is blocked. In the W. wall is an arch uniform with the corresponding arch in the N. chapel. In the S.W. angle is a rood-loft stair-turret similar to that on the N. side of the church but with no access to the roof of the aisle; the lower doorway is blocked but there is an external doorway in the S.E. face with moulded jambs and four-centred arch.

The *Nave* (55¾ ft. by 16 ft.) has an embattled parapet with decayed gargoyles. The N. and S. arcades are each of four bays, the three easternmost with two-centred arches and the wider westernmost bay with a four-centred arch, all of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from triple attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the N. and S. faces of each pier and respond have attached shafts carried up to support the roof-principals. In the side walls, E. of the arcade, are low recesses or openings at the former rood-loft level each with moulded jambs and four-centred head; they are now blocked. The clearstorey has on each side four windows, the three easternmost of three cinquefoiled lights and the westernmost of five cinquefoiled lights, all with four-centred heads, moulded jambs, labels and rear-arches.

The *North Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) has two gargoyles to the parapet-string. In the N. wall are three windows similar to that in the N. wall of the N. chapel; between the bays are attached shafts carried up to support the roof-trusses; the N. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch; the rear-arch is also moulded.

In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) has an embattled parapet but is otherwise similar, in all its features, to the N. aisle.

The *West Tower* (14¼ ft. square) is of four stages, the third stage being divided into two storeys. The tower is ashlar-faced and has a moulded plinth with a band of quatrefoiled panels and an embattled parapet with a band of trefoiled-headed panels below; the buttresses and stair-turrets are octagonal and have panelled faces finishing with trefoiled heads and simple tracery below the string-courses dividing the stages of the tower; the buttresses or turrets are finished with lofty panelled and crocketed pinnacles rising above the parapet. The ground-stage has an E. wall inserted between the responds of the tower-arch, this forms a narrow lobby, between the tower and the nave, with passages to the N. and S. communicating with the stair-turrets. The doorway to the nave has moulded jambs and four-centred head. The lobby itself has a plain segmental-pointed barrel-vault; the doorways on the N. and S. have chamfered jambs and four-centred heads and are flanked by the attached shafts of the responds of the tower-arch in the stage above. The ground-stage of the tower has an ashlar vault, all modern except the springers and also apparently inserted as an afterthought; the vault springs from angle-shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The opening in the E. wall, to the lobby, has stop-chamfered jambs carried up into the vault. The N. and S. walls have each a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded jambs and label; the heads of the lights in the N. window are modern. The W. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label; the inner face has moulded jambs and rear-arch. The second stage has in the E. wall a two-centred tower-arch of one chamfered order with two chamfered ribs on the soffit, springing from semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals; between the respond-shafts on the N. side is a doorway from the stair-turret, with chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The W. window is of five cinquefoiled and transomed lights in a four-centred head with moulded jambs and modern label; the mullions and transom are modern. The second stage has a modern plaster vault. The third stage is divided into two storeys internally; the lower storey has in the E. wall a doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head, opening on to the nave-roof. The N., S. and W. walls have each a window of two trefoiled lights in a square head, with moulded jambs and label. The upper storey has in the N. and S. walls a round multifoiled window, surrounded by an architrave with round raised panels and a continuous moulded label. In the W. wall is a modern clock-face. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of four trefoiled lights, with tracery in a four-centred head, with moulded jambs and label; there is a second range of trefoiled heads below the embattled transom.

The *North Porch* has an outer archway with responds and four-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label. In the W. wall is a modern window. The porch has a barrel-vaulted stone roof with a moulded ridge-rib and moulded and embattled cornices at the springing-level.

The *South Porch* is generally similar to the N. porch, but there is no window and against the side walls are benches.

The *Roof* of the chancel is modern except for the stone corbels in the western corners. The modern roof of the S. chapel incorporates some old timbers. The posts, on the E. side of the N. chapel, rest on moulded stone corbels. The corbel, in the N.E. angle of the S. chapel, is carved with an owl. The nave has a low-pitched tie-beam roof of five main bays, the two end bays being subdivided by a subsidiary tie-beam; the main timbers are moulded and the main tie-beams have curved braces and wall-posts standing on the stone wall-shafts already described; at the W. end are foliated brackets; the roof has been extensively restored. The roofs of the two aisles are generally similar to that of the nave; there are no shafts on the outer walls below the westernmost tie-beam, the wall-post of which is supported on corbels carved with the heads of a queen and king respectively; the roof of the N. aisle is, very largely, a modern restoration.

Fittings—*Brackets:* In N. chapel—in N.E. angle, semi-octagonal moulded shelf with panelled tapering soffit and rectangular moulded projection on each side, 15th-century. In nave—over chancel-arch, three small moulded brackets, carved with flowers, 15th-century. *Brass Indent:* In tower—broken Purbeck-slab with indents of crucifix, shield-of-arms, parts of two figures with scrolls and marginal inscription, 15th-century. *Chair:* (Plate 40) In chancel—called Queen Mary's Chair, high back with moulded side-posts finished with headless, seated figures, moulded and embattled top rail with cinquefoiled and subcusped arched head below it, having main spandrels carved with the Annunciation and small spandrels carved with swans and doves, curved and buttressed arms with small figures of angels, two on each arm, early 16th-century, now painted, front and seat modern. *Chest:* (Plate 146) In S. aisle—of hutch-type with plain iron-bound sides and ends, three staples, shaped brackets to front and plain lid, 17th-century. *Communion Table:* with turned legs, plain rails and shaped brackets to top rail, mid 17th-century. *Doors:* In N. doorway—of keeled battens with moulded fillets. In S. doorway—similar to N. doorway. In exterior doorway to S. turret-staircase to

CONINGTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, *c.* 1500.
From the S.E.

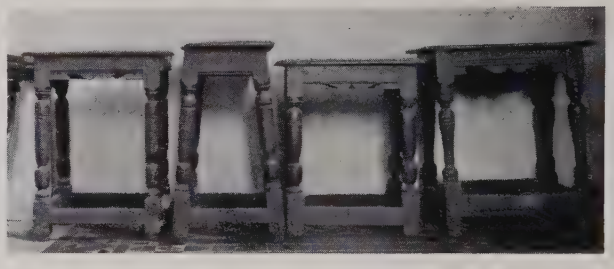
CHAIRS AND SEATS IN CHURCHES.

Stall and Desk, 16th-century,
altered subsequently.

Chairs in Chancel, late 17th or early
18th-century.

ORTON WATERVILLE.

CONINGTON.
Chair in Chancel, early 16th-century.



SAWTRY.
Stools, 17th-century.

GODMANCHESTER.
Chair in Chancel, late
17th-century.

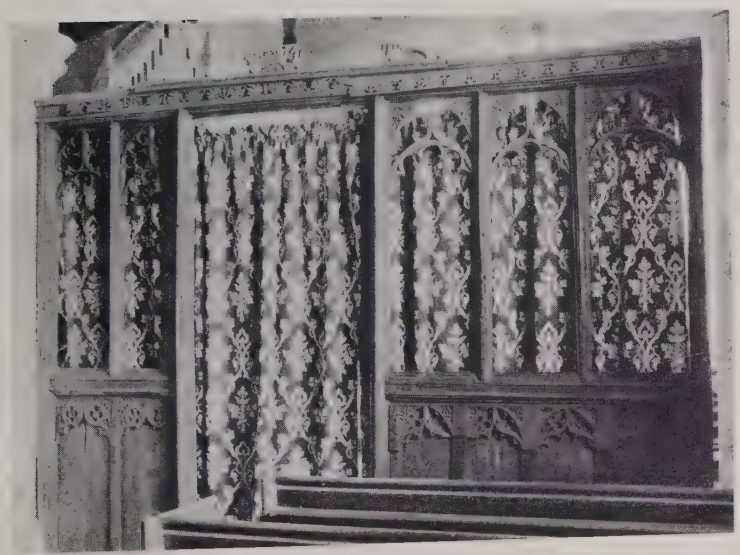
LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD.
Chair in Chancel, *c.* 1700.

KIMBOLTON.
To S. chapel, late 15th-century.

GREAT PAXTON.
Under Tower-arch, 15th-century.

KIMBOLTON.
To N. chapel, late 15th-century.

CONINGTON.
To N. chapel, early 16th-century.



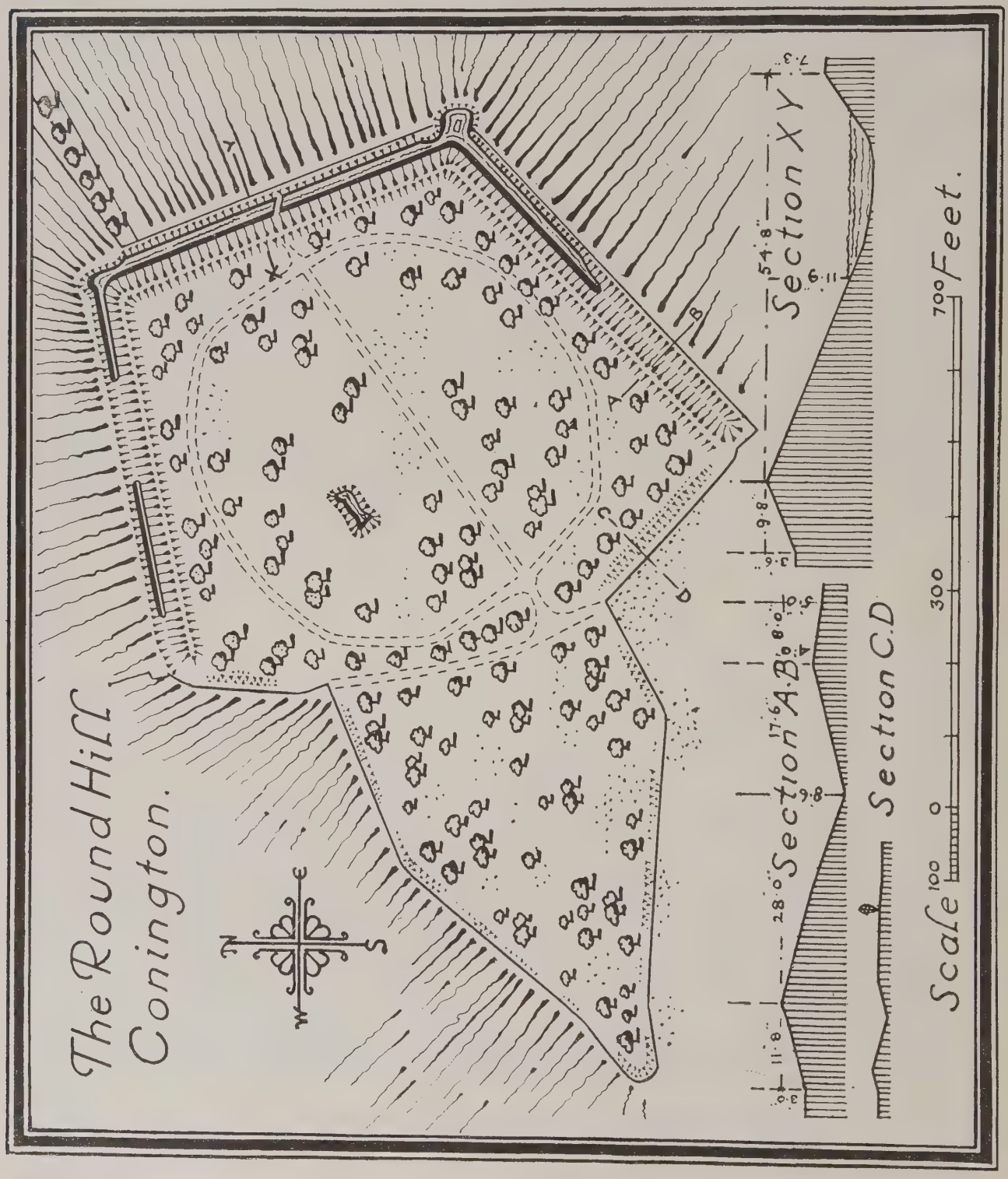
SPALDWICK.
To S. chapel, early 16th-century.

SPALDWICK.
Detail of Screen.

CONINGTON: CONINGTON CASTLE, 16th-century and later.
From the S.W.

KIMBOLTON: KIMBOLTON CASTLE.
From the S.E. Fronts by Sir John Vanbrugh, early 18th-century.

rood-loft—of three nail-studded battens with chamfered fillet round edge, all late 15th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl with continuous interlacing arcade of pointed arches springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, moulded upper and chamfered lower edge, mid 13th-century, partly restored, stem and base modern. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In N. chapel—in S.E. angle, (1) of John Cotton, 1702, white and veined marble tablet with gadrooned shelf supporting cartouche with bust in relief, draped and enriched apron below, one shield-of-arms. In S. chapel—on floor, (2) Purbeck-marble slab with recumbent effigy of man (Plate 115) in long habit with cowl and knotted cord at waist, mail coif and sleeves show under cowl and at wrists, head on two cushions, feet mutilated, late 13th- or early 14th-century; perhaps to a member of the third order of St. Francis; in S.E. angle, (3) of Sir Thomas Cotton, 1662, white veined marble wall-monument (Plate 45) with bust of man in round recess, bay-leaf swag below and scrolled pediment above, plain inscribed apron, cartouche and two shields-of-arms; in S.W. angle, (4) of Sir Robert Cotton, 1631, wall-monument (Plate 45) generally similar to (3) with cartouche and two shields-of-arms, both monuments (3 and 4) erected by Sir John Cotton. In N. aisle—against N. wall, (5) to [David, King of Scotland and Earl of Huntingdon] large wall-monument (Plate 45) of Ketton stone in two stages, lower of two bays divided and flanked by Corinthian columns, standing on an enriched base with eight shields-of-arms, and supporting an enriched entablature; upper stage with central arched niche containing a large crown and flanked by Composite columns supporting an entablature with strap-work cresting and a large shield-of-arms; flanking centre-piece, two large seated unicorns, facing outwards, monument erected, *c.* 1600; further W. (6) to Prince Henry of Scotland, wall-monument (Plate 45) of Ketton stone, with plain recessed panel, flanked by fluted Corinthian columns standing on shaped brackets and supporting an entablature, strapwork, cartouche and shield-of-arms, monument erected *c.* 1600; at W. end, (7) of Elizabeth (Honywood) second wife of Sir John Cotton, 1702, tablet generally similar to (1) but with bust of woman and shield-of-arms. In S. aisle—in S.E. angle, (8) to Thomas Cotton [1547], and Lucy (Harvey) his wife, and to Thomas Cotton M.P., and Elizabeth (Shirley) his wife, wall-monument (Plate 45) of Ketton stone with two round-headed recesses, divided and flanked by enriched Corinthian columns standing on bracketed pedestals and supporting an entablature, achievement and seven shields-of-arms, monument erected *c.* 1600; further W. (9) to Thomas Cotton, 1519, and Joan (Paris) his wife, wall-monument of Ketton stone with recess flanked by Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature, cartouche and two shields-of-arms, monument erected *c.* 1600. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to John Cotton, 1635; (2) to Henry Harris, M.A., vicar of the parish, 1698. In N. chapel—(3) to D. C. [Lady D. Cotton], 1662–3; (4) to John Cotton [1702]. In S. chapel—(5) to Sir T. C. [Thomas Cotton], 1662; (6) to Sir R. C. [Robert Cotton], 1631; (7) to M. C. [Lady M. Cotton], 1621–2; (8) to Catherine, infant daughter of Sir John Cotton, Bart., 1714. In N. aisle—(9) to Isaac Johnson, A.M., Curate of Holme, 1670–1; (10) to —ay wife of Thomas Sibley, 1704; (11) to Kenelm Collins, 1681. In S. aisle—(12) illegible; (13) to Ishmael Sibley, 1705. In tower—(14) to Mary Bray, late 17th- or early 18th-century; (15) to H.H., 1674. *Niche:* In nave—over doorway to tower, moulded bracket, recess with trefoiled head, flanked by shafts supporting a moulded ogee label with crockets and finial, *c.* 1500. *Painting:* In S. aisle—over S. doorway, remains of painting in red and yellow, perhaps of St. George and the dragon, early 16th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—recess (Plate 141) with moulded jambs and cinquefoiled arch in a square embattled head with foliated spandrels, projecting sill on a grotesque head, septfoiled drain and plain shelf, *c.* 1500. In N. chapel—in S. wall, recess with moulded jambs and four-centred head, projecting sill, square drain with carved flower at bottom and chamfered shelf, *c.* 1500. In S. chapel—in S. wall, generally similar to that in N. chapel. *Plate:* includes cup of 1711 with baluster-stem and stand-paten of 1702. *Scratchings:* The masonry of the chancel-arch, chapels, nave and aisles has a number of masons' marks. In tower—in second stage, many scratched names and initials, 16th- and 17th-century. *Screens:* In N. chapel—under W. arch, of three bays, (Plate 41) including doorway, with moulded posts and rail with carved twisted foliage, close lower panels with cusped heads and foliated spandrels, open upper panels to doors with trefoiled and sub-cusped heads, foliated spandrels and embattled cornice, early 16th-century. In S. chapel—under W. arch, of three bays including doorway, bays divided by attached shafts with moulded capitals, moulded posts, head and rails, side bays with trefoiled ogee heads and tracery, close lower panels with sub-cusped heads and foliated spandrels, doors with two trefoiled and traceried heads to open upper panels, plain close lower panels, early 16th-century, now painted. *Sedilia:* In chancel—recess (Plate 141) with moulded and buttressed standards at sides, canopy of three bays of cinquefoiled arches with trefoiled spandrels and pendants, embattled cornice, soffit of canopy with ribbed vault springing from carved heads, plain seat


The Round Hill
Conington.
N
S
E
W
A
B
C
D
Section X Y
54·8
9·8
Section A B
17·6
28·0
9·8
Section C D
11·8
Scale 100 0 300 700 Feet.

with front enriched with flowing cusped panelling of Ketton stone and clunch, early 16th-century. *Miscellanea:* Altar-frontal of modern material incorporating portions of four stoles or maniples, two with conventional foliage in silver thread and two with later embroidery on modern silk, 17th-century, Italian. In rectory garden—various worked and moulded stones including portions of window-jambs and mullions, tracery, bases, arcading, piscina and a panelled fragment with a shield bearing *checky on a bend three water-bougets.*

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

HOMESTEAD MOATS.

[b](2). In Icehouse Plantation, 200 yards N.N.E. of the church.

[b](3). At Bruce's Castle Farm, 1,000 yards S.S.E. of the church.

[b](4). CONINGTON CASTLE, house 70 yards S.W. of the church, is of three storeys; the walls are of cornbrash, Ketton and some Barnack stone; the roofs are covered with slates. The house is of irregular L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the E. and S. The S. wing is probably of mid 16th-century date. The E. wing was built at the beginning of the 17th century by Sir Robert Cotton who also refaced the E. side of the S. wing. It is said that he had a grant of materials from the destroyed castle buildings of Fotheringhay. In the 19th century the house was extensively altered and partly rebuilt, the porch was removed from the E. side of the house and re-erected on the W. side, a storey was added to the S. wing, the E. wing reconstructed internally and the upper part rebuilt, and additions made in the angle between the wings.

Elevations—The S. wing (Plate 42) has in the middle of the W. face a semi-octagonal projecting stair-turret, said to have been added in 1880, and lit by square-headed windows; the remainder of the range has two or three-light windows with moulded jambs and mullions and square heads, except to the ground-floor on the E. side, where the windows are of early 17th-century date and have transoms and moulded cornices; these windows are of two, three or four lights. The W. end of the E. wing has a reconstructed porch, probably of late 16th-century date. It has a round outer archway, with moulded imposts and archivolt, and is flanked by fluted Ionic columns, standing on pedestals and supporting an entablature. The side walls of the porch are pierced by plain round-headed openings. Flanking the porch and set in the main wall of the building are two round arches each of two moulded orders with a moulded label; the moulded responds have each an attached shaft with moulded and embattled capital and moulded base; these arches are probably of early 16th-century date and are said to have come from Fotheringhay Castle, though it is difficult to say to what part of the castle they could have belonged. The N. front of the E. wing incorporates nine similar arches, three of which are set in a semi-octagonal projecting bay. All these arches, with those on the W. front, are blocked and have modern windows in the blocking. The two return faces of the bay have each a round-headed niche.

Interior—The interior of the E. wing has been entirely remodelled. The S. wing retains some chamfered ceiling-beams.

To the E. of the house is a garden-wall, partly built of 16th-century brick.

Condition—Good, much altered.

[b](5). THE OLD RECTORY, house two tenements, 700 yards W.N.W. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century on a T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the W. end. Inside the building there is some exposed timber-framing and the staircase on the N. side has some original shaped balusters, square panelled newels and moulded rails. The first floor has cambered tie-beams and shaped wall-posts.

Condition—Good.

[b](6). COTTAGE, two tenements, 260 yards E. of (5), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. It was built late in the 17th century and has a modern addition on the N. side. There are several original battened doors with strap-hinges. Inside the building some original ceiling-beams are exposed. In the garden are some fragments of worked and moulded stone including a piece of 15th-century window-tracery.

Condition—Good.

[b](7). CONINGTON ROUND HILL stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.S.W. of the church, on an eastern spur of a ridge running nearly parallel to and on the W. of the Ermine Street, at a height of about 150 ft. above O.D., the ground falling steeply in all directions except the S.W. The work forms a pentagonal enclosure with a partially wet moat and an inner bank on the N., N.E. and S.E. faces, each about 180 yards long. The N.W. and S.W. faces, 75 yards and 100 yards long, have traces of a shallow ditch with slight inner and outer banks and join a symmetrical ogee-shaped annexe which lies axially with the main work and has also remains of a small ditch. The eastern rampart, where best preserved, is from 9 to 12 ft. high above the moat. The whole work covers an area of $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There is a small pond within the main enclosure but no sign of

foundations. The unusual and symmetrical plan and the boldness of profile on the E., compared with the slight defences on the W., make it difficult to assign a purpose or period to the work.

Condition—Good, where moat is wet ; remainder, fair.

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20. COPPINGFORD (B.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. XIII S.W.)

Coppingford is a small parish 7 m. N.W. of Huntingdon. There is no church.

Secular :—

(1). HOMESTEAD MOAT, in Coppingford Spinney, 250 yards W. of the cross-roads in the hamlet. There are remains of an outer enclosure.

(2). COTTAGE, about 150 yards E. of (1), is of two storeys with attics, timber-framed and plastered ; the roofs are thatched. It was built in the first half of the 17th century and has modern additions on the E. Some of the timber-framing is exposed at the N. and S. ends. Inside the building the original ceiling-beams are exposed, and in the modern addition is an original door with panelled lower part and open upper part filled with flat shaped balusters or splats.

In the garden are a number of fragments of worked and moulded stone including part of an early 17th-century door-head.

Condition—Poor.

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21. COVINGTON (A.e.).

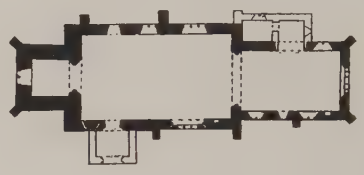
(O.S. 6 in. XVI S.W.)

Covington is a small parish 12 m. W. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET stands on the W. side of the village. The walls are of rubble with dressings of Weldon stone ; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The *Nave* was built in the 12th century. The *Chancel* was rebuilt *c.* 1300 and early in the 14th century a chapel added on the S. side of the nave. In the 15th century the S. chapel was demolished and the arch opening into it blocked. Early in the 16th century the *West Tower* was rebuilt. The church has been restored and re-roofed in recent years and the *North Vestry* and South Porch are modern, the latter perhaps occupying the site of an earlier porch.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (24½ ft. by 15 ft.) has an E. window, all modern except one mask-stop to the label and some re-used stones in the internal sill. In the N. wall is a modern arch and to the E. of it, a window, of *c.* 1300, and of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a



two-centred head with a moulded label and modern stops. In the S. wall are two windows, of *c.* 1300, each of two plain pointed lights with a quatrefoil above included under a moulded label with modern stops ; the S. doorway is of late 12th-century origin, reset and altered *c.* 1300 ; it has chamfered jambs and round head with a moulded label and imposts, one impost partly restored. The chancel-arch of *c.* 1300, is two-centred and of two chamfered orders ; the responds have each an attached shaft with moulded bases and capitals and abaci continued round the responds ; above the arch is an opening of two-pointed lights with modern heads and having a single opening with a two-centred head, on the E. face of the wall.

The *Nave* (37¼ ft. by 21¼ ft.) has in the N. wall two 14th-century windows, the eastern of three trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label ; the western window is of two trefoiled ogee lights in a two-centred head finished horizontally a short distance above the springing and having a moulded label ; the 12th-century N. doorway (Plate 34) has chamfered jambs and lintel, moulded imposts, round arch and chamfered label ; the tympanum is carved with a wingless griffon and a lion face to face. In the S. wall is a blocked early 14th-century arch formerly opening into a chapel ; it is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases ; set in the blocking of the arch in a late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head ; at the E. end of the wall is, on the external face, a doorway set high in the wall and communicating with the roof of the former chapel ; it is now blocked and has hollow-chamfered jambs and modern square head with a reset grotesque head-stop or corbel ; the early 13th-century S. doorway has a two-centred arch of two richly moulded orders with a moulded label ; the jambs have each a free shaft with foliated capital, moulded band-course, base and an abacus continued round the jamb as an impost ; further W. is an early 16th-century window of two pointed lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The *West Tower* (9½ ft. by 9 ft.) is of three stages with a pyramidal tiled roof. The early 16th-century tower-arch incorporates older material; it is two-centred and of three orders, the two inner chamfered and interrupted by moulded capitals and the outer square in the arch and chamfered in the responds. The reset 14th-century W. window is of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops. The second stage has two modern openings to the roof in the E. wall and a loop in the S. wall. The bell-chamber has in each wall a 16th-century window of two pointed lights in a four-centred head with a modern mullion.

Fittings—*Bells:* three; 1st by Henry Penn, 1710; 2nd by Edward Newcombe, 16th-century. *Brackets:* In chancel—on E. wall, two with chamfered shelves on chamfered corbelling, mediaeval. *Chest:* In vestry—of oak, hutch-type, with plain sides, two locks and strap-hinges, late 17th- or early 18th-century. *Coffin-lid:* In chancel—plain tapering slab of marble with remains of marginal inscription, early 14th-century. *Doors:* In N. doorway—of plain battens with simply ornamented hinges and ornamental strap, 12th- or 13th-century, much restored. In S. doorway—of overlapping battens with strap-hinges, 16th-century, partly restored, trellis-framing modern. *Font:* (Plate 8) octagonal bowl with scalloped under-edge and round base with scalloped upper-edge, no intervening stem, 12th-century. *Glass:* In chancel—in N. window, shield-of-arms, *argent a bend between six crosslets fitchy gules, with three roundels or on the bend (each charged with a fesse between two cheverons sable?)*, 14th-century. *Locker:* In chancel—in N. wall, rectangular recess with modern head and outer reveals, mediaeval. *Piscinae:* In chancel—with chamfered jambs, trefoiled head, moulded label with mask-stops and round projecting drain, *c.* 1300. In nave—in S. wall, with chamfered two centred head and sexfoiled drain, 14th-century. *Plate:* included small cup and cover-paten (Plate 136) of *c.* 1570, the former with inscription, pewter alms-dish, flagon and dish of late 17th- or early 18th-century date. *Seating:* In nave—on N. side, pews with moulded rails, buttressed enclosures to front and back pews and similar bench-ends, 16th-century, made up with modern work; on S. side some old material made up with modern pews. *Miscellanea:* Built into walls of chancel and nave, various carved and moulded fragments including label-stops and a 12th-century voussoir.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, S. of the church.

(3). Homestead Moat, 500 yards N.E. of the church.

(4). The Hall, house 250 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of stone and brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built *c.* 1659 on a rectangular plan and has an 18th-century wing on the W. side. The central chimney-stack has three detached shafts with a common capping bearing the inscription R. 1659 B. At the N. end is an original window of three lights with stone mullions, square head and label.

Condition—Good.

(5). House, now post-office, 30 yards N.W. of (4), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. In was built *c.* 1700 and has original chamfered ceiling-beams and plain joists.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). Red Cow Inn, 100 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and thatched. It was built late in the 17th century and has an original ceiling-beam and joists.

Condition—Good.

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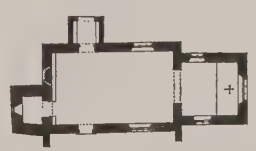
22. DENTON (B.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. IX N.W.)

Denton is a small parish 7 m. S.S.W. of Peterborough. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of All Saints stands in the middle of the parish. The walls are of stone and pebble-rubble with dressings of Barnack and Ketton stone; the roofs are covered with stone slates and tiles. The responds of the chancel-arch are of the 12th century and the arch itself of the 13th century but the whole of the rest of the building, except part of the W. wall, was rebuilt in the 17th century, the *Chancel* in 1629, the *Nave* about the same time, the *North Porch* in 1665 and the *West Tower* probably in 1671. The church was restored in the 19th century.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (14½ ft. by 13¼ ft.) has an E. window of three lights, and is modern except for the jambs; above the window is a stone inscribed "Anno Domini 1629 August"; the gable has a mutilated gable-cross. In the N. wall is a 17th-century window of two square-headed lights and further E. is a blocked doorway with a wooden lintel. In the S. wall is a window

similar to that in the N. wall. The 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of one chamfered order and springs from mid 12th-century square responds with moulded imposts and chamfered plinths.

The *Nave* (30½ ft. by 18 ft.) has in the N. wall a 17th-century window of three transomed and square-headed lights; the N. doorway has chamfered jambs and segmental head with a re-used early 14th-century label. In the S. wall is a window similar to that in the N. wall; the S. doorway has plain jambs and a chamfered two-centred head; the chamfered label has mask-stops and the whole is set in a slight projection. In the W. wall is a 17th-century window of a single light with a modern head; the doorway to the tower has a W. jamb probably of early 14th-century date; the head has been replaced by a wooden lintel; the W. gable has a trefoiled gable-cross.

The *West Tower* (5 ft. by 7¼ ft.) is of the 17th century and of two stages finished with a pyramidal roof. In the S. wall of the ground-stage is a roughly built doorway, now blocked. In the W. wall is a single-light square-headed window. The bell-chamber has in the N., S. and W. walls a window of two round-headed lights.

The *North Porch* has a two-centred outer archway with moulded archivolt and imposts and plain jambs; above it is a sunk panel with the date 1665.

Fittings—*Bells:* two, inaccessible but said to be, 1st with initials R.O.S., early 16th-century; 2nd by Norris, 1671. *Communion Table* and *Rails.* Table: with upper rails moulded and with simple enrichment, 17th-century. Rails: moulded rail with four turned posts, two with acorn tops, 17th-century. *Doors:* In N. doorway—battened door with moulded fillets and frame planted on, strap-hinges and wooden stock-lock with moulded edges and simple enrichment, 17th-century. In S. doorway—similar to that in N. doorway but without lock. In E. doorway to tower—plain battened door, 17th-century. *Font:* octagonal tapering bowl, octagonal shaft and chamfered base, date uncertain. *Monuments:* In churchyard—N.E. of chancel, (1) to Elizabeth (?) wife of Robert Newburn, Jun., late 17th-century; by N.W. corner of nave, (2) to Richard Hill, 1688, head-stone. *Plate:* includes small cup and cover-paten of 1568 with band of incised ornament, large Elizabethan cup with band of incised ornament and cover-paten with traces of stippled ornament, probably 17th-century. *Pulpit:* 18th-century with some re-used 17th-century moulded and carved rails in the sounding-board. *Scratchings:* On door to tower, initials and date W. H. 1709. *Seating:* In nave—bench-end with conventionalized fleur-de-lis head and date A.D. 1607 and two benches with shaped ends and moulded rails, early 17th-century. *Sundial:* On S. wall of nave—of wood, with iron gnomon, perhaps early 18th-century.

Condition—Poor.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2–5).

The following monuments are of late 17th-century date and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

(2). *Cottage,* 100 yards S.E. of the church.
Condition—Poor.

(3). *Cottage,* two tenements, 50 yards N.W. of the church.
Condition—Poor.

(4). *Cottage,* 80 yards W. of the church.
Condition—Ruinous.

(5). *Cottage,* two tenements, 200 yards W.N.W. of the church.
Condition—Fairly good.

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23. DIDDINGTON (C.e.).

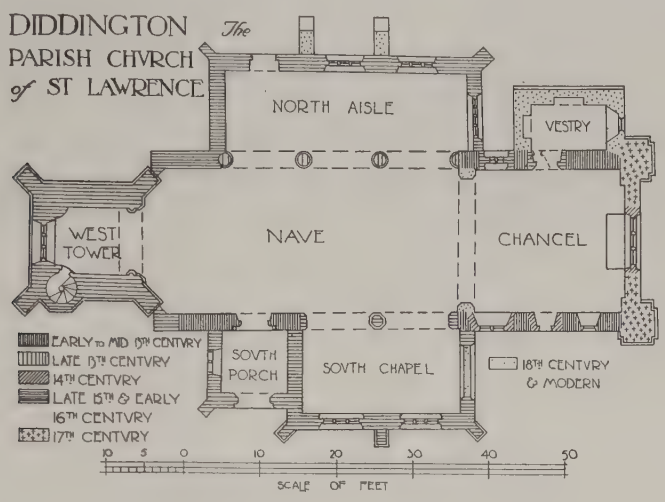
(O.S. 6 in. XXI S.E.)

Diddington is a parish and small village, 5 m. S.W. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE stands in the Park, 150 yards E. of the Great North Road and on the N. side of the village. The walls generally are of stone or pebble-rubble covered with plaster, but the E. wall of the chancel, the W. tower and S. porch are of brick; the walls of the last are also covered with plaster; the dressings are of Barnack stone and the roofs are covered with lead. The *Chancel* and *Nave* are of early to mid 13th-century date. The *North Aisle* was added *c.* 1275, but was considerably altered late in the 15th or early in the 16th century. About the same time the *South Chapel* was built (possibly in 1505, the date of the Taylard monument), and shortly afterwards the *West Tower* and clear-storey were added, the W. parts of the N. and S. walls of the nave rebuilt, the W. bay of the N. arcade destroyed, and the N. aisle shortened by one bay. In the middle of the 16th century the *South Porch* was built. In the 17th century the chancel was shortened and the E. wall rebuilt in brick, and in modern times the *North Vestry* was added.

The church, though small, is of interest, and among the fittings the glass in the S. chapel is noteworthy.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19¾ ft. by 18½ ft.) is of early to mid 13th-century date, but was shortened in the 17th century when the E. wall was rebuilt in brick. The E. window is of three lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and plain stops; it is of early 14th-century character, but the mullions and tracery are modern, though the jambs and head are of earlier work reset. In the N. wall are two windows; the easternmost is a widely splayed 13th-century lancet now opening into the modern vestry and with the sill raised to clear the head of the doorway below; the second window is of late 15th- or early 16th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with casement-moulded reveals, four-centred head and a moulded label; in the hollow-moulding to each jamb is a carved flower; the early 16th-century doorway has moulded jambs and a low four-centred head. In the S. wall are two windows; the easternmost is a 13th-century lancet and the westernmost is of 14th-century date and of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label and carved stops; the westernmost light of this window is transomed and has the lower light or 'low-side' rebated on the inside for a shutter; the 14th-century S. doorway has chamfered jambs and moulded ogee head; the chancel-arch and responds are modern, but the lower part of the moulded inner order is of the 14th century, reset.

The *Nave* (41 ft. by 18¾ ft.) has a late 13th-century N. arcade of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with circular piers and half-round responds with moulded capitals and bases; the existing W. respond was formerly a free column and the arcade continued one bay further W. The S. arcade opening into the S. chapel is of early 16th-century date and in two bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the middle pier is octagonal with a moulded capital and chamfered base, and the outer order of the arch is continued down the responds; the inner order is carried on semi-octagonal moulded corbels terminating in carved knots; W. of the arcade is an early to mid 13th-century S. doorway with a two-centred head of two orders, the inner chamfered and continuous and the outer square and carried on circular shafts with moulded abaci, capitals and bases. The clearstorey has in each wall a range of three early 16th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head.

The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) was added in the 13th century, but was probably rebuilt late in the 15th or early in the 16th century, when it appears to have been shortened at the W. end. Two brick buttresses against the N. wall were added in the 18th century and the parapet is of 18th-century brick. The E. window is of the date of the rebuilding and is of four cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head; on the S. side the wall above the sill of the window is recessed, the rear-arch of the window being carried on a corbel from which springs a half-arch abutting on to the wall of the nave and carrying the wall above. In the N. wall are two three-light windows of the same date and of similar design to the E. window; the N. doorway is of late 15th- or early 16th-century date and has chamfered jambs and a moulded four-centred head with a moulded label. At the E. end of the S. wall, high up, is a segmental-headed doorway to the

former rood-loft, with two steps in the thickness of the wall.

The *South Chapel* (18½ ft. by 10¾ ft.) is of early 16th-century date, two bays in length and has a grotesque beast-gargoyle on the string below the parapet. In the E. wall is a blocked window, apparently of four lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. In the S. wall are two original windows, each with moulded splays and rear-arches and of three cinquefoiled lights, the middle light ogee-headed and with traceried spandrels in a moulded four-centred head with a moulded label.

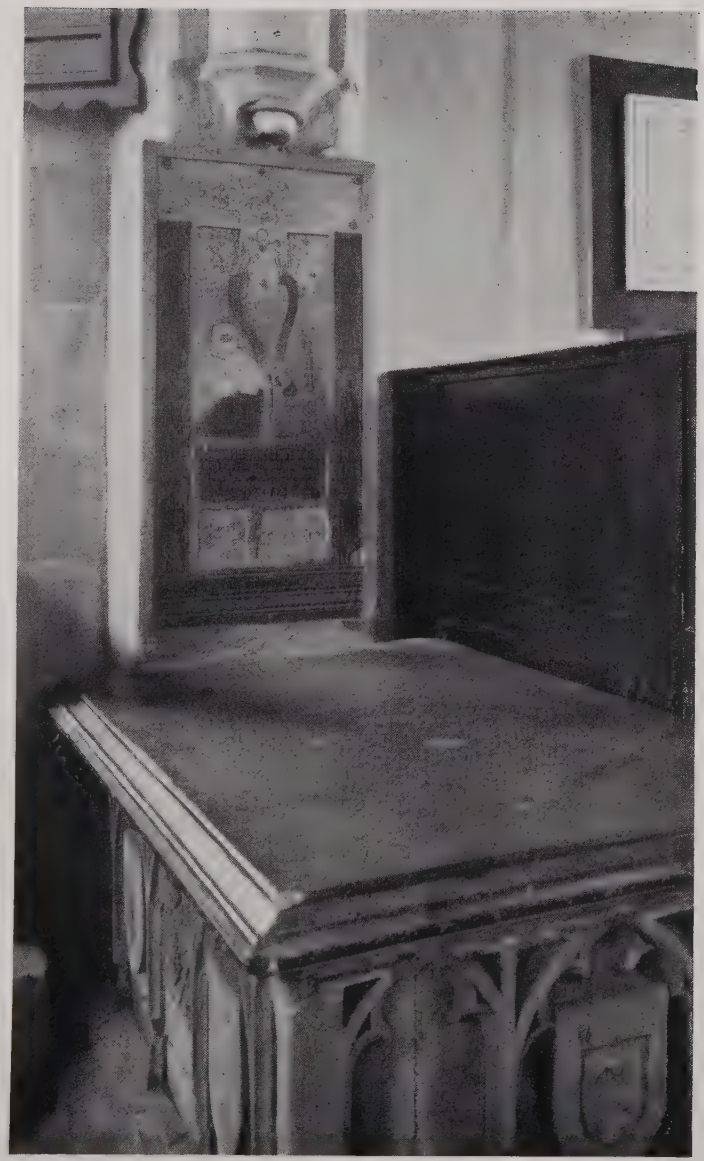
The *West Tower* (about 8½ ft. square) is of early 16th-century date and is of three stages, with a moulded plinth and embattled parapet with carved grotesque gargoyles at the angles of the string-course. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two orders, the outer wave-moulded and dying on to chamfered responds and the inner carried on half-round attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the outer orders on the W. spring off the tower-walls. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred moulded head with a moulded label. The second stage has in the E. wall a doorway with an ogee head and in the W. wall a window of one three-centred light. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two four-centred lights with a pierced spandrel in a four-centred head with a moulded label and grotesque beast-stops.

The *South Porch* is of early to mid 16th-century date and is of red brick covered with a thin coat of plaster. The S. wall has a stepped gable with modern coping and a moulded string below; the outer archway has double chamfered jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with sunk spandrels and a label, covered with cement. In the W. wall is a window of two four-centred lights.

The *Roof* of the nave is of early 16th-century date and of four bays with cambered and moulded tie-beams with curved braces, resting on original wall-posts with attached semi-octagonal shafts having embattled caps and moulded bases; the wall-plates are moulded and embattled.

Fittings—*Bells:* three; 1st by R. Chandler, 1688. Bell-frame, old. *Brasses:* In nave—of [Alice (Forster) widow of Walter Taylard] 1513, with kneeling figure (Plate 44) of woman in widow's weeds with inscribed scroll issuing from mouth; above, figures of the Virgin and Child and, at side, figures of three sons; in bottom of slab, shield of Taylard *quarterly* [*argent and sable*] *a cross paty quarterly* [*sable and or*] impaling Forster, *sable a cheveron ermine between three pheons* [*argent*]; and two small rectangular plates, each inscribed with date 1513, in Arabic numerals, between three fleurs-de-lis and three pheons respectively; immediately below central figure indent for inscription-plate. (See also *Monument.*) *Chest:* In W. tower—of oak, covered with sheet-iron and iron-bound with four hasps and two locks, cambered lid, 16th-century. *Font:* with irregular octagonal bowl rounded at bottom to meet circular shaft, with chamfered cap and double chamfered base, probably 13th-century. *Glass:* In S. chapel—in first window in S. wall, miscellaneous collection and fragments badly reset, including in first light, oval panel representing scene from the parable of the "Prodigal Son" with verses from Luke xv in Dutch, 17th-century; three quarries of badge representing pricket or harrow; a lozenge-shaped quarry of badge of a gold tree between initials "I.E." bound together with cord, 16th-century; head of a figure in brown line and various pieces of canopy-work, 15th- and early 16th-century; two seated figures of men in high-crowned hats and jack boots, early to mid 17th-century; fragments of figures, early German or Swiss Renaissance; stars; a red bird; and in top of light, head of cherub; in second light, head and upper part of woman wearing hair in netted head-dress, foreign, 16th-century; two heads of cherubs, early Renaissance; circular medallion of upper part of St. Paul, apparently seated, with sword in right hand and book in left; small pieces of canopy-work; two small figures of nude boys, foreign, late 16th-century, and other fragments; in third light, quarries with columbine-flowers; pieces of canopy-work; face of woman (similar date and character to woman in middle light); two beasts fighting, one in man's dress; a yellow tree; figures of two *amorini*; portion of border in red stain with crowns and letters "P," 15th-century (similar pieces in middle light); oval panel representing scene from parable of the "Prodigal Son" with verses from Luke xv in Dutch, and other fragments; in tracery in head of window, foliated glass, apparently *in situ*, early 16th-century. In second window, miscellaneous pieces, (Plate 43) reset, including in first light figure of St. Margaret, crowned and with halo, wearing blue robe with edging or border of white and gold embroidery and ermine lining; book in left hand and handle of spear in right with which she pierces the dragon on which she stands; part of shaft of spear and dragon missing; background of lozenge-shaped quarries enriched with diapering; below figure, scroll inscribed in 'black-letter' "Sācta Margareta," 15th-century; head of St. James the Greater wearing beaver hat with cockle-shell and having halo encircling his head, 15th-century; several quarries painted with letters "M" and "K" respectively from former borders, 15th-century; several pieces of 'black-letter' inscriptions, all fragmentary, 15th-century; various pieces of conventional foliated border in yellow and brown,

DIDDINGTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.
Glass, reset in western window of S. Chapel, 15th-century and later.



DIDDINGTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.
Brass of Alice, wife of Walter Taylard, 1513, and Altar-tomb of William Taylard, 1505, and his wife Elizabeth.

TETWORTH: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Monument, N.E. of Nave, of Sir Humphrey Winche, 1624–5.

In N. Aisle, (5) to David, King of Scotland, erected *c.* 1600.

In S. Chapel, (3) of Sir Thomas Cotton, 1662.

In S. Chapel, (4) of Sir Robert Cotton, 1631.

In N. Aisle, (6) to Prince Henry of Scotland, erected *c.* 1600.

In S. Aisle, (8) to Thomas Cotton, 1547. etc.

CONINGTON CHURCH. FUNERAL MONUMENTS.

PLATE 45.

DETAILS OF CHURCH ROOFS.

ALCONBURY.
Roof of Chancel, late 15th-century.

HEMINGFORD ABBOTS.
Roof of Nave, soffit of first bay, early 16th-century.

ELLINGTON.
Roof of Nave, 15th-century.

HAMERTON.
Figures below roof of S. Aisle, 15th-century.

FEN STANTON.
Roof of N. Aisle, early 16th-century.

TILBROOK.
Roof of N. Chapel, figure of angel, late 15th-century.

pieces of blue glass, etc.; in middle light, Resurrection-figure of Christ, wearing crown of thorns and with halo, rising from tomb; tomb panelled and light-blue colour, part of figure missing, 15th-century; various quarries with diaper-work as in first light; quarries inscribed with 'black-letter' "I.H.C." forming part of border with stars; head of 14th-century figure, with dark brown face and made-up figure of pieces of ruby suggesting kneeling man, all within made-up border of black and white scroll-work; portions of a cherub, late 16th-century; several fragments of 'black-letter' inscription; in third light, figure of St. Katherine in blue robe holding a wheel in left hand and a scimitar in her right; head missing and lower part of figure made up of pieces of glass badly arranged (a tress of hair on right side of figure belongs to St. Margaret in first light); below figure, part of 'black-letter' inscription " . . . acta Kate . . . " ("ina" completing the end of inscription reset in first light); quarries of border of letters "K" and "M" as in first light; fragments of incomplete 'black-letter' inscriptions, some reset upside down; head of a lion of St. Mark; in the heads of lights, borders of fleurs-de-lis and rosettes, perhaps *in situ*; in head of the window, portions of foliated glass apparently *in situ*, *c.* 1500. *Locker:* In chancel—in S. wall, square, rebated for door, with two hooks for hinges on W. side. *Monument:* under first arch of S. arcade—against E. respond, of William Taylard, 1505, and Elizabeth [Anstye] his wife, altar-tomb (Plate 44) and Purbeck-marble slab against respond at back, slab with brass, of lower part of figure of man in armour of the period, kneeling at a desk, with woman kneeling at a second desk, in pedimental head-dress and heraldic mantle, quarterly 1, Anstye [*or*] *a cross engrailed between four martlets gules*; 2, Street [*vert*] *a fesse between three running horses* [*argent*]; 3, Raynes, *checky* [*or*] *and gules a quarter ermine*; 4, Scudamore, *gules three stirrups* [*or*]; both figures have inscribed labels; below figures, inscription-plate and indents for groups of five sons and seven daughters and, at top of slab, indent of large rectangular plate, two shields and a Trinity; in bottom of slab, ornamental base with row of quatrefoiled panels with ornament below, and, at sides of slab, two long panels with figures on pedestals in canopied niches of, on N. side, (1) Our Lord with right hand raised and holding in left an orb; (2) St. John the Baptist holding book and Agnus Dei; (3) St. John the Evangelist with chalice and dragon. S. side, (1) Virgin and Child; (2) St. Mary Magdalene with pot of ointment; (3) St. Katherine crowned and with wheel and sword; altar-tomb, with four cinquefoiled panels on N. side with, in each alternate panel, a square flower and a blank shield with sinking in middle probably for brass and at ends of sides long trefoil-headed panel; on S. end, cinquefoil-headed panel with shield as before with trefoiled panel on either side; E. end against respond; S. side apparently similar to N. side, but now covered by modern pew; Purbeck-marble top with moulded edge; moulded base, early 16th-century. *Poor-box:* In nave—on square post attached to end of S. block of pews, of oak, square in plan, cut out of solid, with two moulded corners and under edge, lid fastened by two iron hinges, iron lock and plate; slot in middle of lid, 17th-century. *Seating:* Pews—in nave, on N. side, two blocks of four and one front-enclosure, with moulded rails and bench-ends with moulded top rail and sill and ogee cinquefoil-headed panel with tracery and foliated spandrels between small projecting buttresses with moulded bases; the back of the westernmost pew is in three panels with sub-cusped trefoiled heads and spandrels carved with, (*a*) roses, (*b*) a lion with winged monster, one spandrel broken, but apparently the same subject, (*c*) eagles (Plate 51); rear-block similar, front-enclosure with panels and carving similar to back of front block. On S. side of nave, two blocks of four pews with fronts, similar to those on N. side, front and back enclosures of front block in three bays with cusped and traceried heads to panels and foliated spandrels. In N. aisle—at E. end, one pew-front, as others with foliated spandrels. At W. end, refixed against W. wall and incorporated in back of modern pew, part of front of former pew, in three bays divided as above described and with carved spandrels, (*a*) eagles, (*b*) beasts fighting small winged monsters, (*c*) roses, all *c.* 1500.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, S. of Top Farm, Boughton, and 1,500 yards S.E. of the church.

Monuments (3–8).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

(3). *Range* of five tenements on the S. side of the road, 320 yards S.S.E. of the church, has been almost entirely refaced with modern brick.

(4). *Range* of three tenements, 200 yards E.S.E. of (3), is timber-framed and plastered and was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

(5). *Cottage*, two tenements, at Boughton, 1,400 yards S.E. of the church and N.E. of Top Farm, is partly of brick and partly timber-framed and plastered. Late in the 17th or early in the 18th century the ends were rebuilt in brick. In the E. end are two oval panels or blocked windows. Inside the building the E. wall of the E. room is

lined with early 18th-century panelling with a moulded cornice; the fireplace has a moulded surround and cornice.

(6). *Cottage*, two tenements, 200 yards N.N.E. of (5) was originally timber-framed and plastered, but the W. tenement was refaced in brick late in the 17th or early in the 18th century. The original W. chimney-stack has two grouped diagonal shafts.

(7). *Cottage*, 100 yards S.E. of (6), is timber-framed and plastered.

(8). *Lodge Farm*, house, about ¾ m. W. of the church, has been refaced in modern brick but has timber-framed additions on the N. side and a modern extension at the W. end.

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24. EASTON (B.d.).

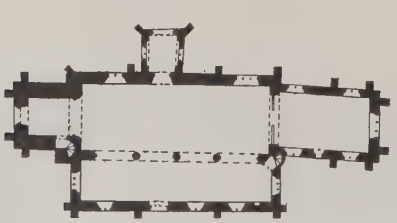
(O.S. 6 in. XVII S.W.)

Easton is a parish and small village 6 m. W. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Peter stands near the middle of the village. The walls are of rubble with some pebbles and the dressings are of Weldon and Ketton stone; the roofs are covered with lead. The church contains various re-used fragments of 12th-century date and the N. wall of the *Nave* is probably of this period. The chancel-arch and the S. arcade of the *Nave* were built and the nave lengthened early in the 14th century, and shortly after the *South Aisle* was added; the *West Tower* was built late in the 14th century and the *Chancel* was rebuilt perhaps at the same time. In the 15th century the chancel and nave were both heightened. Late in the 15th or early in the 16th century the *North Porch* was added and the rood-loft staircase inserted. The clearstorey was added or rebuilt in the 16th century or when the roof was renewed in 1630. The church was restored in 1871 and the S. aisle largely rebuilt in 1902.

The church is chiefly interesting for the remarkable early 17th-century roof of the nave.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22½ ft. by 13½ ft.) has a slightly restored 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of late 14th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with moulded jambs and label with head-stops; the window has been heightened in the 15th century; the western window is of the 15th century and of two cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label. In the S. wall are two windows, generally similar to the corresponding windows in the N. wall, but the label of the eastern window has stops carved with quatrefoils; the early 16th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label and head-stops. The early 14th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from moulded corbels; above the arch, on the W. face, are the lines of an earlier roof before the addition of the clearstorey. The E. wall and the eastern parts of the N. and S. walls of the chancel are largely of the 15th century, but the rest of the walling is of early 14th-century date.

The *Nave* (47¼ ft. by 16¾ ft.) has in the N. wall two late 15th-century windows, the eastern of three cinquefoiled and transomed lights, with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; the western window is similar, but of two lights; the 14th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label with head-stops; E. of the doorway is the E. jamb of an earlier doorway and the reset round head of an early, probably 11th-century, window. The S. arcade (Plate 6) is of *c.* 1300 and of four bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the cylindrical columns have moulded capitals, chamfered bases and high square plinths; the responds have attached half-shafts with shaped bases; the capitals have been mutilated and repaired; E. of the arcade is the upper doorway of the rood-loft staircase; it has a four-centred head. The clearstorey has an embattled parapet and four 16th- or early 17th-century windows in the S. wall, each of three four-centred lights in a square head with moulded reveals and label.

The *South Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a late 15th-century window of three square cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label. Across the N.E. angle of the aisle is the lower doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it is of late 15th-century date and has chamfered jambs and four-centred head; the staircase is lit by a square-headed window. In the S. wall are three windows, the two eastern of late 14th-century date and each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the eastern-most of these windows is largely modern restoration

and the second has been partly restored; the westernmost window is of similar date and of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the early 14th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label, with defaced head-stops. In the W. wall is a late 15th-century window of three square cinquefoiled lights in a square head, with moulded reveals and a label with scrolled stops.

The *West Tower* (about 9½ ft. square) is of late 14th-century date. It is of three stages (Plate 4) with a moulded plinth and a cornice and band of quatrefoils at the base of the spire. The tower-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders, the two outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled and transomed lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; the W. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label with scrolled stops. The second stage has in the W. wall a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head with a chamfered label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows, each of two trefoiled and transomed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and a head-stop between the windows; below the transom the lights have quatrefoiled heads. The octagonal broach-spire has three tiers of spire-lights facing the cardinal points; the windows of the two lowest tiers are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a gabled head. The windows of the top tier are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *North Porch* is of late 15th- or early 16th-century date. The outer archway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch with a moulded label. The side walls have each an internal recess with chamfered jambs and four-centred head; enclosing a window of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the W. window is mostly modern.

The *Roof* of the nave is of 1630, the date appearing on the easternmost tie-beam; it is flat-pitched and of four bays with moulded timbers; the tie-beams have carved enrichment and the braces have bolection-moulded spandrels; the wall-posts rest on moulded corbels with shaped pendants and heart-shaped piercings; there are similar pendants on the soffits of the tie-beams. The modern roof of the S. aisle incorporates two chamfered tie-beams and a purlin, probably of the 17th century. The roof of the N. porch is modern, except for the two 17th-century tie-beams and wall-posts with moulded pendants.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 2nd and 4th (Plate 7) by Newcombe, 2nd inscribed "Sancta Marea," mid 16th-century. *Brackets:* In S. aisle—on E. wall, remains of bracket, now shapeless; on S. wall, part of 12th-century scalloped capital; possibly used as bracket. *Chests:* In W. tower—(Plate 146) of boards with moulded rail in front, iron-bound angles, strap-hinges, one lock and two hasps, money-box at end, 17th-century. In nave — small, plain hutch-type, straps at angles, 17th-century. *Coffin-lids:* Built into N. wall of nave—lid with raised cross. In S. aisle—on S. wall, fragments. *Communion Table:* In S. aisle—with turned legs and moulded top rails with shaped brackets, early 17th-century. Incorporated in modern communion table, frieze of round-headed panels with conventional foliage, late 17th-century. *Door:* On S. door—fragments of iron hinges with one stamped rosette at end, late 13th- or early 14th-century. *Font:* square tapering bowl with chamfered angles, probably 13th-century, stem and base modern. *Piscina:* In S. aisle—with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, round drain, probably 14th-century. *Plate:* includes cup of 1669 with incised initials "E. I. A." *Poor-box:* In nave—on back of bench, rectangular box with iron slot, straps and lock-plate, 17th-century. *Recess:* In tower—in N. wall, small, with four-centred head, 15th- or 16th-century. *Screen:* Under chancel-arch—of oak and of five bays including central doorway, buttressed main posts, side bays with moulded rail carved with paterae, open upper lights with cinquefoiled double heads and tracery, close lower panels with double sub-cusped heads, tracery of doorway removed, 15th-century, much mutilated. *Seating:* In nave—twelve benches with panelled ends, and two fronts, also two benches and a front with standards finished with shaped popey-heads, 17th-century. *Stoups:* In S. doorway—fragments of bowl built into jamb of doorway. In N. porch—in S.E. angle, octagonal bowl, set within a four-centred recess and now supported on moulded corbelling, 15th-century. *Table:* In nave—with turned legs and shaped brackets to top rail, late 17th- or early 18th-century. *Miscellanea:* In S. aisle, reset in S. wall—stone with cross in relief on face. In S. aisle—portions of window-tracery, etc. In churchyard—various worked and moulded stones. Incorporated in modern prayer-desk, etc., 17th-century turned balusters, said to have come from the staircase at Long Stow Manor House.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

MONUMENTS (2–13).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched or tiled. Some of the buildings have

original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(2). *House,* about 60 yards E.S.E. of the church, has been rebuilt, except for the central chimney-stack which has grouped shafts.

(3). *Cottage,* on the S. side of the road, 60 yards W.N.W. of the church, has an original fireplace, with a chamfered oak lintel.

(4). *House,* W. of (3). The W. part of the house was remodelled and the roof raised late in the 17th century. Some of the timber-framing is exposed. Inside the building one room has a moulded ceiling-beam.

(5). *Cottage,* 40 yards W. of (4).

(6). *Cottage,* 30 yards W. of (5).

(7). *Crown Inn,* at the N. side of the road 180 yards E.N.E. of the church. The roof is covered with corrugated iron.

(8). *Cottage,* three tenements, 250 yards W. of (7), has been refaced with brick.

(9). *House,* 60 yards W.N.W. of (8), has an early 18th-century brick gable at the S. end with a chimney-stack. The original central chimney-stack has three grouped shafts.

(10). *House,* on the W. side of the road, 30 yards N. of (9).

Condition—Partly derelict.

(11). *Cottage,* 180 yards N.N.E. of (10), was built *c.* 1700.

(12). *House,* 20 yards N.E. of (11), has a large original stone chimney-stack on the E. side; built into the stack are two carved stones, one a label-stop and one a head. Inside the building is an original panelled door.

(13). *Cottage,* 140 yards E.S.E. of (12).

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25. ELLINGTON (B.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XVII S.W., [b]XXI N.W.)

Ellington is a parish and village, 5 m. W. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.

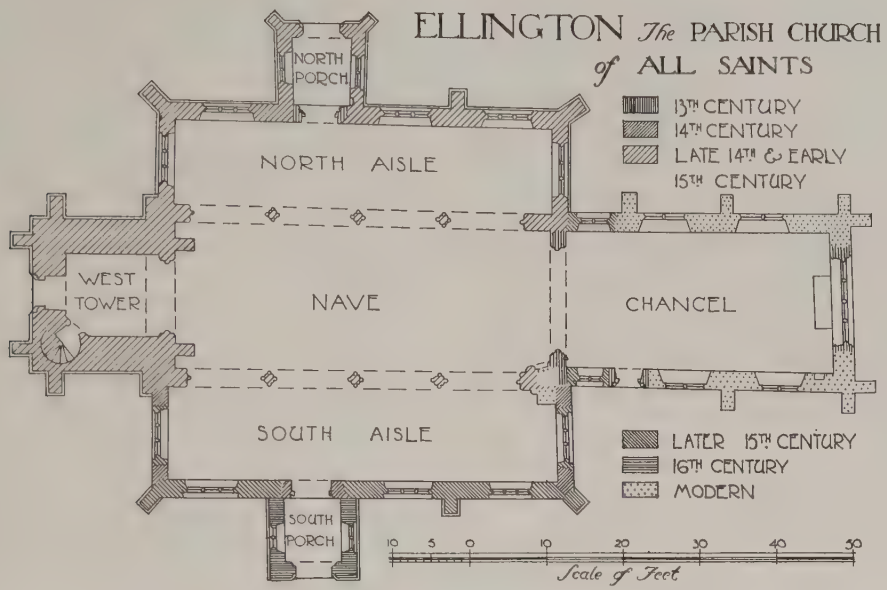
Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of All Saints stands in the village. The walls are of rubble with some pebble and have some plaster on the W. tower and clearstorey; the dressings are of Barnack and Ketton stone. The roofs are covered with lead, slates and tiles. The chancel-arch, some re-used material of the chancel and the reset N. doorway of the N. aisle are of 13th-century date. The main building, W. of the chancel, was, however, rebuilt late in the 14th and early in the 15th centuries. The *West Tower* was the first part of this work undertaken and is of late 14th-century date. The N. and S. arcades of the *Nave* and the *North Aisle* and *North Porch* followed *c.* 1400, but the former early 14th-century S. aisle was apparently left standing until late in the 15th century when the clearstorey was added and the *South Aisle* was rebuilt. Parts of the E. and W. walls of the former S. aisle and the lower part of the S. wall were retained when the aisle was rebuilt. The *South Porch* was added early in the 16th century. In 1863 the *Chancel* was rebuilt, the spire was restored in 1899 and the nave roof in 1907–8.

The church, W. of the chancel, is a good example of the architecture of the period and the roofs, though considerably restored, are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34¾ ft. by 18 ft.) is modern, but a certain amount of old material has been incorporated in the new building. The E. window is of four lights in a two-centred head; it has been rebuilt and the tracery is modern, but most of the jambs, splays and mullions are of late 13th-century date, the latter being shafted and having original capitals carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage, and moulded bases. In the N. wall are three windows, the easternmost has some old stones re-used in the jambs, the second window is modern and the westernmost is transomed and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head with a moulded label, mostly of late 15th-century date. In the S. wall are three windows; the sill and the jamb-stones in the easternmost are old; the second window is modern and the westernmost is of 15th-century date reset and restored; it is of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head; the window is transomed and the lower W. light forms a 'low-side'; it is rebated for a shutter and retains two old hinge-hooks. The reset late 13th-century S. doorway has been slightly restored; it has a two-centred head of two richly moulded orders with a moulded label and mask-stops; the jambs are shafted, the inner shaft being attached and the outer free; both shafts have moulded capitals and damaged bases. The late 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer hollow-chamfered and continuous with a moulded stop at the base and the inner carried on attached shafts with carved 'stiff-leaf' capitals and moulded bases; the S. respond has on the E. side a small attached shaft with a moulded base; the shaft only rises to a height of about four feet, above which it appears to have been broken off.

The *Nave* (48¼ ft. by 18½ ft.) was rebuilt *c.* 1400 and has N. and S. arcades, each of four bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders with a moulded label towards the nave, carried up above the apex of each arch in a small ogee head and stopping against the moulded string-course below the clear-storey windows; the piers are of four grouped



shafts separated by hollow chamfers and have moulded capitals and slightly damaged bases; at either end of each arcade the outer order of the arch is continuous and the inner order is carried on an attached shaft with moulded capital and base similar to those of the piers; the label over the easternmost arch of the N. arcade has a carved head-stop, and on the S. arcade, at the E. end, the label abuts against the projection containing the former rood-loft staircase; at the W. end it has a carved head-stop. Across the S.E. angle of the nave is a projection containing the former rood-loft staircase; in the lower part is a blocked doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head; in the upper part, which is corbelled out, are the sill and one jamb of the upper doorway. The clearstorey has on each side a range of four 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label. The walls have embattled parapets, and, on each side, three carved gargoyles.

The *North Aisle* (10¾ ft. wide) has a moulded plinth and embattled parapet with carved gargoyles on the string. The E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and carved head-stops; internally the two southernmost lights have been damaged. In the N. wall are three similar windows; the easternmost has carved head-stops, the middle window has carved beast-stops, and the westernmost window has carved head-stops, but the mullions and tracery are mostly modern; the N. doorway is of mid 13th-century date reset and has a two-centred arch, with deeply undercut mouldings and a moulded label; the moulded jambs have one free and two attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is similar to the E. window and has carved beast-stops.

The *South Aisle* (12 ft. wide) was largely rebuilt in the 15th century, but incorporates parts of the walls of an earlier aisle. It has embattled parapets with three grotesque gargoyles carved on the string-course. The E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label, and has the splays on the inside carried down to form a recess below the sill. In the S. wall are three similar windows, the westernmost of which has carved head-stops to the label; the 14th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and a two-centred head with a moulded label; behind the second buttress, just above the ground, is a moulded arch, now blocked; it was probably an external tomb-recess. In the W. wall is a window similar to that in the E. wall.

The *West Tower* (11¾ ft. by 10½ ft.) is of late 14th-century date. It has a moulded plinth and is of three stages surmounted by an octagonal broach-spire rising off a moulded cornice, below which is a frieze of quatrefoiled panels. The tower-arch is two-centred of two chamfered orders on the E. side and five on the W., the innermost order is carried on attached half-round shafts with moulded capitals; the second order is continuous and the three outer orders on the W. spring off the side walls of the tower; above the arch on the E. face towards the nave is a moulded weathering marking the slope of an earlier and low-pitched roof to the nave. The ground-stage of the tower has, just

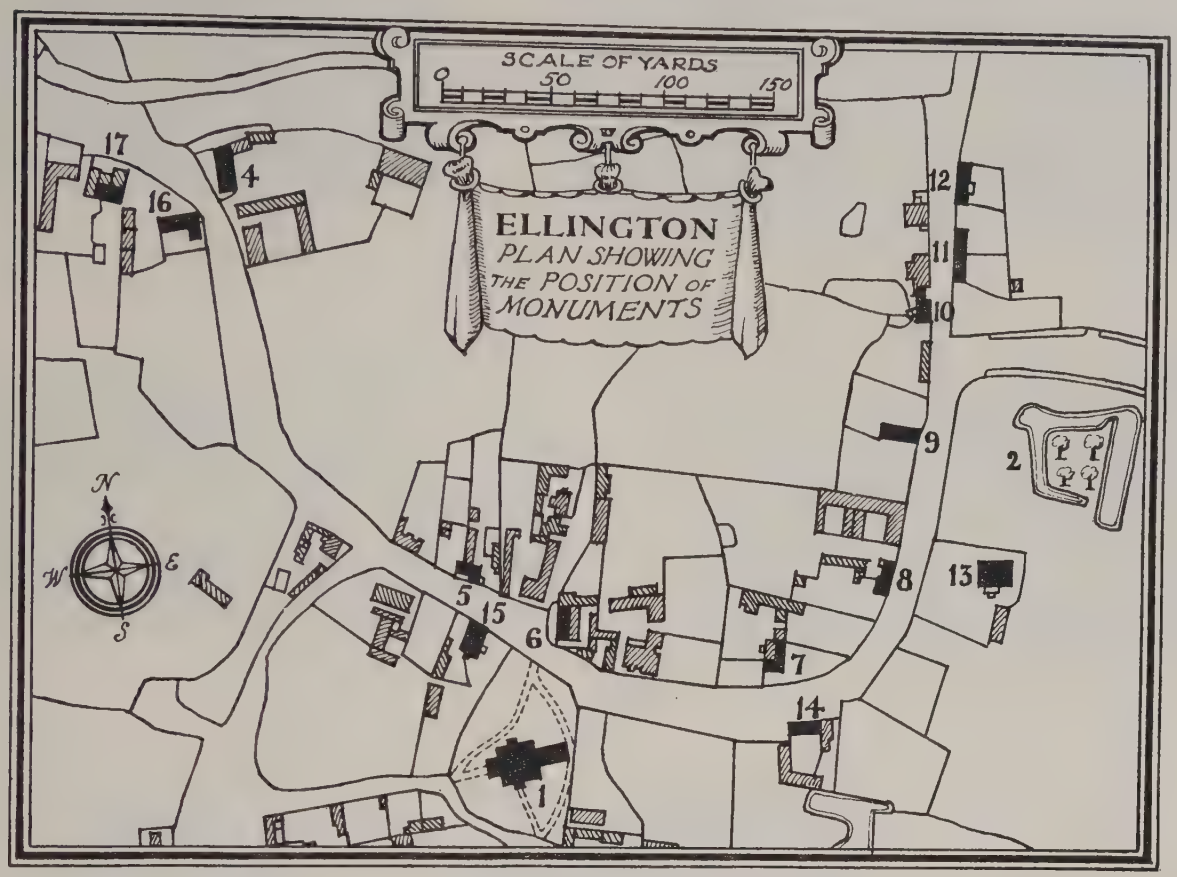
below the first floor, carved head-corbels in the N.E., N.W., and S.E. corners supporting a moulding across each angle, from which rise moulded ribs, incomplete but suggesting the intention to vault the ground-stage. The W. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label and much decayed stops; in the splays are slots for a draw-bar. The W. window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops. The second stage has in the W. wall a similar but smaller window. The bell-chamber has in each wall two coupled windows, each of two transomed lights, the lower quatrefoiled and the upper trefoiled with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops; all the tracery in the W. window and some of that in the N. window has been restored. The spire has three tiers of spire-lights; the lowest and topmost windows are on the cardinal faces of the spire and the middle windows are on the alternate faces. The windows of the first two tiers are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head and the top windows are each of a single trefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *North Porch* has a low-pitched embattled gable with the stump of a cross at the apex and the remains of crocketed pinnacles at the angles; at the angles of the string below the parapet are carved beast-gargoyles. The moulded plinth is continued round from the N. aisle and on the front faces of the plinth of the diagonal buttresses, are sunk quatrefoiled panels. The outer archway has moulded jambs and a two-centred arch in a square head with moulded labels, beast-stops and carved foliage, including a wheat-ear, in the spandrels; above the head of the archway is a small niche with shafted jambs, a projecting ogee head, crocketed and finialed, a groined soffit and a carved bracket below. The side walls have each a window of two trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops; both mullions are modern.

The *South Porch* was added early in the 16th century, and has an earlier apex-stone reset on the gable. The outer archway has a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and carved beast-stops; the outer order is continued down the jambs and the inner is carried on semi-octagonal attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. Above the arch is a small niche with chamfered jambs, a four-centred head and a much weathered bracket. The side walls have each a partly restored window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head with a moulded label and weathered head-stops on the E. side only.

The *Roof* of the nave (Plate 46) is of 15th-century date, though considerably restored, and in four bays with moulded and carved braces forming two-centred arches below the principal-rafters; these are moulded and have embattled collars just above the head of the arched braces; the ridge and purlins are moulded and each bay is subdivided by a secondary principal-rafter, moulded and having at the foot a carved angel with outspread wings; one of the angels is modern and most of the wings have been restored and each figure holds a book, nails, etc., or has the hands in prayer or folded across the body; behind the braces to the principal-rafters are moulded wall-posts and at the foot of each is carved a figure, probably of an apostle; at the meeting of the braces are carved pendant-bosses of (*a*) a mask, (*b*) a figure holding a mitre and with the body curved back over the boss; (*c*, *d* and *e*) bearded heads. The pent-roof of the N. aisle is of the 15th century and divided into four bays by moulded principal-rafters supported by curved braces springing from moulded wall-posts on the N. wall, with carved figures of saints holding staff, scroll, etc.; each bay is sub-divided by moulded rafters with a large carved angel at the foot of each holding (*a*) a harp; (*b*) an organ; (*c*) a gittern; (*d*) a fiddle; the angels had large spreading wings, but these have now been broken off; at the meeting of the principal-rafters with the purlin are carved bosses all foliated except the westernmost one, which bears an angel; at the meeting of the principal-rafters with the S. wall-plate are carved bosses of (*a*) a swan; (*b*) a carved device; (*c*) foliage; (*d*) a rose; (*e*) and (*f*) each a half-angel holding a shield; (*g*) and (*i*) each a man's face; (*h*) foliage; the purlins and S. wall-plate are moulded. The roof of the S. aisle is similar to that of the N. aisle, but the braces at the E. end and between the third and fourth bays are missing and the purlins and principal-rafters in the third bay are not moulded; the carved figures below the braces are much damaged; the angels below the intermediate principal-rafters have (*a*) a scroll inscribed with much damaged 'black-letter' inscription—"Maria . . . "; (*b*) hands in prayer; (*c*) hands folded across breast; the N. wall-plate, except to the W. half of the westernmost bay, is not moulded and on it are only two carved bosses, one foliated and one a mask; the bosses on the purlin are carved with an angel holding a shield with the letters I H C, foliage and two masks.

Fittings—*Bells:* four, 1st by R. Chandler, 1699; 2nd by John Walgrave, inscribed in 'black-letter' "Vox Augustini sonet in Aure Dei," 15th-century; 3rd probably by John Danyell, inscribed in 'black-letter' "Sancta Margareta ora pro nobis," 15th-century. Bell-frame old, with cages for four bells. *Chests:* In S. aisle—at W. end, (1) hutch-type, of oak, with four panels on front, one at each end, shaped



brackets below bottom rail and plain lid, three locks, early 17th-century; (2) hutch-type, of oak, with three panels on front with enriched mouldings, two panels on each end and three on lid; top rail with slight inlay-enrichment at each end, and inscribed letters 'E.L.,' late 16th- or early 17th-century. *Coffin* and *Coffin-lid.* Coffin: In S. aisle—at W. end, found under E. end of S. aisle when present organ was erected, shaped for head with roughly carved cross-shaped drain in middle and two draining holes on either side of bottom, probably 13th-century. Coffin-lid: Re-used as coping stone on churchyard-wall by S. entrance-gate, coped, probably 13th-century. *Font:* octagonal, with sides of bowl panelled, five with quatrefoiled panels, three with four trefoils set saltire-wise; underside of bowl is moulded with concave curve to stem; stem cut down, but has at angles semi-hexagonal buttresses, moulded base and square plinth, 15th-century. *Glass:* In N. aisle—in tracery of head of E. window, fragments of yellow and ruby. In W. window, fragments of ruby. *Painting:* In nave—over chancel-arch, faint traces of painting, probably a Doom. *Piscinae:* In chancel—in modern rectangular recess, with sexfoiled drain, early 14th-century. In S. aisle, reset, with chamfered jambs and ogee head with moulded label and square drain, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes a late 17th- or early 18th-century pewter plate. *Stoup:* In N. porch—in E. wall, curved on plan with broken cinquefoiled and square head with sunk spandrels and bowl broken off flush with wall, probably 15th-century. *Miscellanea:* A small embossed leather *box*, 5 in. by 3 in., inscribed in 'black-letter' on lid "Jhesus Maria." Rebuilt in W. wall of chancel, S. of S. respond, part of *gable-stone* with foliated top, 13th-century. Rebuilt in S. wall of chancel, on outside, *fragments* including a small square stone carved with spiral ornament; a stone carved with a foliated end, 13th-century. In churchyard, reset in form of a table-tomb, several lengths of quatrefoiled panels with two moulded and coped stones as top; panelling similar to that forming frieze at top of W. tower, and may be portions of original work taken down and re-used when tower was restored. In W. tower, old *thatch-hook* with iron ring at lower end and two iron handles.

The *Churchyard-wall* on the S. side is built of rubble and is probably of mediaeval date.

Condition—Good generally, but W. wall of tower bulged.

Secular :—

[a](2). Homestead Moat, N.E. of Red Lodge and 250 yards E.N.E. of the church.

[b](3). Homestead Moat, N. of Thorpe Lodge and nearly 1 m. S.S.W. of the church.

Monuments (4–22).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, open fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

Main Road. N. side :—

[a](4). *College Farm*, house 280 yards N.N.W. of the church, has a modern wing on the E. side. The eaves on the W. side have a plaster cove. Inside the building there is a moulded wall-post at the top of the staircase. In the yard is the springing-stone of a 14th- or 15th-century stone vault.

[a](5). *Cottage* (Plate 73), three tenements, 80 yards N. of the church, was built in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.W. and N.E.

[a](6). *Cottage*, two tenements, 40 yards E.S.E. of (5), has been refaced with brick. Inside the building are some original moulded ceiling-beams.

[a](7). *House*, 90 yards E. of (6), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and N. There are later and modern additions on the N. and W.

[a](8). *Cottage*, 60 yards N.E. of (7).

[a](9). *Cottage* and shop, 60 yards N. of (8).

[a](10). *Cottage*, formerly the Wheatsheaf Inn, 50 yards N. of (9), has a later addition at the N. end.

[a](11). *Cottage*, opposite and N.E. of (10).

[a](12). *Cottage*, N. of (11), has, inside the building, a panelled door of *c.* 1700.

S. side :—

[a](13). *Red Lodge*, house 200 yards E.N.E. of the church, was built *c.* 1700 on a half H-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. The N. and W. fronts have a moulded eaves-cornice and all the roofs are hipped.

[a](14). *Cottage*, 100 yards E. of the church.

[a](15). *Old Mermaid Inn*, 50 yards N. of the church, has an 18th-century addition on the W. side.

[a](16). *Cottage* (Plate 71), 260 yards N.N.W. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W. There is an early 18th-century addition on the W. The upper storey projects at the N. end of the E. front.

[a](17). *Brook House*, 30 yards N.W. of (16), has extensive modern additions in front.

Ellington Thorpe. W. side :—

[a](18). *Cottage*, two tenements, 820 yards S.S.W. of the church, was built probably early in the 18th century.

[a](19). *Cottage*, four tenements, S.W. of (18).

Condition—Partly derelict.

[b](20). *Cottage*, two tenements, 190 yards S. of (19), was built probably early in the 18th century.

[b](21). *House*, W. of (20), has, inside the building, parts of an old dresser with moulded shelves and shaped legs.

E. side :—

[b](22). *Cottage*, 80 yards S.E. of (21).

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26. ELTON (A.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]IV N.E., [b]IV S.E., [c]V N.W.)

Elton is a parish and village on the right bank of the Nene, 7 m. W.S.W. of Peterborough. The Church, Elton Hall and the Rectory are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of All Saints stands S.E. of the village. The walls generally are of rubble, but the W. tower and S. porch are of Ketton ashlar; the dressings are of Barnack and Ketton stone. The roofs are covered with slates and lead. Foundations of an earlier, perhaps pre-Conquest, church, are said to have been found under the chancel in recent years and the two crosses in the churchyard indicate the existence of a church of that period. The earliest part of the existing structure is the chancel-arch of *c.* 1270. The *Chancel*, the arcades of the *Nave*, and the *North Aisle* were built *c.* 1300–1310; a N. vestry appears to have been added later in the 14th century. In the 15th century the second and third bays of the S. arcade were rebuilt. About 1500 the *West Tower* was added, the *South Aisle* rebuilt, both aisles extended to the W. and the *South Porch* added. The clearstorey of the nave is of the same period. The church was restored in 1886 and the E. wall of the chancel and the *North Vestry* and *Organ Chamber* are modern.

The W. tower is the finest feature of the church; among the fittings the pre-Conquest crosses and the 17th-century incised slab are interesting.

(8) Cottages on E. side of Duck Street, 600 yds. N.N.W. of Church, with early 18th-century inscription.

(4) The Rectory, late 16th-century.

(20), (21), (22) and (24) Cottages, S. side of High Street, 17th and early 18th-century.

ELTON.

(39) Carr's Farm, E. side of Oundle Road, 17th-century.

KIMBOLTON.

(5) Stonely Priory House, 15th or early 16th-century.

FARCET.

(5) House, S. side of street, 180 yds. E. of Church, dated 1684.

ALWALTON.

(4) Porch, rebuilt and now a lodge or cottage, 200 yds. N.N.E. of the Church, late 16th or early 17th-century.

ORTON WATERVILLE.

(3) Manor Farm, dated 1571. West Front.

ELTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.
W. Tower, *c.* 1500.

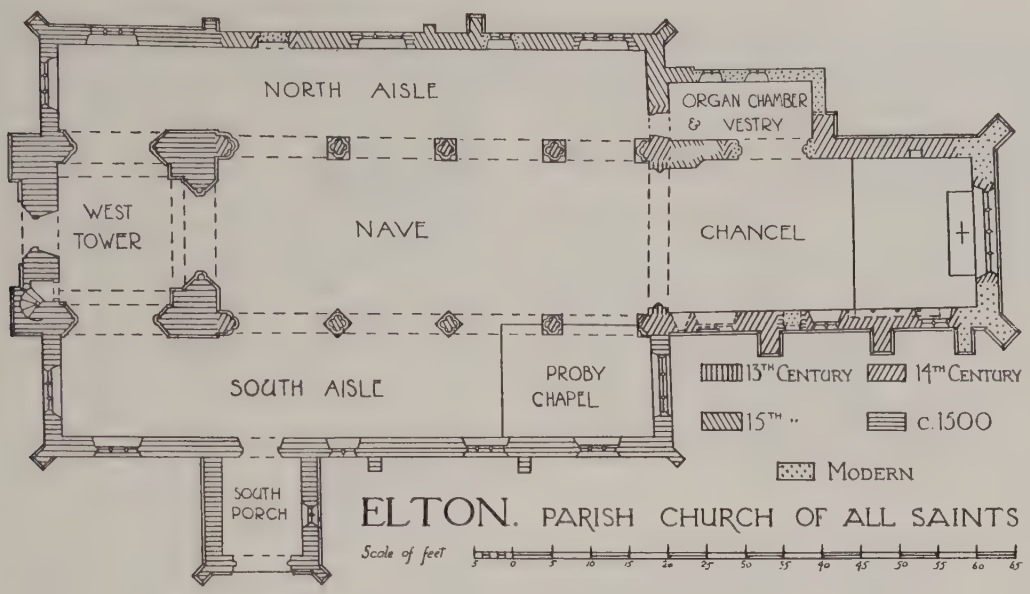
ELTON: ELTON HALL.
Gatehouse, 15th-century, from the S.

ELTON CHURCH.
Standing crosses in Churchyard, 11th-century.

HILTON CHURCH.
Cross on W. wall of Tower,
early 13th-century.

STANGROUND.
Lampass Cross, now in Vicarage garden,
11th or 12th-century.

FLETTON CHURCH
Standing cross W. of Tower, *c.* 1180.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (38¾ ft. by 19 ft.) has a reset mid 14th-century E. window of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head; the jambs and head are moulded and the two labels have head-stops, one of a bishop's head; the E. buttresses terminate in crocketed pinnacles. In the N. wall is a modern archway and further W. in the thickness of the wall is the late 15th-century rood-loft staircase, now blocked and with three small windows, also blocked and one not *in situ*; the middle one is of quatrefoiled form. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost is of *c.* 1300–10, reset and of two trefoiled lights with skeleton-tracery in a two-centred head with moulded label and head-stops; the rear-arch is moulded; the middle window is of the same date and of two plain pointed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded rear-arch, labels and head-stops; the westernmost window is of mid 14th-century date and of two trefoiled lights with leaf-tracery in a two-centred head with moulded labels and head-stops; below this window is a blocked 'low-side' (Plate 11) of the 14th century, with moulded jambs and round cinquefoiled head; there is an iron grate on the outside; further W. is a reset 14th-century window (Plate 11), now blocked, of one light with moulded jambs and trefoiled ogee head; above it is a chamfered horizontal label; the doorway in this wall is of early 16th-century date and has chamfered jambs and four-centred head; it is now blocked. The chancel-arch is of *c.* 1270 and is two-centred and of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on grouped shafts with moulded capitals, enriched with nail-head ornament, and modern bases. N. of the chancel-arch is the upper doorway from the rood-loft staircase; it has a square-shouldered head and is now blocked.

The *Organ Chamber* is modern, except for part of the N. wall, which formed part of a pre-existing vestry.

The *Nave* (55¼ ft. by 19½ ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1310 and of four bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders; the columns are of quatrefoiled plan with moulded capitals and bases and square plinths; the responds have attached half-columns and the E. respond has chamfered angles with trefoiled stops. The S. arcade is of four bays, the easternmost and the W. respond of *c.* 1310; the other bays are of the 15th century, the westernmost bay rebuilt when the tower was added; the first bay with its respond and column is similar to the bays of the N. arcade; the other bays have two-centred arches of two orders, the outer chamfered and the inner hollow-chamfered; the columns of these bays are of quatrefoiled plan with moulded capitals and bases and square plinths, set diagonally; the W. respond has an attached half-column. The clearstorey has an embattled parapet and on each side four early 16th-century windows, each of two plain square-headed lights; two of the windows on the N. side are blocked or destroyed.

The *North Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a partly restored 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs, two-centred head and modern label. In the N. wall are four windows, all, except the second, which is modern, of late 15th- or early 16th-century date and of three trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the

external reveals are moulded; the 14th-century N. doorway, now blocked, has moulded jambs and two-centred arch with a moulded label and head-stops; a few feet W. of the doorway is a straight joint marking the junction of the extension of *c.* 1500. In the W. wall is a three-light window similar to those in the N. wall.

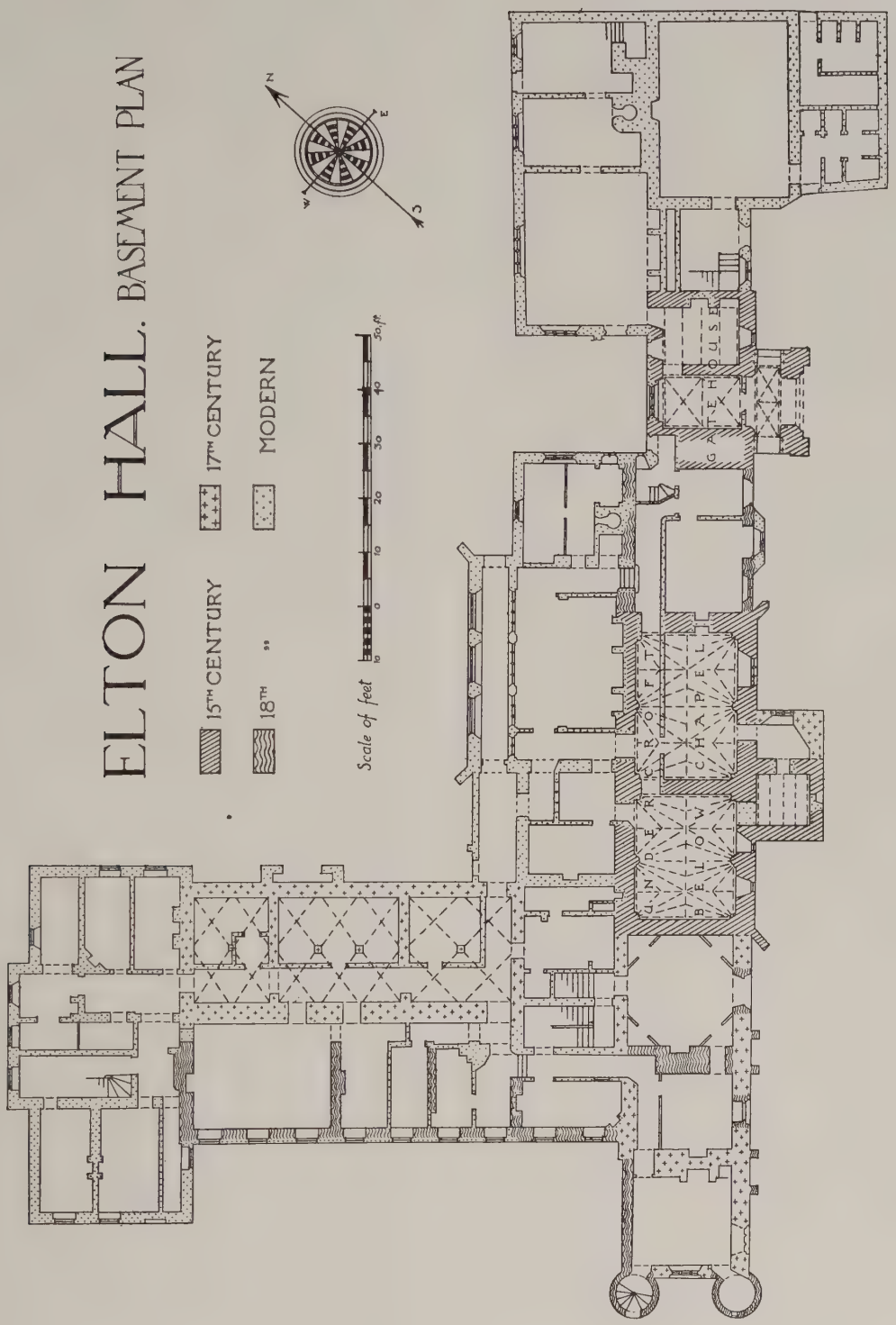
The *South Aisle* (13 ft. wide) is entirely of *c.* 1500 and has in the E. wall a window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label. In the S. wall are four windows, all, except the third, of three lights and similar to those in the N. aisle; the third window is similar, but of two lights only; the S. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label; the S. wall has two carved gargoyles. In the W. wall is a three-light window similar to those in the S. wall.

The *West Tower* (14½ ft. by 17¾ ft.) is of *c.* 1500 and of three stages (Plate 48) with clasping buttresses, moulded plinth and plain parapet, raised at the angles; there are gargoyles at the angles and bands of quatrefoils below the parapet-string, between the two upper stages and on the plinth; the whole structure is ashlar-faced. The two-centred tower-arch is of three moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded bases and capitals. The N. and S. walls have each a similar arch, but of less height. The E., N. and S. walls of the tower have each a hollow-chamfered inner arch or order, rising to the full height of the ground-stage. The W. window is of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, with moulded jambs and label; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a square head with traceried spandrels and a moulded label with defaced stops carved with angels holding shields; further S. the doorway to the turret-staircase has moulded jambs and four-centred head. The second stage has in each face of the N., S. and W. walls a window of two trefoiled lights in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of three trefoiled lights with transom and tracery in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label.

The *South Porch* is of *c.* 1500, ashlar-faced, with a moulded plinth and parapet and a carved gargoyle in the middle of each side wall. The four-centred outer archway is of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded and embattled capitals and moulded bases; there is a moulded label. In the E. wall is a window of two trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label.

The *Roof* of the N. aisle is of *c.* 1500, considerably restored; it is low-pitched and of five bays with moulded tie-beams and other main timbers and curved braces; the westernmost bay has been entirely rebuilt. The roof of the S. aisle is of similar form and date with moulded main timbers. The tie-beam roof of the S. porch is of *c.* 1500, much restored and of two bays with moulded main timbers and chamfered stone corbels under the middle tie-beam.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 1st and 5th by Thomas Norris, 1631. *Brackets:* In S. aisle—on E. wall, moulded with semi-hexagonal projection and foliated termination; part of similar bracket now incorporated in one of the Proby monuments, both *c.* 1500. *Brass Indent:* In S. porch—of civilian and wife, children, Trinity, inscription-plate and shield, 15th-century. *Chair:* In chancel—with panelled back, top rail carved with guilloche ornament, turned front legs, mid 17th-century, arms and seat modern. *Coffins* and *coffin-lids:* In W. tower—(1) coped lid with foliated cross and 'omega' ornament. In churchyard—N. of N. aisle, (2) fragments of coffin and lid, all late 13th- or early 14th-century. *Communion Table:* modern, but incorporating two moulded brackets from former, roof, each carved with figure of an angel holding a musical instrument, 15th-century, said to have come from Peterborough. *Crosses:* In churchyard—N.W. of N. aisle, portions of two standing crosses (Plate 50), both with pierced wheel-heads, one with round bosses in middle of each face, sides of both carved with panels of interlacing knotwork and similar panels on faces of plinth of one cross, 11th-century, repaired in cement. *Font:* octagonal bowl with moulded edge, each side with trefoil-headed panel, plain stem and restored plinth, early 14th-century, altered in the 15th century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In S. aisle—On E. wall, (1) to Thomas Proby, 1684, white marble draped tablet (Plate 25), with cherub-head and achievement-of-arms; (2) to John Proby, 1710, and to Frances his daughter, 1711, black and white marble tablet (Plate 25), with Composite side columns, entablatures and broken scrolled pediment, cherub-head and shield-of-arms below; on S. wall, (3) to Sir Thomas Proby, Bart., 1689, white and black marble tablet with Composite side-columns, etc., somewhat similar to (2), shield-of-arms and cherub-head below. On S. side of S. arcade, over first column, (4) to Helen, 1670, Heneage, 1671, Elizabeth, 1679, and Frances, 1680, children of Sir Thomas Proby, Bart., oval white marble tablet with carved edge and cherub-head; over second column, (5) to Sir Richard Sapcote, shaped slab with name only and shield-of-arms, *three dovecotes* for Sapcote impaling *three weather-vanes*, late 15th-century; it may indicate that he rebuilt the arcade. Loose at W. end of church—(6) to Thomas Lea, 1687–88, stone tablet with sunk panel and scrolled pediment. Floor-slabs: In S. aisle (1) to E.P. (Elizabeth Proby), 1679; (2) to T.P. (Thomas


ELTON HALL. BASEMENT PLAN
15th CENTURY
17th CENTURY
18th "
MODERN
Scale of feet
0 10 20 30 40 50 ft
N
E
S
W
HALL
KITCHEN
BUTLER'S PANTRY
CHAPEL
UNDER CHAPEL

Proby), 1684; (3) to E.P., 1670; (4) to T.P. (Thomas Proby), 1689; (5) to F.P. (Frances Proby), 1680; (6) to H.P. (Heneage Proby), 1671; (7) to Robert Sappcott, 1600–01, alabaster slab (Plate 127) with incised figure in full plate-armour, with plumed helmet, crest and oval shield on left arm, with the Sapcot arms, inlaid in black composition, marginal inscription, much mutilated. *Niches:* On W. face of tower—above W. window, moulded corbel with carved eagle, recess with moulded jambs and cinquefoiled crocketed head, ribbed soffit, *c.* 1500. On S. porch—over S. archway, three, middle one with cinquefoiled crocketed head, vaulted soffit, moulded jambs and embattled bracket with carved grotesque head; side niches similar, but brackets simply moulded, *c.* 1500. *Piscina:* (Plate 141) in range with sedilia, with moulded cinquefoiled head, shafted E. jamb with moulded capital and base, moulded label, with head-stop and sexfoiled drain, early 14th-century. In S. aisle—reset in E. wall, recess with four-centred chamfered head, sexfoiled drain, early 16th-century, partly restored. *Plate:* includes cup of 1571 with band of incised ornament and repaired stem, small Elizabethan cup with similar ornament; cover-paten of 1571 and with the same date engraved; two stand-patens and a flagon of 1669, all given by Thomas Ball, rector, and with achievements-of-arms. *Recess:* In chancel—in N. wall, with moulded jambs, cinquefoiled head, similar to sedilia and moulded label, early 14th-century, reset. *Scratchings:* On responds of tower-arches and on jambs of S. doorway—various scratched names, initials and dates, 17th-century. *Seating:* In nave—twelve benches with moulded rails, bench-ends with moulded tops and panels with cinquefoiled or trefoiled heads, with foliated spandrels, eight bench-ends have linen-fold ornament in addition (Plate 51), early 16th-century made up with modern work. *Sedilia:* (Plate 141) In chancel—in range with piscina—three bays with arches, respond, etc., similar to piscina, bays divided by free shafts with moulded capitals and bases, stepped seats, early 14th-century, partly restored. *Sundials:* On S. porch—on either side of outer archway, round scratched dials. *Miscellanea:* In N. aisle—reset in S. wall, five head-stops. Loose under tower—fragments of moulded stones, tracery, shafting, etc., 12th- to 14th-century. In churchyard—N.W. of N. aisle, various fragments of 14th-century window-tracery.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

[c](2). Homestead Moat, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of Sheepwalk Farm and nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of the church.

[b](3). Elton Hall stands nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the church. The walls are of cornbrash-rubble with ashlar dressings and the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The existing house is of a modified L-shaped plan with the main wings extending to the N.E. and N.W. The earliest portions now remaining are incorporated in the N.E. wing and consist of a gatehouse and a vaulted undercroft to the S.W. Both of these were built late in the 15th century probably by Sir Richard or Sir John Sapcote, and formed part of a large courtyard-house of which the N.E. and N.W. sides have been entirely destroyed. It is known that the house then included a chapel (said to have been built by Lady Elizabeth Dinham, wife of Sir John Sapcote) which was certainly the room above the undercroft, now the drawing-room; this would be connected with the private apartments in the S.W. range. The great hall would occupy the greater part of the N.W. range with the 'screens' at the N.E. end and the offices would adjoin in the N.E. range. The gatehouse apparently stood free in a gap on the S.E. side of the courtyard. The house was largely in ruins at the period of the Restoration, and was to a great extent rebuilt by Sir Thomas Proby, from 1662 onwards to his death in 1689; the whole of the N.W. and N.E. sides of the courtyard appear to have been destroyed; the S.W. range of the courtyard was rebuilt further out, and the chapel partly reconstructed above the ground-floor and a large bay added on the S.E. side incorporating a smaller projecting bay of *c.* 1500. About the same time a range was built extending S.W. from the chapel. The rebuilding was still going on at the beginning of the 18th century under John Proby, who is recorded to have added rooms five or six years before his death in 1710.

During the 18th century many alterations were made and the house generally remodelled in the 'Gothic' manner. The pinnacles and the gable on the 17th-century range of the S.E. front were added, probably, about 1790; the round turrets at the S.W. end of the same range are probably of similar date. Other alterations included a large addition to the S.W. range of the courtyard and the erection of a building between the gatehouse and the chapel. The 17th-century S.W. range of the courtyard was remodelled in the 'Gothic' style. In 1855–6 the whole of this range with its 18th-century addition was altered to its present state, the 'Gothic' features being replaced by Classic window-openings and a main cornice; at the same time a large modern cross-wing was built at the N.W. end. Extensive alterations and additions were made at the back of the chapel-range in 1883 and other modern alterations include the rebuilding of the block between the gatehouse and chapel and the building of the block on the other side of the gatehouse.

The 15th-century *Gatehouse* is a rectangular building with a projecting bay containing the outer

archway on the S.E. side; it is of three storeys divided by string-courses and with ashlar-faced clasping-buttresses to the projecting bay (Plate 49). The embattled parapet resting on heavy machicolations is continued entirely round the building and retains its open 'drops'; the parapet forms turret-like projections above the buttresses. The outer archway, in the projecting bay, has a restored four-centred head, and the jambs are grooved for a portcullis. The return walls of the bay have each a small archway probably of the 17th or 18th century. The first floor has on the S.E. face a window of two four-centred lights in a square head with a moulded label; above it is a sunk and moulded panel with an achievement of the arms of Sapcote—*three dovecotes*, crest—a goat's head, and motto in 'black-letter'; flanking the window are two loops, now blocked. The return walls of this stage have each a small window, one restored and one now blocked. The front of the second floor has a two-light window similar to that in the stage below. The other elevations of the gatehouse are considerably obscured by modern buildings but retain some original windows of similar character to those on the S.E. front; in the back or N.W. face there is in addition a window of two four-centred lights in a four-centred head with a square moulded label. At the western angle of the building is an octagonal stair-turret, carried up above the roof; the lower part of the newel-staircase has been replaced by a modern staircase. Inside the building, the projecting bay forms a porch, on the ground-floor, with a quadripartite vault of two bays with hollow-chamfered ribs springing from moulded corbels; the inner archway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch. The main 'gate-hall' has two bays of quadripartite vaulting similar to that in the porch. The inner archway has a segmental-pointed rear-arch, but has been blocked and fitted with a modern window. The room on the N.E. has a four-centred barrel-vault divided into four bays by hollow-chamfered ribs. The doorway to the stair-turret, on the second floor, is original and has moulded jambs and two-centred head.

The early 19th-century library between the gatehouse and the chapel has a bay-window brought from the Drydens' House, Chesterton.

The *Chapel Range*, S.W. of the gatehouse, is also of late 15th-century date and of two storeys, with a projecting bay on the S.E. side and a low-pitched roof. The building is faced with ashlar and has an embattled parapet and diagonal buttresses at the angles of the S.E. front; these buttresses are finished with panelled and crocketed pinnacles. The projecting bay is rectangular below and semi-octagonal above, the transition being covered by flat tabling. The windows of the lower storey or basement are modern externally; those of the upper storey on the S.E. front have moulded jambs and two-centred heads and appear to be of the 17th century. In the N.E. gable, above the adjoining roofs, is the moulded label of the large E. window of the chapel; the window is now blocked, but the internal reveals are visible in the roof. Inside the building the upper storey has no ancient features. The lower floor or undercroft has a ribbed vault (Plate 13) of four bays with chamfered ridge, diagonal and intermediate ribs carried down the walls as responds. The projecting bay is of late 15th-century date only so far as the western part is concerned, the eastern part having been added in the 17th century when the semi-octagonal bay above was built; the original part has a four-centred barrel-vault with hollow-chamfered ribs.

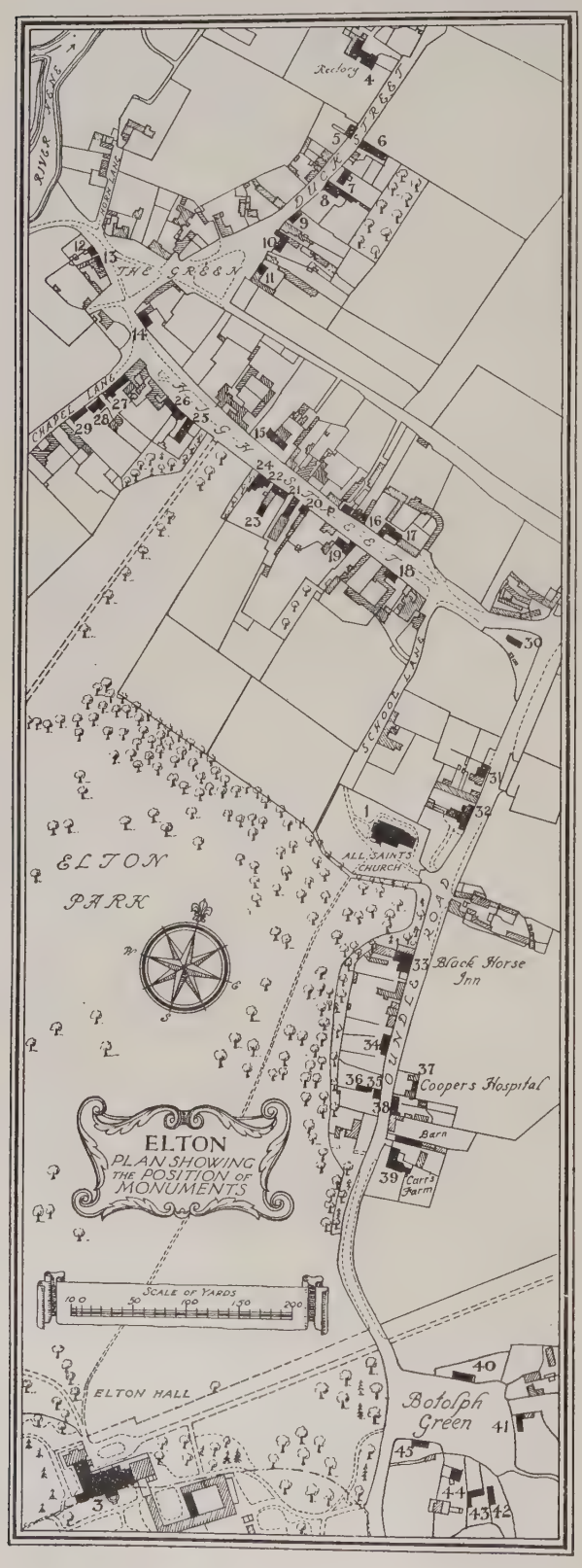
The 17th-century extension to the S.W. of the undercroft-range is of three storeys with an embattled parapet; it terminates in two 18th-century circular turrets rising from the ground to above the roof and lit by small round-headed windows. The N.W. turret has a doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head and contains a staircase of oak with an octagonal newel. Between the turrets is a 17th-century window with moulded jambs, mullions and square head. The N.W. face of this wing has three loops lighting the basement, and three two-light windows above, all of the 18th century. The gabled cross-wing, in the middle of this range, is of *c.* 1790.

The existing N.W. wing of the house consists of a late 17th-century range on the N.E. and an 18th-century extension on the S.W. The main late 17th-century wing has an original basement with plain groined vaulting of brick springing from square piers, also of brick, with hollow-chamfered imposts and chamfered plinths. The building is seven bays long, divided by cross-walls into three rooms. The N.E. face of the building above is largely of late 17th-century ashlar, but all the existing features are modern. The Hall, in this range, is lined with late 16th- or early 17th-century Dutch panelling imported.

The *Stables*, E. of the house, consist of two adjoining quadrangles, the one to the N.E. modern and the one to the S.W. of *c.* 1720; the range between the two is probably of late 17th-century date but has been much altered. In it are some re-used 17th-century ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good.

[a](4). The Old Rectory (Plate 47), 700 yards N.N.W. of the church, is of two storeys with cellars and attics; the walls are of coursed cornbrash-rubble with dressings of Barnack and Ketton stone; the roofs are covered with stone slates. The house, consisting of a central Hall-block with cross-wings at the E. and W. ends, was built late in the 16th century. In the 17th century the staircase-wing was added on the S. side of the Hall-block and later in the same century the E. cross-wing was rebuilt and a wing



added at the N.W. corner of the kitchen or W. cross-wing. Minor alterations were carried out *c.* 1700. About the middle of the 19th century a block was added on the W. side of the kitchen-wing and the same wing extended northwards.

Elevations—The *S. Front* has gables at the ends of the cross-wings and a gabled staircase-wing. The windows in the E. cross-wing are modern except for the 17th-century moulded label of the upper window. The 17th-century staircase-wing has a doorway with stop-chamfered jambs, moulded imposts and restored four-centred arch; the windows, of one, two, and three lights have moulded stone jambs, mullions and cornices; there are two single-light windows in the return-wall of the staircase-wing. The wall of the Hall-block has two partly restored windows, one above the other and each of two transomed lights. The end of the W. cross-wing has one window of four and one of three lights, similar to those in the staircase-wing; the return-wall has a blocked original doorway with a four-centred head and above it a two-light window. The modern wing incorporates some re-used material. The *E. Front* of the E. cross-wing has two windows similar to those on the S. front and a blocked doorway; there is a much restored dormer-window to the attic. The *N. Front* has windows similar to those on the S. front. The E. face of the W. cross-wing has a 16th-century archway said to have been brought from Warmington, Northants; it has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label.

Interior—The Hall has a fireplace with a moulded surround of *c.* 1700. The E. cross-wing has a wooden screen of *c.* 1700 and of three bays; the middle bay has an archway with a four-centred head and the side bays have round-headed arches, all with moulded archivolts and key-blocks and springing from pilasters with moulded caps and bases; above the screen is a moulded cornice. The door has a moulded architrave and the fireplace a moulded surround; the room has a panelled dado. The S. room in the W. cross-wing has some early 17th-century panelling. In the kitchen are two original chamfered ceiling-beams. The main staircase has some turned balusters, moulded rail and shaped string, all of *c.* 1700. The room above the hall has some panelling of the same date, and the house contains several panelled doors.

In the garden, S. of the house, is the stone shaft of a 17th-century sundial; the dial itself is missing.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (5–45).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys. The walls are of rubble with freestone dressings and the roofs are tiled or thatched

Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

Duck Street :—

[a](5). *Cottage,* on the W. side of the road, 60 yards S. of (4).

[a](6). *Cottage,* three tenements on the E. side of the road opposite (5).

[a](7). *Cottage,* 30 yards S. of (6).

[a](8). *Cottage* (Plate 47), three tenements, formerly Girls' School, 10 yards S. of (7). The middle tenement has on the S. side a tablet with an early 18th-century inscription recording the gift of Jane Proby. The W. end has two five-light windows with stone jambs and mullions and a similar two-light window in the gable. There are two other stone windows in the W. wall of the W. tenement.

[a](9). *Cottage,* two tenements, 30 yards S.S.W. of (8).

The Green :—

[a](10). *Crown Inn,* at the N.E. corner of the Green, 15 yards S. of (9), was built early in the 17th century but has a later 17th-century wing on the W. side and a modern addition on the E. The central chimney-stack has two brick shafts joined at the top. Inside the building the original fireplaces have cambered and chamfered lintels.

[a](11). *Cottage,* 20 yards S.S.W. of (10).

[a](12). *Cottage,* two tenements, on the S.W. side of the Green, 150 yards W. of (11), was built *c.* 1700. The roof is covered with slates.

Condition—Poor.

[a](13). *Cottage,* two tenements, S.E. of (12), was built *c.* 1700.

Condition—Poor.

High Street. N. side :—

[a](14). *House,* two tenements, 60 yards E.S.E. of (13), has a cross-wing at the W. end. There are two original stone windows with moulded jambs, mullions and cornices.

[a](15). *The Priory,* 150 yards E.S.E. of (14), is modern but incorporates some old material including a 15th-century niche with crocketed and finialed canopy, ribbed soffit and pinnacled standards at the sides.

[a](16). *Range* of four tenements, 80 yards E.S.E. of (15), has in the N. wall a blocked original doorway with a moulded cornice.

[a](17). *Highgate* or Rectory Farm, house 15 yards E. of (16), is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the W. end ; the roofs are covered with slates. The house has a number of original windows of stone with moulded jambs, mullions and cornices. The chimney-stack of the cross-wing has two shafts with a moulded capping.

S. side :—

[a](18). *Cottage,* 30 yards S.E. of (17).

[a](19). *House,* two tenements, 40 yards W.N.W. of (18), is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the E. end ; the roofs are covered with stone slates. On the N. front the cross-wing has an original bay-window to the ground-floor and an original window above it with a square moulded head ; the main block has an original window of three lights with moulded jambs and mullions and a moulded cornice continued along over an adjoining doorway ; the doorway has chamfered jambs and a four-centred head ; the gabled dormer has a stone window of three lights with a moulded cornice. On the S. front are two similar dormer-windows and at the ends of the building are other original windows. Inside the building two fireplaces have moulded stone jambs, four-centred arches and moulded cornices and a third fireplace has two small niches in the recess. There are also some original chamfered door-frames.

[a](20). *Cottage* (Plate 47) and shop, 40 yards W. of (19), has a stone in the W. gable inscribed "T.K.1676," with a moulded cornice. The roof is covered with slates.

[a](21). *Cottage* (Plate 47), three tenements, W. of (20), has some original windows with cornices ; some of these windows have been much altered.

[a](22). *Cottage* (Plate 47), three tenements, W. of (21), retains the original label of one doorway and a nail-studded door.

[a](23). *Cottage,* 20 yards S. of (22).

[a](24). *House* (Plate 47), W. of (22), was built *c.* 1703, on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the E. and S. The N. front has some original stone windows with moulded jambs, mullions and cornices ; the W. chimney-stack bears the date 1703. Inside the building is an original wooden partition and door, and in the N.W. room are two moulded wooden corbels.

[a](25). *Cottage,* two tenements, 80 yards W.N.W. of (24), has several original stone windows with moulded jambs, mullions and cornices ; on the E. side are two gabled dormers of stone, with similar windows. Inside the building, the N. staircase has original shaped balusters.

[a](26). *Cottage,* three tenements, W. of (25), has an original fireplace with a chamfered oak lintel.

Chapel Lane. E. side :—

[a](27). *House,* two tenements, 40 yards W. of (26), has an original open fireplace with a cambered and chamfered lintel.

[a](28). *House,* two tenements, S.S.W. of (27), has a doorway in the S. tenement with a heavy stop-chamfered frame.

[a](29). *Cottage,* two tenements, S.S.W. of (28), has two original stone windows in the N. end; one is now blocked. Inside the building, a fireplace in the S. room has a cambered and chamfered lintel.

Oundle Road. W. side:—

[a](30). *Cottage,* at the corner of High Street, 200 yards N.N.E. of the church, has an original stone window reset in a modern addition.

Condition—Poor.

[a](31). *House,* 120 yards S. of (30), was built *c.* 1700.

[a](32). *Farmhouse,* 30 yards S. of (31), is of T-shaped plan with the main or cross-wing at the E. end. The E. front has some original windows with moulded stone jambs and mullions; three have moulded cornices. There are similar windows at the back of the house.

[a](33). *Black Horse Inn,* 120 yards S. of (32), has been refronted in modern stone.

[a](34). *Cottage,* 60 yards S. of (33).

[a](35). *Cottage,* 35 yards S. of (34).

[a](36). *Cottage,* W. of (35).

E. side:—

[a](37). *Cooper's Hospital,* 25 yards E. of (35), block of two almshouses, founded by the Rev. John Cooper in 1663, has modern extensions at the ends and in front. The roofs are covered with stone slabs. The windows and doors have been renewed. In the garden wall, adjoining the road, is a stone doorway with stop-chamfered jambs, square-moulded head and moulded cornice; the wall above is finished with a weathered coping.

[a](38). *Cottage,* S.W. of (37), has a small original window in the N. end, with a triangular head.

[a](39). *Carr's Farm,* house (Plate 47) and barn, 30 yards S. of (38). The *House* is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. It retains a number of original windows with moulded jambs and mullions and some having moulded cornices. On the E. side of the N. wing is an original doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head. Inside the building, there is an original fireplace, on the first floor, with moulded jambs, four-centred arch and cornice. In the *Barn,* N. of the House, is a reset original window, similar to those in the house.

Botolph Green:—

[b](40). *Cottage,* on the N. side of the Green, 500 yards S.S.W. of the church.

[b](41). *Cottage,* on the E. side of the Green, 60 yards E.S.E. of (40).

[b](42). *Cottage,* on the S. side of the Green, 50 yards S. of (41), has an original window at the N. end, with moulded jambs, mullions and cornice. Inside the building one room has a cambered and chamfered beam over the fireplace.

[a](43). *House,* W. of (42), has some original windows with moulded jambs, mullions and cornices.

[b](44). *House,* two tenements, 20 yards N.W. of (43), has an original stone window in the E. gable, with moulded jambs, mullion and cornice. There is a small blocked window, also original, on the S. side. Inside the building, one room has a cambered and chamfered beam over the fireplace.

[b](45). *Cottage,* 30 yards N.W. of (44), has a cambered and chamfered beam over the fireplace in the W. room.

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27. EYNESBURY (C.f.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXV S.E.)

Eynesbury is a parish and village adjoining St. Neots on the S. The Church is the principal monument.

Roman:—

(1). Slight traces on the right bank of the Ouse, in a place known as Conygeare, ¼ m. S.W. of the church, are all that is left of an earthwork which has been ascribed to the Roman period. The only evidence of date is that afforded by finds of Roman coins and pottery within the area (Gorham's *History of Eynesbury and St. Neots*). In the absence of excavation, it is impossible to determine the date or character of the earthworks.

Ecclesiastical:—

(2). Parish Church of St. Mary stands in the middle of the town. The walls generally are of pebble-rubble with some freestone; the tower is faced with ashlar; the dressings are of clunch, Barnack and other freestone. The roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The earliest part of the building is the base of the S. wall of the *Chancel,* which is of the 12th century or earlier. The N. arcade of the *Nave* has typical 12th-century capitals in the western part and, in the E. half, equally typical early 13th-century carved foliage capitals, there being no apparent difference in detail and date in any other parts of the masonry of the arcade. It may be assumed that this was the first instalment of a rebuilding of an earlier nave and that the western part was first built perhaps outside the W. end of an earlier building; the rest of the arcade was then proceeded with, the whole work taking perhaps from *c.* 1170–80 to the end of the century to complete. A S. Tower was added about the middle of the 13th century and towards the end of the same century the S. arcade was built; the narrow *South Aisle,* then added or rebuilt, was apparently determined by the position of the S. tower or by the width of an earlier aisle. About the same time the chancel was rebuilt, and soon afterwards the *North Aisle*

PANELLED SEATING, ETC. IN CHURCHES.

DIDDINGTON.
N. side of Nave, panel in back of westernmost pew, *c.* 1500.

GREAT GRANSDEN.
Pew-front midway in Nave, N. side; heads of panels, early 16th-century.

STANGROUND.
W. end of N. Chapel, remains of screen; heads of closed panels, 15th-century.

ELTON.
Bench-end in Nave, early 16th-century.

YAXLEY.
Stalls in Chancel, late 15th-century.

Eastern group of Pews.

Western group. Bench-end.

Western group. Bench-end.

EYNESBURY CHURCH.
Seating in N. Aisle, early 16th-century.

E. block, S. end (*a*)
Human heads.

W. block, N. end (*c*)
Leaves with crouching animal.

W. block, N. end (*e*)
Foliage with camel.

W. block, N. end (*f*)
Foliage and goat.

W. block, N. end (*i*)
Foliage and sitting hen.

W. block, N. end (*j*)
Foliage and monsters' heads.

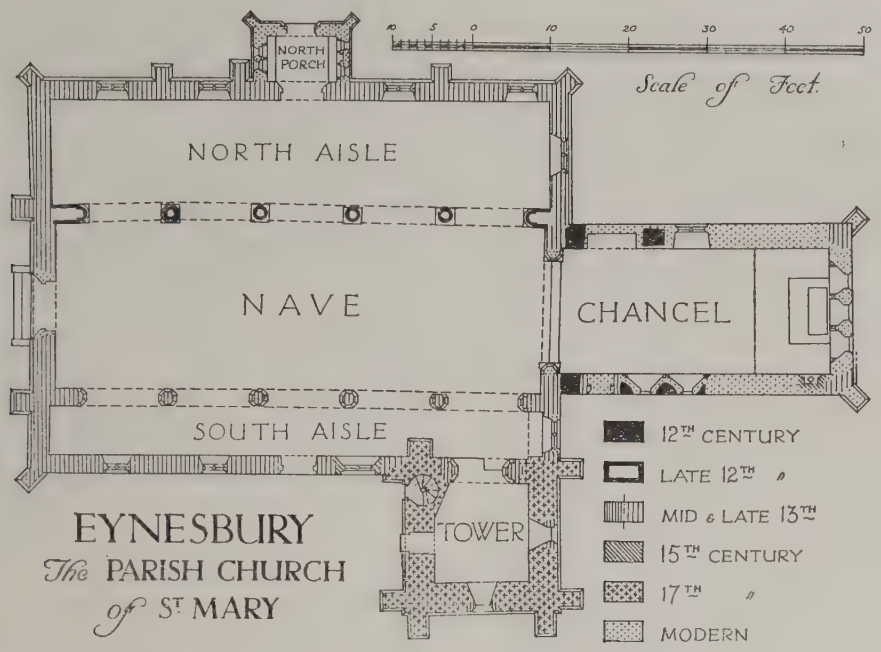
W. block, S. end (*b*)
Foliage and beasts' heads.

W. block, S. end (*e*)
Foliage and stag.

W. block, S. end (*i*)
Foliage and stag.

EYNESBURY CHURCH.
Seating in N. Aisle, early 16th-century. Popey-heads of bench-ends.

EYNESBURY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
N. Arcade, late 12th- and 13th-century.



was rebuilt and widened. The clearstorey was added late in the 15th century. The S. Tower is said to have been struck by lightning in the 17th century and its fall seriously damaged the chancel; the *Tower* was rebuilt in 1687, but the chancel was only patched up and re-roofed at about half its former height. The *Chancel* was largely rebuilt soon after the middle of the 19th century and the church has been generally restored.

The carved capitals of the N. arcade are interesting and there is a remarkable series of early 16th-century benches.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34½ ft. by 15¾ ft.) is largely modern, but incorporates re-used material, the 13th-century N.E. angle and some old walling, perhaps of the 12th century, under the S. windows; near the W. end of this wall is the base of a 13th-century inserted doorway, with moulded jambs. The late 13th-century chancel-arch, is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders, divided on the W. face by a band of flattened 'dog-tooth' ornament; the responds appear to be entirely modern.

The *Nave* (61¾ ft. by 20¾ ft.) has a N. arcade (Plate 54) of the last quarter of the 12th century and of five bays; the two-centred arches are of two orders, the outer square and the inner chamfered; the columns are cylindrical and the responds have attached half-columns; all have carved capitals (Plate 55), square chamfered abaci and moulded bases more or less defaced or restored; the carving of the capitals advances in form from W. to E.; the W. respond and westernmost pier have scalloped capitals, the next pier has crude foliage; the remaining piers with the E. respond are carved with free foliage; the wall above the arcade is distorted by unequal settlement. The late 13th-century S. arcade is of five bays with two-centred arches of two hollow-chamfered orders with a much restored moulded label on the N. face; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals and bases; the eastern respond-base is modern. The late 15th-century clearstorey has on each side five windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label. Externally, the line of the earlier gable is visible on the E. face of the E. wall. The W. window is modern, except for the rear-arch, which may be of late 13th- or early 14th-century date; the W. doorway is also modern, but incorporates some old stones.

The *North Aisle* (12¼ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a window, all modern except for the late 13th-century splays. In the N. wall are four windows, all modern externally, but with the splays and rear-arches probably of late 13th-century date; the 13th- or 14th-century N. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a label, probably modern; the outer order and label are covered with Roman cement.

The *South Aisle* (6 ft. wide) has an E. window, all modern externally, but with splays and rear-arch probably of late 13th-century date; above the window internally is an arched thickening of the wall, probably of the date of the tower. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost of the same date and detail as the clearstorey windows; the two other windows are square-headed, all modern externally, but with splays and rear-arches

of late 13th- or early 14th-century date; the late 13th-century S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The *Tower* (12 ft. by 12½ ft.) is of *c.* 1687 and of three stages (Plate 5) with an embattled parapet and pyramidal pinnacles, with ball-tops, at the angles. About half-way up the second stage, at the angles of the tower, are crude corbel-heads. The mid 13th-century tower-arch, reset, is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders with a chamfered label on the N. face; the responds have semi-octagonal attached shafts with moulded bases and capitals carved with nail-head ornament; the capitals have no abaci. The E. and S. walls have each a reset 13th-century window of one pointed light with a moulded label and head-stops. In the W. wall is a doorway, with chamfered jambs and modern head. The second stage has in the S. wall a single-light window with a segmental-pointed head and a moulded label with decayed stops; in the same wall is a moulded panel inscribed " 1687 Henrey Ashley, Thomas Rutland, Churchwardnes "; other parts of the masonry have numerous initials, the name John Thody and the same date repeated. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows with segmental-pointed heads, moulded labels and crude carved stops; the division between the windows has an attached shaft.

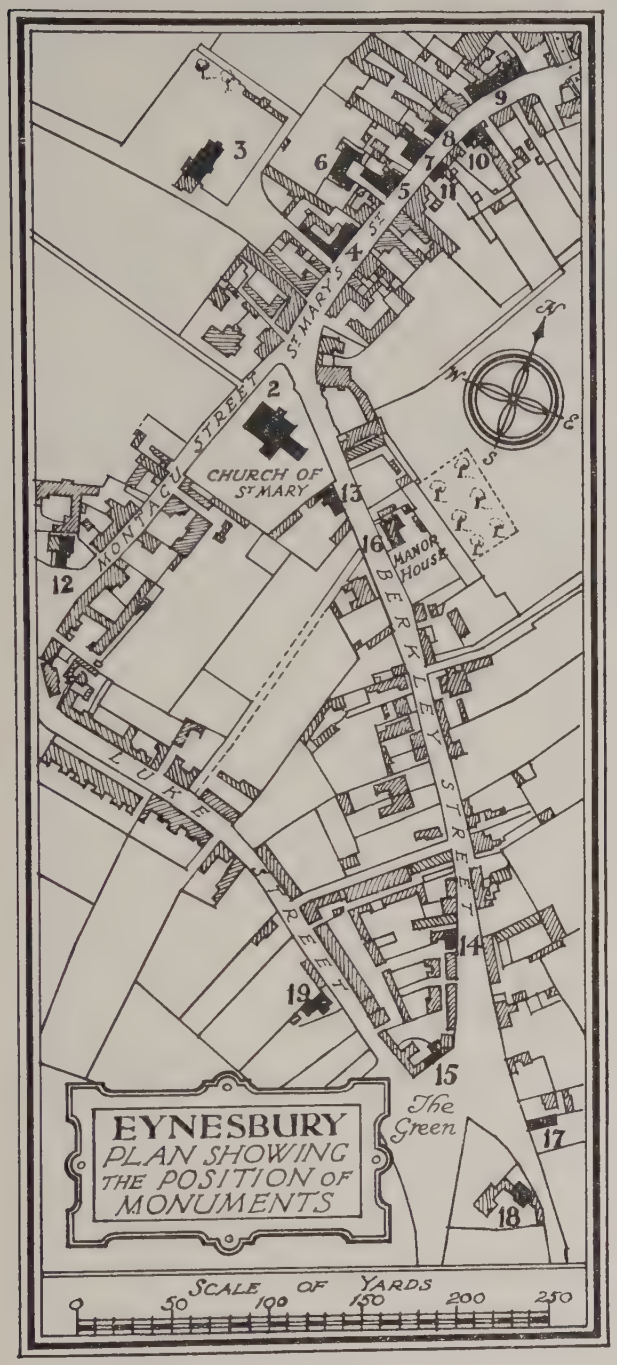
Fittings—*Brass Indents:* In S. aisle—(1) of half or possibly kneeling figure or figures, inscription and one other plate, marginal inscription with symbols of evangelists at angles, 15th-century; (2) of man and two wives and inscription-plate, late 15th- or early 16th-century; (3) of man, wife, and inscription-plate, 15th-century. In rectory garden—(4) fragment with remains of indent of canopy, two shields and marginal-inscription, late 14th- or early 15th-century. *Chests:* In nave—small, of hutch-type, with panelled front, ends and lid, late 16th-century. In S. aisle—of hutch-type, panelled front with carved designs in panels, one lock, early 17th-century. In tower—small, iron-bound, with one lock and four hasps, 17th-century or earlier. *Communion Table:* In S. aisle—round legs with Composite capitals and acanthus enrichment, legs joined by wide shaped and pierced stretcher, moulded top rails, inlaid top, early 18th-century. *Monuments:* In tower—on S. wall, (1) to John Turner S.T.B., 1705, minister of this church, stone tablet with scrolled sides, cherub-heads, books and shield-of-arms; (2) to Edward Turner, 1714, rector of the parish, stone tablet with scrolled sides, festoons of fruit, cherub-heads and cartouche-of-arms. *Painting:* On W. capital of tower-arch—faint traces of small foliated enrichment on bell of capital. *Piscina:* In chancel—recess with hollow-chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled arch in a square head, with foliated spandrels, quatrefoiled drain, 15th-century. *Plate:* includes pewter flagon, probably late 17th-century. *Pulpit:* (Plate 153) hexagonal, with inlaid and enriched panel in each face, moulded base and enriched capping; at angles, cherub-heads and festoons of flowers, etc., coved under-side with carved foliage in relief, *c.* 1700, base modern. *Seating:* In N. aisle—two blocks of pews of four (Plate 52) and ten pews respectively with front enclosures, all with moulded rails, fronts and backs panelled with cusped heads to panels, some foliated spandrels and flower enrichments to rail-mouldings, moulded bench-ends (Plate 52) with carved leaves, paterae and popey-heads (Plate 53) as follows: —E. block, N. ends, (*a*) conventional foliage; (*b*) two large leaves; (*c*) three channelled leaves supporting part of an animal; (*d*) and (*e*) foliage; S. ends, (*a*) two bearded heads and two women's heads; (*b*) two large leaves; (*c*) large leaf with two bulls' heads with sockets for horns; (*d*) and (*e*) foliage; W. block, N. ends, (*a*) foliage; (*b*) two leaves and head against cushion; (*c*) leaves with crouching animal; (*d*) foliage; (*e*) foliage with camel; (*f*) foliage and goat; (*g*) foliage and beast; (*h*) foliage and crouching beast; (*i*) foliage and a sitting hen; (*j*) foliage and two heads of monsters; (*k*) foliage; S. ends, (*a*) foliage; (*b*) foliage and two beasts' heads; (*c*) foliage and slender horned beast; (*d*) foliage; (*e*) foliage and stag; (*f*) foliage and crouching hound (?); (*g*) foliage and half bird and half beast form, without head; (*h*) foliage and beast; (*i*) foliage and stag; (*j*) foliage and small beast with nut in mouth; (*k*) foliage and horse; all early 16th-century. *Weather-vane:* In S. aisle—in case, of brass with fleur-de-lis enrichment and the pierced initials and date H.A. 1688. *Miscellanea:* In same case as vane—iron padlock of barrel-form, 17th-century. In churchyard—square stone base, possibly of cross, mediaeval. In rectory garden—stone head of sanctus bell-cote, with ogee head and square socket for gable-cross.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(3). The Rectory, 120 yards N.W. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built, probably, early in the 17th century with a main block and cross-wings at the N. and S. ends. The house was much altered in the 18th century, and there is a modern addition at the S. end. Inside the building the N. room is lined with early 17th-century panelling, said to have been brought from elsewhere and made up with modern work; behind the panelling there is said to be a carved beam with the date 1617. Refixed in the hall is a late 16th- or early 17th-century carved panel with the arms of the Poulterers' Company. Some of the original chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed.

Condition—Good.



MONUMENTS (4–20).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

ST. MARY'S STREET. W. side:—

(4). *Range* of five tenements, 80 yards N. of the church, with three tenements in a back wing, has a moulded eaves-cornice in front; the first-floor windows have solid frames, mullions and transoms.

(5). *House* and shop, 25 yards N. of (4), is of two storeys with attics. The front has a moulded eaves-cornice and is symmetrically arranged. The central doorway has a plain moulded hood of shell-form and a panelled door. The roof has a central gable flanked by gabled dormers. Inside the building some of the rooms have late 17th-century panelling, cornices and doors. At the top of the staircase is an original moulded rail with square newel and turned balusters.

(6). *House*, four tenements, in yard W. of (5), is of late 17th- or early 18th-century date.

(7). *House*, 10 yards N. of (5), is of two storeys with attics and was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century. There is an 18th-century cornice and fascia below the eaves.

(8). *Cottage*, two tenements, N. of (7), has some timber-framing exposed at the N. end.

(9). *Range* of four tenements, 20 yards N. of (8), was built, probably, early in the 18th century and has been largely refaced with brick.

E. side:—

(10). *Chequers Inn*, about 180 yards N. of the church may be of early 16th-century date, but has been much altered in the 18th century and later. The plan is T-shaped with the cross-wing at the W. end.

(11). *Cottage*, two tenements, 20 yards S. of (10), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

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(12). *Cottage*, now tenements, 120 yards S.S.W. of the church.

BERKLEY STREET:—

(13). *Nag's Head Inn* and tenement, on the S.W. side of the road, E. of the churchyard, was built probably in the 15th century with a central Hall and cross-wings at the N.W. and S.E. ends. The N.W. wing was extended, probably in the 17th century, and this part has the timber-framing exposed. Inside the building, the Hall-block has a massive original tie-beam and there is an early 17th-century door of moulded battens. There is a similar door in the attic and elsewhere there are two panelled doors of later date.

(14). *Cottage*, 230 yards, S.E. of (13), was built probably early in the 18th century.

(15). *Cottage*, at cross-roads, 50 yards S.S.E. of (14), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

(16). *Manor House*, on the N.E. side of the road, 60 yards E. of the church, was apparently rebuilt in the first half of the 18th century. In the attic is some reset early 17th-century panelling.

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(17). *Cottage*, on the N.E. side of Howitt's Lane, 380 yards S.E. of the church, was built probably early in the 18th century.

(18). *Cottage*, on the S.W. side of the lane, 40 yards S. of (17), was built probably early in the 18th century.

(19). *House*, two tenements, on the S. side of Luke Street, about 300 yards S.S.E. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. The garden-wall is of late 17th-century brickwork.

(20). *Low Farm*, house 750 yards S.S.E. of the church, has a cross-wing at the N. end, with a modern extension on the W.

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28. EYNESBURY HARDWICKE (C.f.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXVI S.W., [b]XXVII N.E.)

Eynesbury Hardwicke is a parish in two almost detached portions, lying S.E. of St. Neots.

Secular :—

[a](1). HOMESTEAD MOAT and enclosure at Chapel Yard, 3 m. E. of Eynesbury church. The enclosure is rectangular and lies to the S.W. of the moat. The adjoining field contains a number of ditches and banks.

[b](2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, on the N. of the road to Abbotsley and 1¾ m. S.E. of Eynesbury church.

[b](3). EYNESBURY HARDWICKE, house and moat, 2½ m. S.S.E. of Eynesbury church. The *House* is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built about the middle of the 17th century with a cross-wing at the N.E. end; there is a modern wing at the S.W. end. Inside the building one room has an original moulded ceiling-beam and the first-floor rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams. There is also a late 17th-century panelled door and a door made up of 17th-century panelling.

The *Moat* surrounds the house.

Condition—Of house, fairly good.

[a](4). CALDECOTE MANOR FARM, house and moat, 2¾ m. E.S.E. of Eynesbury church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics, timber-framed with brick facing; the roofs are covered with tiles and slates. It was built early in the 17th century on a modified L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and N. Early in the 18th century the N. wing was remodelled and faced with brick; the rest of the house was subsequently faced with brick and otherwise altered. Inside the building there are some exposed ceiling-beams.

The *Moat* partly surrounds the house.

Condition—Of house, good.

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29. FARCET (C.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. V N.E.)

Farcet is a village and parish, mostly fen-land, 2½ m. S. of Peterborough. The Church is the principal monument.

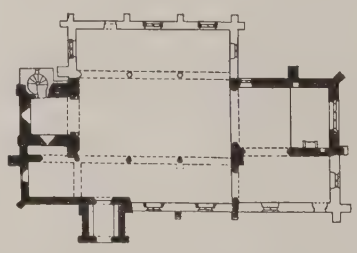
Roman :—

(1). At Palmer's Barn in Farcet Fen, the Fletton Crown Brickworks, the Broadway and south-west of the cemetery, potsherds and coins of the Roman period have been found scattered over the land. A burial by inhumation covered by a stone slab and containing a Roman pot at the head was found south of King's Delph Grove in 1906. There was perhaps here another fen-village of the Romano-British period. [Information from Mr. G. Wyman Abbott.]

Ecclesiastical :—

(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY stands at the W. end of the village. The walls, where old, are of rubble with Barnack-stone dressings; the roofs are covered with stone slabs and lead. The *Nave* was built probably in the 12th century but the only detail of this date is the rear-arch of the N. doorway, now reset in the N. aisle. The *West Tower* was added *c.* 1180–90. About the middle of the 13th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and a S. chapel added; the *South Aisle* was added *c.* 1270–80, and it was probably intended to pull down the W. tower but this was not done. At some uncertain date the eastern part of the S. aisle was widened. The *South Porch* was added in the 14th century. The church was restored in 1852 when the new *North Aisle* and arcade were built; the tower was restored in 1894–97.

The church is of little architectural interest except for the late 12th-century tower. Among the fittings the pre-reformation paten is noteworthy.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22½ ft. by 15 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is a 15th-century 'low-side' window of

two cinquefoiled and transomed lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; in the wall are two corbels set about half way up the wall, one at the W. end and one near the E. end. In the S. wall is a mid to late 13th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the responds are of similar section and have moulded capitals, chamfered bases and square plinths; E. of the arch is a corbel similar to those in the N. wall. The late 13th-century chancel-arch is of distorted two-centred form and of two chamfered orders; the hollow-chamfered responds have attached semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and bases, the latter much cut away and defaced.

The *South Chapel* (22¾ ft. by 11½ ft.) is modern except for the W. wall which contains an early 14th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders, continued down the responds.

The *Nave* (37¾ ft. by 19½ ft.) has a modern N. arcade. The late 13th-century S. arcade is of four bays with round arches of two chamfered orders, and octagonal columns with moulded capitals and bases; the base of the E. column has been cut away; the E. respond has a moulded corbel with a free pendant termination, carved with foliage on the tip; the W. respond has an attached half-column with a chamfered base. The E. column has the seating for a former cross-arch over the aisle and there is a modern cross-arch from the third column; the W. bay of the arcade overlaps the tower which was evidently intended to have been removed, thereby lengthening the nave by one bay. The clearstorey has three modern windows on each side.

The *North Aisle* is modern but has three reset 15th-century windows, two in the N. and one in the W. wall; they are each of two trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the N. doorway has a reset semi-circular arch of the 12th century.

The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide on E. and 8½ ft. wide on W.) has in the S. wall two windows all modern except the splays, segmental-pointed rear-arch and one label with mask-stops. The wider eastern part of the aisle has apparently been rebuilt with the old buttresses reset; the narrower western part is ancient as is the set-back where the aisle widens; the late 13th-century S. doorway has chamfered jambs and two-centred head. In the W. wall is a 13th-century single-light window widened probably in the 17th century and now square-headed.

The *West Tower* (9¼ ft. square) was built *c.* 1180–90, and is of three stages (Plate 5) with pilaster buttresses, a string-course at the base of the bell-chamber and a corbel-table with plain rounded corbels below the modern parapet; the tower is finished with a low pyramidal roof. The two-centred tower-arch is of two chamfered orders with a chamfered label; the chamfered responds have each an attached semi-circular shaft with a moulded capital, octagonal abacus and chamfered base; the mouldings of capital and abacus are continued some 1½ ft. along the inner face of the tower. The S. and W. walls have each a tall round-headed light, rebated externally and deeply splayed; the stair-turret is modern. The second stage has in the E. wall a blocked opening with an oak lintel. In the W. wall is a round-headed window similar to those below. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two pointed lights divided by an octagonal shaft with simply moulded capital and all enclosed in a round-headed outer order with chamfered label and free jamb-shafts with moulded capitals and bases and chamfered abaci continued along the wall as a string-course.

The *South Porch* is of the 14th century and has a two-centred outer archway of two chamfered orders dying on to splayed responds.

The *Roof* of the nave is modern but rests on old corbels carved with foliage, grotesque beast, shields and grotesque face with the tongue out; incorporated in the roof are three 15th-century carved wooden figures of angels holding shields at the feet of the intermediate principals, and six carved heads of men and women probably from the ends of the old hammer-beams. The S. aisle has a plain pent-roof to the western part of uncertain date. The porch has an old gabled roof of collar-beam type.

Fittings—*Bells:* three; 1st by Norris of Stamford, 1673; 2nd by Newcombe, 16th-century. Bell-frame, inscribed A.F., C.W. 1668. *Chests:* In S. chapel—(1) hutch-type, iron-bound with three staples and padlocks, two drop handles and moulded lid, probably 16th-century; (2) hutch-shaped with panelled front, one shaped bracket, moulded top and inscription "T.B. 1706." *Lockers:* In chancel—in N. wall, with arched head of re-used moulding, probably 15th-century, modern door. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with rebated jambs and trefoiled head, remains of iron fastening, late 13th-century. *Monument* and *Floor-slabs.* Monument: In S. porch—over S. doorway, to Dorothea Wright, 1674, panelled stone tablet. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Edward Bellamy, 1702, with achievement-of-arms; (2) to another of the same family with shield-of-arms, name and date covered. Under tower—(3) to . . . . son of John Crane, Jun., late 17th-century. *Piscina:* In chancel—with trefoiled head and round projecting drain, wooden shelf, 13th-century. *Plate:* includes cup of 1692, cover-paten of the same date, and a paten (Plate 137) of *c.* 1500 without marks but with a double sunk sexfoil with foliated outer spandrels and a circle in the middle inscribed "IHC" in 'black-letter.' *Pulpit:* (Plate 153) of oak, semi-octagonal with moulded cornice, rails and base, top panels carved with conventional figures and foliage, lower panels with linen-fold

except middle panel on W. which has conventional beast-heads and foliage; inside at back, two linen-fold and one carved panel with figures and above a panel carved "A.D. 1612," probably the date when the pulpit was made up of early to mid 16th-century panels. *Seating:* In S. aisle—at W. end, five benches and one front with plain fleur-de-lis shaped popey-heads, early 16th-century; at back of rear seat, some Elizabethan panelling. *Sedile:* (Plate 141) In chancel—modern seat with stone shaped arms finishing at top with roundel, one modern and one carved with a flower, 13th-century.

Condition—Chancel-arch badly cracked and tower-walls need attention.

Secular :—

MONUMENTS (3–7).

The following monuments unless otherwise described are of the 17th century and of two storeys; the walls are of rubble with ashlar dressings and the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the houses have original chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

(3). *House* and garden wall, 80 yards E. of the church and on the S. side of the road. The *House* has been much altered and rebuilt but formed part of a larger building probably erected in the 16th century. The N. front has three restored windows of stone with square heads and moulded labels; the partly restored doorway has double-chamfered jambs, square head and moulded label.

The *Garden Wall* bounding the road, to the W. of the house, is of mid or late 17th-century date and of red brick in English bond. The W. side has piers at intervals and plain large projecting panels; at the angle is a blocked doorway flanked by long panels.

(4). *House,* two tenements on the N. side of the road 40 yards E. of (3), has at each end an original window with moulded jambs, square head and moulded cornice.

(5). *House* (Plate 47), two tenements, on S. side of road 60 yards E. of (4), has an original entrance-doorway (Plate 116) flanked by pilasters and with a segmental pediment; the lintel of the door-frame has carved ornament and the date and initials "April $\frac{C}{IM}$ 1684." Inside the building is an early 18th-century fire-place with moulded architrave and shelf and two old doors each of two raised panels.

(6). *House,* on N. side of lane 100 yards E. of (5), has two original stone windows, one in front and one behind, each square-headed and with a moulded cornice.

(7). *Anchor Inn,* 200 yards E.S.E. of (5), is modern except for part of a stone-built cross-wing at the N. end.

(8). BASE of CROSS, on S. side of road junction N.E. of the church. The square base is of Barnack stone with stop-chamfered angles and a socket for the base of the shaft, run with lead. It is probably of 15th-century date.

Condition—Much defaced.

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30. FEN STANTON (D.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXII N.E., [b]XXIII N.W.)

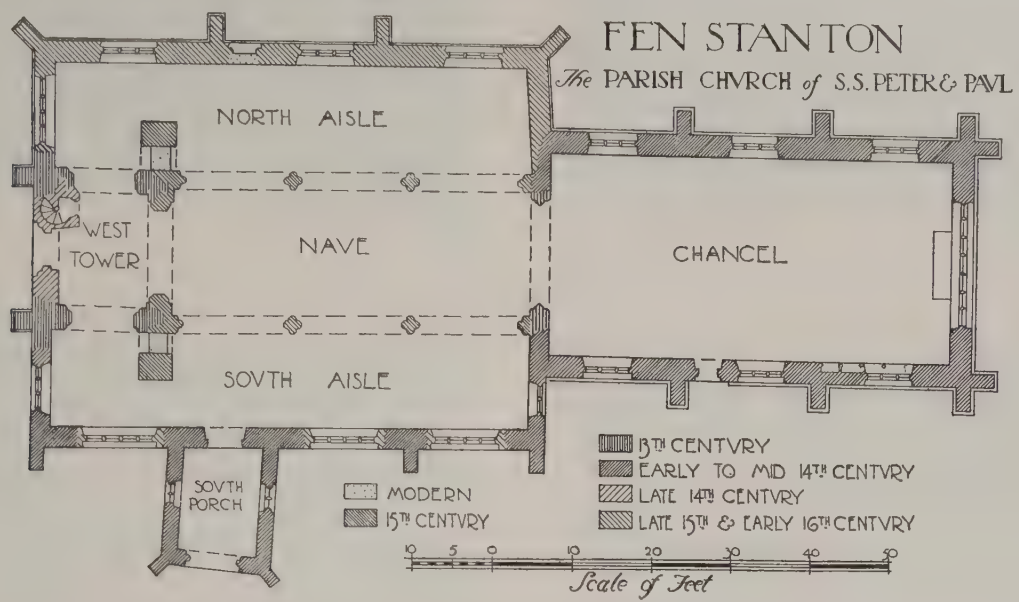
Fen Stanton is a parish and village, on the Cambridgeshire border, 2 m. S. of St. Ives. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). PARISH CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL (Plate 56) stands on the E. side of the village. The walls are of stone and pebble-rubble with a preponderance of stone in the chancel and of pebble in the rest of the building; the dressings are of Barnack stone and clunch; the roofs are covered with tiles, slates and lead. There are 12th-century stones re-used in the chancel and tower but there are apparently no structural remains of this date. The responds of the chancel-arch are of early to mid 13th-century date and the plinth of the N.W. respond of the nave is perhaps of the same period. The N. and S. arches of the *West Tower* are also of mid 13th-century date together with the inner or W. order of the E. arch up to the height of the springing of the side arches. There was also a S. porch at this period. The *South Aisle* of the nave was rebuilt in the first half of the 14th century and *c.* 1350 the *Chancel* was rebuilt on an unusually large scale (William de Longthorne, rector, 1345–52, founded it, see *Brass Indent*). The *South Porch* was rebuilt about the same time. Towards the end of the century the W. Tower was largely reconstructed and the spire added. In the 15th century the *Nave* was rebuilt, the chancel-arch altered, the E. arch of the tower raised and heavy buttresses added to support it. Late in the 15th or early in the 16th century the *North Aisle* was rebuilt. The church has been slightly restored in modern times.

The chancel is a handsome example of 14th-century work and is of particular interest from the fact of its being closely dated.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (50½ ft. by 25 ft.) is entirely of *c.* 1350 with ashlar buttresses, a double-moulded plinth and a cornice-moulding to the side walls. The E. window (Plate 57) is of seven cinquefoiled ogee lights with elaborate tracery in a two-centred head with moulded jambs, splays, mullions and labels, the last with beast and human head-stops including one of a bishop. The N. and S. walls have each three windows—each of three cinque-foiled ogee lights with net-tracery in a two-centred



head and of similar detail to the E. window; the labels have beast and human head-stops, including priest, bishop, etc. W. of the middle window in the S. wall is a doorway with jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders with moulded labels and head-stops. The 15th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders; the responds have each three attached shafts, mainly of the 13th century and with 15th-century moulded capitals and original 'hold-water' bases on half-round plinths; the arch and capitals are of clunch and the responds mainly of Barnack stone.

The *Nave* (44½ ft. by 15½ ft.) has 15th-century N. and S. arcades both of three bays and with two-centred arches of two moulded orders similar to the chancel-arch; the moulded columns have each four attached semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals like the chancel-arch and moulded bases; the responds have attached half-columns; the first capital on the N. has been partly restored; the arches and responds are of clunch and the columns of Barnack stone. The clearstorey has on each side four 15th-century windows each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the clearstorey is finished with a plain parapet.

The *North Aisle* (13 ft. wide) is probably of late 15th-century date and has ashlar buttresses and a plain parapet. In the N. wall are three windows each of three cinquefoiled ogee lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and modern stops. The N. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label; it is now blocked. In the W. wall is an early 16th-century window of four cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded jambs.

The *South Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) is of the first half of the 14th century and has ashlar buttresses, a plain parapet and a moulded string-course below the window-sills, cut back on the end walls. In the E. wall is a window of *c.* 1330, partly restored, and of two cinquefoiled lights with leaf-tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the jambs and splays are moulded. In the S. wall are three early 16th-century windows, partly restored, and each of four cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded jambs; the two easternmost have also moulded splays; the 14th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label with modern stops. In the W. wall is a 14th-century window, partly restored and of three trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with moulded splays and labels with one head-stop.

The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 14 ft.) is of three stages (Plate 56) with ashlar buttresses and spire. The ground-stage has a 15th-century E. arch, two-centred and of three orders, two being hollow-chamfered and the third wave-moulded; the responds have each a large semi-octagonal attached shaft with moulded capital and base; the plain outer order on the W. face is of earlier work up to the level of the springing of the side arches of the tower and is of Barnack stone, the rest of the work being in clunch. The buttresses of this arch are each pierced by a low half-arch at the base. The N. and S. arches of the tower are of mid 13th-century date, two-centred and of three chamfered orders struck from below the springing and perhaps reset; the two outer orders are continuous and the innermost springs from moulded corbels with carved heads below. The late 14th-century doorway to the turret-staircase has splayed jambs and moulded two-centred arch; the late 14th-century

W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with modern tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and head-stops; the W. doorway, of the same date, has jambs and two-centred arch of three orders, the two outer chamfered and the innermost wave-moulded; the moulded label has modern stops. The second stage has in the S. wall a square quatrefoiled opening of late 14th-century date; in the W. wall is a window of two trefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label and head-stops. The bell-chamber has in each wall a late 14th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops. The broach-spire is octagonal, the squinches being covered with flat tabling; it has two ranges of lights, four in each range, those in the lower range are each of two cinquefoiled lights with blind tracery in a gable with carved heads at its bases and apex. The lights of the upper range are each a single trefoiled light in a gable with carved heads as those just described.

The *South Porch* is of mid 14th-century date, heightened early in the 16th century; it has a reset outer archway of distorted two-centred form and of three moulded orders, the two outer of the 13th century with a moulded label enriched with 'dog-tooth' ornament and with scrolled terminations; the inner order is of the 14th century, as are the responds of one chamfered and one splayed order with restored attached shafts; above the arch is a reset 13th-century window of vesica-form with moulded jambs. The side walls have each a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label.

The *Roof* of the nave is probably of the 15th century, much restored and perhaps reconstructed; it is of four bays, high-pitched with cambered tie-beams, curved principals above them, king-posts, curved intermediate principals, wall-posts with curved braces and moulded purlins; at the main intersections are carved figures and foliage-bosses; below the tie-beams are carved bosses, including heads of a king and a queen in a 'nebuly' head-dress; the stone corbels on both sides are carved with grotesque beasts, heads, etc. The early 16th-century roof of the N. aisle (Plate 46) is of four bays and of flat pitch with moulded main timbers and purlins, hollow-chamfered rafters and moulded plates carved with twisted foliage; the curved braces to the tie-beams are carved with foliage and at the main intersections are foliage or flower bosses; under the intermediate principals are large carved figures of feathered angels holding crowns, shields or lutes. The roof of the S. aisle is of similar type and date to that over the N. aisle, but the carved figures are smaller, only three are feathered and all hold shields; others are dressed in dalmatics; under the wall-posts are carved heads. The early 16th-century roof of the S. porch is of two bays with moulded and cambered tie-beams, plates, ridge and curved braces; there are two carved flowers on the soffits of the tie-beams.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 1st and 5th by Thomas Norris, 1636; 3rd, 1603, founder unknown; 4th by William Haulsey, 1620. *Brass Indent:* In chancel—In Purbeck-marble slab, of half-figure of priest with marginal inscription in Lombardic capitals:—"HIC JACET DOMINUS WILELMUS DE LOUGTHONE QUONDAM RECTOR HUIUS ECCLESIE ET FUNDA[TO]R ISTIUS CA[PELL?]E," mid 14th-century (Rector 1345–52). *Coffin-lid:* part of tapering slab, re-used as threshold of S. doorway of chancel, 13th-century. *Communion Table:* In vestry—of oak with turned legs, early 18th-century. *Locker:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, rectangular, with rebate for door. *Monuments:* In churchyard—on S. side—(1) to William, son of Richard Harivey, 1706–07, head-stone. W. of tower—(2) to Sarah Martin, daughter of John Martin, 1706–07, head-stone; (3) foot-stone dated 1686; (4) to Mary, wife of William Whinn, 1714–15, and to Edward their son, carved head-stone with cherub-head, etc. *Piscinae* (see *Sedilia*). *Plate:* includes a large cup (Plate 136) of 1619 with two bands of incised 'Elizabethan' decoration and with inscription and date 1619. *Pulpit:* (Plate 152) of oak, octagonal, with upper part divided into two tiers of linenfold panels with heads of folds terminating in fleurs-de-lis and having small crocketed buttresses at angles of each tier; early 16th-century, stem and cornice modern. *Sedilia:* In chancel—of three stepped bays with fourth or easternmost bay a piscina, with shafted jambs and quatrefoil columns with moulded capitals and bases and ogee cinquefoiled heads; piscina with multifoiled drain; mid 14th-century. *Stoup:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, E. of S. doorway, with chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled head and circular basin which originally projected but has projecting half cut off; 14th-century. *Sundial:* On S. face of third buttress on S. wall of chancel, scratched dial with gnomon gone. *Miscellanea:* Incorporated in modern lectern, four traceried *panels* of oak and divided by small crocketed buttresses; in heads of lower panels, carved *shield* charged with a flower and a heart pierced by arrows and charged with a fleur-de-lis. On modern chest, two old wrought-iron *hinges*. In churchyard, base of *churchyard-cross*, square with octagonal top and stops on angles, stump of cross above, probably 14th-century.

Condition—Good.

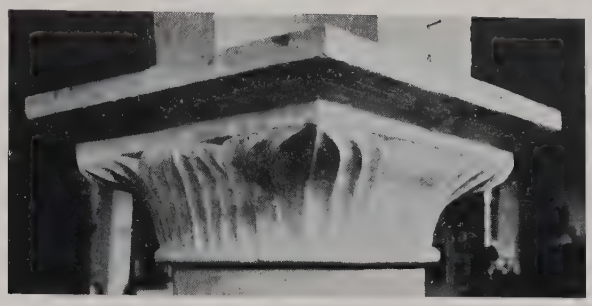
Secular:—

[a](2). HOMESTEAD MOAT at Grove House, about 800 yards W.S.W. of the church.

[a](3). CLOCK TOWER and lock-up (Plate 166), at the cross-roads, 650 yards S.W. of the church, is a square structure of brick with a pyramidal slate roof surmounted by a cupola. It was built probably

CARVED STONE CAPITALS IN CHURCHES.

N. Arcade. First column from W., late 12th-century.

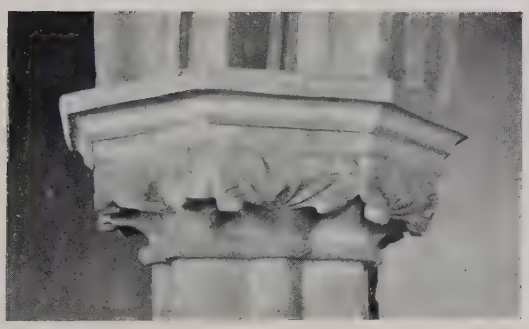


N. Arcade. Second column from W., late 12th-century.

N. Arcade. Third column from W., 13th-century.

N. Arcade. Fourth column from W., 13th-century.

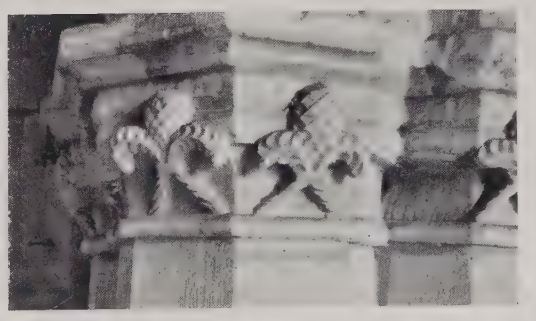
EYNESBURY.



WYTON.
N. Arcade. First column, *c.* 1200–10.

ORTON WATERVILLE.
S. Arcade. Second column, *c.* 1270–80.

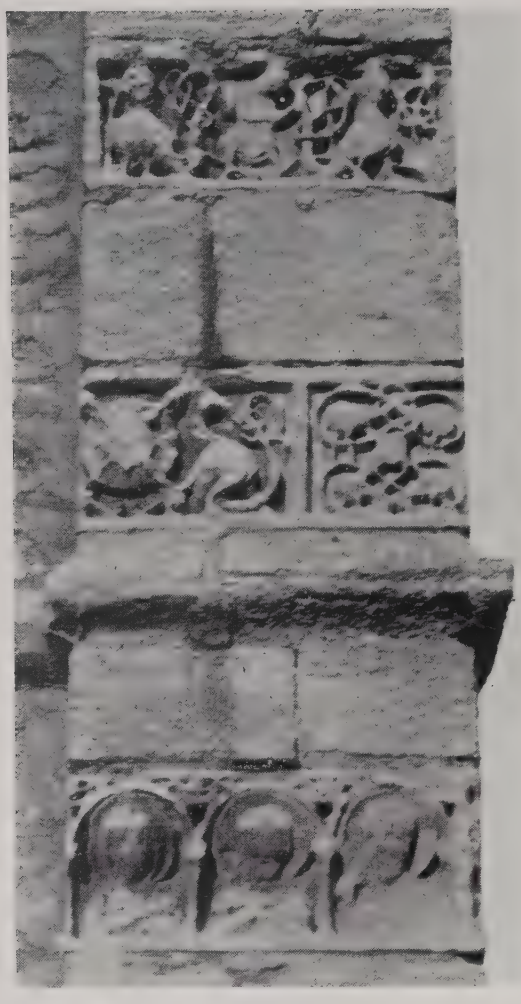
GREAT STUKELEY.
S. Arcade. Middle column, 13th-century.



KIMBOLTON.
N. Arcade. W. respond, mid 13th-century.

FEN STANTON: PARISH CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.
From the S.E. W. Tower and Spire, late 14th-century.

FEN STANTON: PARISH CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.
Chancel, *c.* 1350, from the N.E.



S.E. angle of Chancel, S. face of buttress, Pre-Conquest.

S E. angle of Chancel, E. face of buttress, Pre-Conquest and 12th-century.

N.E. angle of Chancel, E. face of buttress, Pre-Conquest.

Interior of Chancel, figures on S. Wall, Pre Conquest.

FLETTON CHURCH. STONE CARVINGS.

late in the 17th century as a lock-up and has rusticated angles and oversailing eaves-courses. In the S.W. side is the original doorway with a heavy frame and a battened door with three strap-hinges. There is a modern doorway in the N.E. side and windows on the S.W. and N.E., the former now blocked. The square timber cupola has a round keyed arch in each face and contains a bell cast by Thomas Norris in 1660 or 1666.

Condition—Good.

[a](4). THE MANOR, house 1,000 yards W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick with stone dressings and the roofs are covered with slates. It was built early in the 18th century and has modern additions at the back. The E. front is symmetrically designed and has a stone plinth, brick bands between the storeys, stone heads and key-blocks to the windows and stone pilasters at the main angles and at the angles of the middle bay. The eaves have a modillioned cornice and there are three dormers in the roof. The band, cornice, etc., are continued round the S. end and there are two dormers in the roof. Inside the building, the main staircase (Plate 165) has turned and twisted balusters and the newels are in the form of fluted Ionic columns; the treads have moulded nosings.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (5–22).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[a](5). *Cottage* and *Barn*, 80 yards N. of (4). The *Cottage* has shaped gables at each end and is built of brick. The *Barn* (Plate 150), S.W. of the cottage, has walls of brick and is three bays long.

CHEQUERS STREET. S.E. side:—

[b](6). *Cottage*, 500 yards W.S.W. of the church, has an original doorway in the porch with a moulded frame and a door of six panels with strap-hinges, having fleur-de-lis ends. The walls of the house are of brick.

Condition—Poor.

[b](7). *Cottage*, 50 yards N.E. of (6).

N.W. side:—

[b](8). *Cottage*, two tenements, in by-lane, 380 yards W. of the church.

Condition—Poor.

[b](9). *House*, 130 yards E. of (8), is built of brick with a wing and staircase at the back. The S. front has a two-storeyed porch with a hipped roof; the porch-door is original and of six moulded panels with strap-hinges and an old drop-handle. The inner doorway of the porch has an original moulded frame with moulded stops. The ends of the house have shaped gables. Inside the building the staircase is partly original and has a moulded rail, newels with incised carving and moulded terminals, some shaped balusters and incised friezes below the rail. On the first floor is a chamfered wall-post, with moulded and enriched capping.

[b](10). *Cottage*, at the N.W. corner of Honey Hill and 170 yards N.W. of the church, has an original central chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts.

[b](11). *Cottage*, two tenements, opposite and E. of (10).

[b](12). *Range* of four tenements, 40 yards W. of the church, has one original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts. Inside the building one tenement has an original moulded ceiling-beam.

[b](13). *Cottage*, 10 yards W. of (12), has an original central chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts.

[b](14). *Cottage*, 40 yards S.W. of (13), has an original chimney-stack with two diagonal shafts.

[b](15). *House* (Plate 71), 20 yards W. of (14), was built in the 16th century with a cross-wing at the E. end. There is a 17th-century wing at the back. The upper storey projects along the whole of the N. front on curved brackets. The original central chimney-stack has four octagonal shafts with moulded bases and 'egg and tongue' ornament to the capping. The timber frame stands on a base of re-used ashlar.

HIGH STREET. S. side:—

[b](16). *Star Inn*, 540 yards S.W. of the church, has an original chimney-stack of four grouped diagonal shafts. Inside the building is an early 18th-century panelled partition.

[b](17). *George Inn*, 130 yards W.N.W. of (16), is built partly of brick. The front doorway has an original moulded frame. Inside the building are two moulded and shaped brackets with dentilled ornament.

[b](18). *House* and shop, W. of (17), has a modern cement-rendered front; the walls are of brick.

[b](19). *House* and shop, W. of (18), is built of brick and has shaped gables at the ends.

[a](20). *House* and shop, 40 yards W. of (19), has been refaced with modern brick.

[a](21). *House*, 80 yards S.W. of (20), was built *c.* 1500 with a central block and cross-wings at the N.E. and S.W. ends; the whole building is now covered by one roof. The upper storey projects at the front end of the N.E. cross-wing, on four curved brackets. Inside the building the middle room has an original moulded ceiling-beam.

FEN STANTON
PLAN SHOWING
THE
POSITION OF MONUMENTS
CHURCH
LANE
SWAN ROAD
HIGH STREET
OLD COACH ROAD
Turnpike Bridge
Old Lock House
Oxholm Farm
SCALE OF YARDS
0 50 100 150 200 250 300
N
S
W
E

[a](22). *The Gables*, house 200 yards S.W. of (21), was built in the second half of the 16th century on an H-shaped plan with the cross-wings at the N.E. and S.W. ends. The upper storey projects on the whole of the N.W. front, and some of the curved brackets remain. Inside the building are two original moulded ceiling-beams.

FENTON, see PIDLEY-CUM-FENTON.

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31. FLETTON (C.a.).

(O.S. 6 in. II S.E.)

Fletton is a village and small parish adjoining Peterborough on the S. The church is the principal monument.

Roman :—

(1). VILLAGE SITE. The area between the railway-line and Stanground Lode, S. of the Nene, was occupied early in the Roman period, particularly at a spot half-a-mile S. of St. Margaret's Church. Many objects, chiefly potsherds, were found in clay-digging in the London Brick Co.'s No. 1 Yard and in the Fletton brick-yard on the W. of the Great Northern line between 1910 and and 1912. No definite traces of buildings, but some levelled floors, numerous pits, about 5 ft. deep and 8 ft. to 12 ft. in diameter, containing much pottery, and about fifteen burials, were observed. A little S. of these was a circular, steyned (corn-brash) well, 20 ft. deep and 3½ ft. in external diameter; in it were a bottle of La Marne type probably of the first century, a coarse grey urn, possibly of the second century, cooking-pots, etc.

In June, 1904, in this same brick-yard (London Brick Co.'s) a pit 4 ft. deep and 3 ft. wide was opened. It was filled with debris, black soil, bones, potsherds, etc. (See also *sub* Woodstone).

Ecclesiastical :—

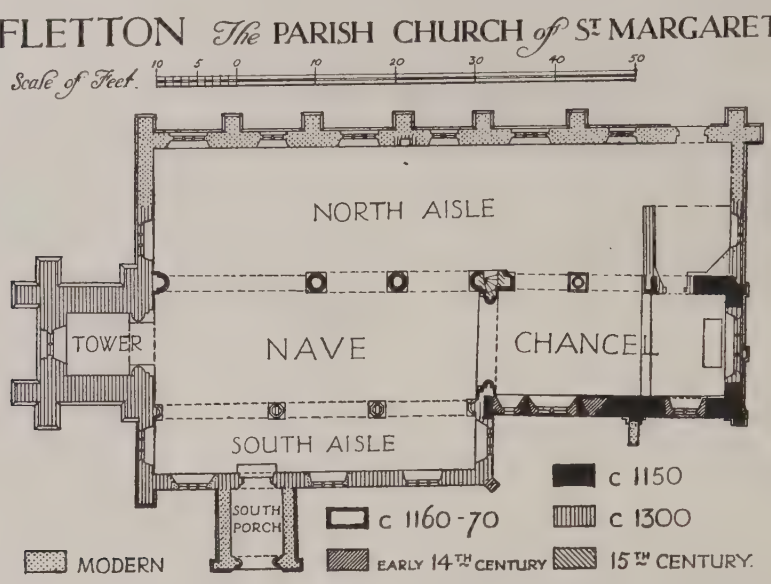
(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET stands in the village. The walls are of uncoursed rubble with dressings of Barnack stone. The roofs are covered with stone tiles, slates and lead. The *Chancel* was built *c.* 1150 and shortly afterwards *c.* 1160–70 the *North Chapel* was added, the chancel-arch built and the North Aisle of the *Nave* added. About 1300 the *South Aisle* was added, the nave lengthened or the N. arcade altered and the *North Vestry* and *West Tower* added; the N. aisle was rebuilt at the same time. The rood-loft staircase was added late in the 15th century. The church was restored in 1872, the *North Aisle* rebuilt and the *South Porch* added. In 1917 the top of the spire was rebuilt, after being struck by lightning.

The church contains some 12th-century work of average interest. Among the fittings the pre-Conquest carvings and 12th-century cross are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28½ ft. by 13 ft.) is of mid 12th-century date and has clasping buttresses of ashlar, two external string-courses, and an internal string-course to the E. end, returned a short distance along the side walls; the eaves have a 12th-century corbel-table of 'nebuly' form. The E. window is of *c.* 1300 and of three trefoiled lights with modern net-tracery in a two-centred head with moulded internal and external labels and mask-stops. In the N. wall is a doorway with chamfered jambs and square head, probably of *c.* 1300; the arcade is of two bays of *c.* 1170, with round arches of two chamfered orders with a grooved and chamfered label, responds with chamfered imposts, and a round column with scalloped capital and chamfered abacus of cross-shaped plan and a moulded base on a square plinth; the thicker and slightly earlier wall to the E. of the arcade is finished with an ashlar arris. In the S. wall are two early 14th-century windows each of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded labels; below the sills is a moulded string-course of the same date; further W. is a 'low-side' window of one square-headed light, rebated externally; between the two eastern windows is a blocked 12th-century window, only visible externally. The chancel-arch of *c.* 1170 is two-centred, but somewhat distorted, and of two chamfered orders; the responds have each one free and one half-round attached shaft, the former with water-leaf and the latter with a fluted capital and both with hollow-chamfered abaci and moulded bases partly restored; the small shafts are modern.

The *North Vestry* is of *c.* 1300 and has in the E. wall a window of three square-headed lights with a horizontal label and mask-stops. In the W. wall is a cruciform loop with lobed ends.

The *Nave* (40¾ ft. by 14 ft.) has a N. arcade (Plate 6) of three bays; the two eastern arches are of *c.* 1160, round and of two chamfered orders; the piers are cylindrical and have scalloped capitals with grooved and chamfered abaci, rebated at the angles on the nave side; the moulded bases have square plinths; the responds have attached half-columns; the capital of the E. respond has been partly cut away and defaced for the former rood-loft which was approached by an opening above the E. haunch of the arch, now blocked with brick and plastered over; the W. respond has apparently been reset, either in its original position or one bay further W.; the W. arch of the arcade is of two chamfered orders and is double the width of the others; it is of segmental-pointed form with a moulded label and is of *c.* 1300. The thicker wall



of the earlier arcade-wall is finished above the second pier with a chamfered arris, which appears to have had a moulded stop below the present clearstorey window. The S. arcade is of *c.* 1300 and of three bays with stilted segmental-pointed arches of two chamfered orders and moulded labels with head or mask-stops; the slender octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds have the mouldings of the capitals projected to take the outer order of the arches; the bases are also moulded. The clearstorey is of *c.* 1300 and has on each side three windows each of two square-headed lights.

The *North Aisle* is modern except for part of the W. wall, which is of *c.* 1300 and has a moulded internal string-course; in this wall is a window of three graduated trefoiled lights with spandrels in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the S. wall of the aisle, between the chancel and nave-arcades is the late 15th-century doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it has rebated jambs and four-centred head and retains the hooks of the former door.

The *South Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has E. and W. windows uniform with the W. window of the N. aisle. In the S. wall are three windows, the two western modern and the eastern of *c.* 1300 and of three square-headed lights; the S. doorway, of the same date, has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The *West Tower* (8 ft. square) is of *c.* 1300 and of three stages finished with a moulded cornice with ball-flower ornament, at the base of the spire. The two-centred tower-arch is of three chamfered orders with a moulded label, partly restored; the two outer orders are continuous and the inner order rests on semi-circular shafts with moulded capitals. The W. window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. The second stage has in the W. wall a window of a single trefoiled light in a square head. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two pointed lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label. The broach-spire is octagonal and of ashlar with two tiers of four lights; the windows of the lower tier are each of two-pointed lights with a blank spandrel in a gabled head; those of the upper tier are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

Fittings—*Bells:* three, 1st by Edward Newcombe, first half of the 16th century; 2nd by Tobias Norris, 1620; 3rd by William Wates, 1590. *Carvings:* (Plate 58) In chancel—on S. wall, two stones, (*a*) carved figure of angel with flowered staff and standing in round-headed panel with remains of inscription above; (*b*) larger figure in similar panel with halo, no wings and apparently a scroll in the right hand, both pre-Conquest, perhaps 10th-century. Incorporated in two E. buttresses of chancel, six carved stones (Plate 58)—(*a*) half figure of a winged and nimbed angel holding staff, rest of panel filled with conventional foliage; (*b*) same subject as (*a*) but positions reversed; (*c*) panel with vine-scroll ornament, etc.; (*d*) three busts, probably of apostles, under round-headed arcade with conventional foliage above as in (*a*) and (*b*); (*e*) parts of two panels on same stone, left with a disc-shaped ornament, large bird and foliage, right, scrolled foliage with birds; (*f*) panel with three figures, two being bird-like monsters with a man in the middle, figures separated by interlaced trees.

All the above are carved probably in yellow Ketton stone apparently reddened in places by burning and all are of pre-Conquest date, perhaps 8th-century, the figures bearing a close resemblance to those on 'Hedda's' stone and the stone in the S. transept of Peterborough cathedral. On the S.E. buttress of the chancel is a square Barnack-stone panel of foliage-diaper of the 12th century. *Coffins* and *Coffin-lid:* In churchyard—E. of chancel, fragments of two stone coffins with shaped heads; at W. end, near gate—coped slab with raised cross, 13th-century, broken. *Cross:* W. of tower—standing cross (Plate 50) of Barnack stone with tapering stem (1 ft. 1½ in. by 10 in. at base) and mutilated wheel-head; stem cut short at bottom and with projecting moulded band half way up; on W. face above band, much defaced inscription apparently reading "RADULFI FILIVS (W)IELM"; below band, upper part of series of medallions with conventional acanthus-ornament; one medallion complete and containing a beast, perhaps the tiger and mirror; on E. face above band, a large much defaced animal, perhaps an *Agnus Dei*; below band, medallions as on W. face, one with a sort of antelope, looking backwards, the other defaced; angles of cross with cable ornament, on N. face-coarse conventional acanthus-foliage, S. face much defaced but with cross below, *c.* 1180; old moulded base not belonging. *Font:* (Plate 9) octagonal bowl with faces alternately panelled and fluted, moulded under-edge and moulded stem with moulded capital and base, probably late 16th-century. *Locker:* In N. aisle—reset in N. wall, rectangular, with rebated edges. *Piscina:* In chancel—plain recess with chamfered jambs, no drain, date uncertain. *Seating:* In N. aisle—two 15th-century bench-ends with popey-heads carved with foliage and two angels holding shields, now much defaced, incorporated in modern bench. *Sundial:* On S.W. buttress of tower—incised sundial with iron gnomon, 17th- or 18th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(3). CROSS and moat, 140 yards E.N.E. of the church. The cross, probably of the 15th century and not *in situ*, has a square base, of Barnack stone, with chamfered angles and a broken octagonal shaft; near by lies a moulded capital probably belonging to the cross.

The *Moat*, E. of the cross, is rectangular and outside it are remains of a roadway and perhaps gardens.

Condition—Poor.

(4). OUTBUILDING in field, 60 yards E. of the church. The walls are of rubble with ashlar dressings. The building, now ruinous, incorporates walls of 15th- or early 16th-century date and a doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred arch. The building has been altered and adapted for use as a cowshed and there is no indication of its original plan or purpose.

Condition—Ruinous.

(5). RECTORY, N.W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics. The building is modern except for a cross-wing at the E. end which is of stone and was built probably in the 17th century. Some mediaeval masonry has been re-used in the outbuildings.

Condition—Good.

(6). HOUSE, on S. side of road 100 yards S. of the church, is of one storey with attics; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are covered with slates. It was built probably late in the 17th century and has at the W. end an original ashlar chimney-stack with moulded cornice and necking.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). COTTAGE, on the N. side of the road 50 yards W.N.W. of (6), is of one storey with attics; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are covered with slates. It was built probably late in the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). CARVED STONE on modern house about 250 yards W.S.W. of the church. The stone bears an achievement of the quartered arms of Whitbrooke of Water Newton and is probably of early 18th-century date.

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32. FOLKSWORTH (B.b.).

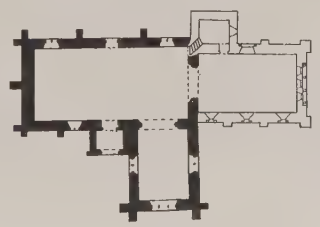
(O.S. 6 in. [a]V S.W., [b]IX N.W.)

Folksworth is a small parish and village 6 m. S.W. of Peterborough. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. HELEN stands N. of the village. The walls are of rubble, roughly coursed: the dressings are of Barnack stone: the roofs are covered with slates. The church, consisting of chancel and *Nave*, was built about the middle of the 12th century. The *South Transept* was added *c.* 1300, and the *South Porch* in the first half of the 16th century. The church was restored in 1850 when the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *North Vestry* added; the bell-turret is also modern, and the N. wall of the nave has been largely rebuilt.

The chancel-arch and N. doorway are fairly good examples of 12th-century work.



N

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* is modern, except for the mid 12th-century chancel-arch (Plates 77 and 132), which is semi-circular and of two moulded orders with cheveron-ornament; the responds have each two detached shafts with capitals carved with scrolls or scallops with a human face and festoons with a face; the hollow-chamfered abaci are continued along the face of the walls.

The *Nave* (38¾ ft. by 18 ft.) has in the N. wall two modern windows; the N. doorway (Plate 139) of *c.* 1150 has an arch of two orders, the outer moulded and round and the inner flat and forming a tympanum carved on the face with a diaper-pattern; the jambs have each a free shaft with moulded base, scalloped capital and moulded abacus continued round the jamb as an impost. In the S. wall is a two-centred arch of *c.* 1300, of two continuous chamfered orders with chamfered bases; the early 16th-century S. doorway has chamfered jambs and four-centred head with a moulded label; further W. is a 14th-century window with two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label and head-stops.

The *South Transept* (17½ ft. by 12¾ ft.) has in the E. wall a window of *c.* 1300 and of two trefoiled lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; at the internal sill-level is a moulded string-course continued round the transept. In the S. wall is a window of *c.* 1300 and of three graduated trefoiled lights in a two centred outer-order and all modern externally. In the W. wall is a 16th-century window of two three-centred lights in a square head.

The *South Porch* is of early 16th-century date and has a four-centred outer archway of two continuous chamfered orders with a moulded label.

Fittings—*Bell:* one by Norris, 1660. *Coffin-lids:* In N. transept—two small, slightly coped and tapering slabs, with scrolled crosses, 13th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl with hollow-chamfered under-edge, octagonal stem with broach-stops, making the lower part square, chamfered plinth, mortices on bowl for fixing cover, 15th- or 16th-century. *Monuments:* In churchyard—S.W. of porch, (1) to William Cockerill, 1671–2, head-stone, slab and foot-stone; (2) to William Gidding, 1705, head-stone with hour-glass, etc. *Piscina:* In S. transept—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, moulded sill and sexfoiled drain, *c.* 1300. *Plate:* includes cup of 1569, with three bands of incised ornament, cover-paten of same date with the date engraved on the knob, stand-paten of 1697 with gadrooned edge to bowl and base, inscribed on under side "W.H, D."

Condition—Good, much restored.

Secular:—

[b](2). Homestead Moat, called Otter Pond, 650 yards S.W. of the church, is of roughly oval form with slight indications of an outer enclosure on the W. side.

[b](3). The Elms, house, barn and moat, 700 yards S.S.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick: the roofs are covered with slates. It was built early in the 17th century. Late in the same century the S. part of the main block was added or rebuilt. There are modern additions on the N.W. and S.E. The S. front has an original two-storeyed porch and N. of it is an original window with stone jambs and moulded brick label; it is now blocked. There are two original buttresses at this end of the house and a chimney-stack with two diagonal shafts. Inside the house the main ceiling-beam is partly exposed.

The *Barn*, W. of the house, is of late 17th-century date and of brick, with a thatched roof. The roof is of three bays with chamfered tie-beams. The *Garden-wall*, running E. from the N. end of the house, is of early 17th-century date, partly of brick and partly of rubble.

The *Moat*, formerly surrounded the house, but is now largely obliterated.

Condition—Of house, good.

[b](4). Dovecote, 120 yards E. of (3), is a large square building of early 17th-century date. The walls are of brick with a plinth, offset and string-course. The S. and W. walls have each a square-headed window of three lights with chamfered oak frame and mullions. The pyramidal roof has lost most of its slates.

Condition—Ruinous.

[b](5). Cottage, 60 yards N. of (4), is of one storey, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. It was built in the 17th century and has some exposed timber-framing inside.

Condition—Bad.

[b](6). Cottage, three tenements, on the W. side of the road, 100 yards E. of (5), is of two storeys, partly timber-framed and plastered and partly of brick; the roofs are thatched. It was built late in the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

[b](7). Base of Cross, at back of inn, 480 yards S. of the church. A stone base, octagonal above and square below, with socket for octagonal shaft, probably 14th-century, not *in situ*.

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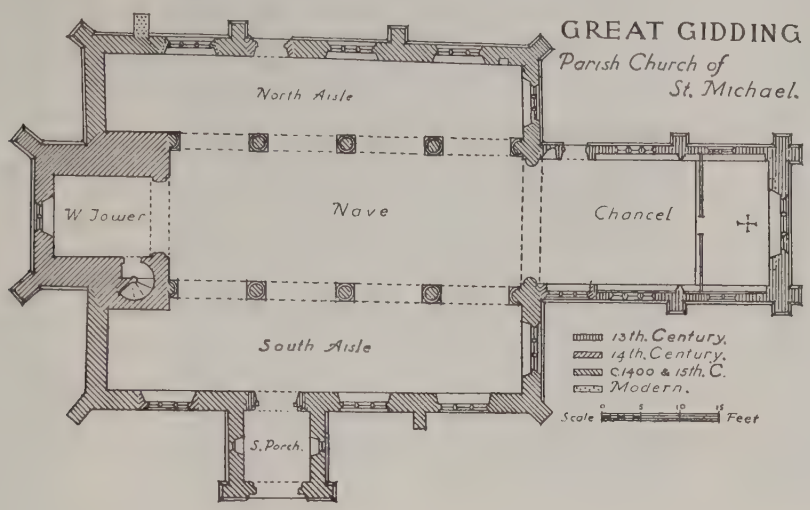
33. GIDDING, GREAT (B.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]IX S.W., [b]XII N.E., [c]XIII N.W.)

Great Gidding is a parish and village on the W. border of the county, 10 m. N.W. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.



Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). Parish Church of St. Michael (Plate 60) stands towards the S. end of the village on the W. side of the main street. The walls are of cornbrash and pebble-rubble and re-used Ketton and Barnack ashlar with dressings of the two latter stones ; the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The S. doorway is evidence of the existence of a church in the middle of the 13th century. Later in the same century the *Chancel* was rebuilt. The lower parts of the *West Tower* are of early 14th-century date, the building being slowly completed by the late 14th-century bell-chamber and the 15th-century parapet and spire. About 1400 the chancel-arch and *Nave* were rebuilt and late in the 15th century the *Aisles* were rebuilt and the clearstorey added ; the *South Porch* is also of 15th-century date, but has been practically reconstructed in modern times. The chancel was restored in 1870, the walls being raised and the building re-roofed.

The church is of some architectural interest, and amongst the fittings the early 17th-century communion rails are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29½ ft. by 15¾ ft.) is of late 13th-century date, and has a three-light E. window, all modern, except the shafted jambs and splays which have moulded capitals, rear-arch and internal label with modern stops. The N. wall has a wall-arcade of two bays with two-centred arches of one stop-chamfered order springing in the middle from a moulded corbel and continued down the responds on to a bench ; the arches have moulded labels with mask-stops. In the eastern bay is a restored late 13th-century window with two 15th-century cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head ; in the western bay is an original window of three grouped lancet-lights with moulded labels, mask-stop and rebated jambs ; at the W. end of the wall is a 13th-century 'low-side' window of a single light with chamfered jambs and two-centred head ; it retains one of the hinge-pins of the former shutter ; the late 13th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head of two hollow-chamfered orders with a moulded label. The S. wall has an internal wall-arcade of two bays (Plate 6), similar to that to the N. wall, and three windows, the two easternmost of which are respectively similar to those in the corresponding positions in the N. wall, the westernmost window is of mid 14th-century date and of three trefoiled ogee lights with reticulated tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. The chancel-arch, of *c.* 1400, is two-centred and of two chamfered orders with semi-circular responds with restored capitals and moulded bases on square plinths.

The *Nave* (44½ ft. by 16½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades, of *c.* 1400, both in four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with circular piers and semi-circular responds, all with moulded capitals and bases. The clearstorey, of late 15th-century date, has on each side a range of four windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel in a four-centred head ; at the sill-level is an internal moulded string-course and the moulded parapet has carved gargoyles.

The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) is of late 15th-century date, but restored, and has moulded parapets, with carved gargoyles. In the E. wall is a window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and in the N. wall are three similar windows, the westernmost of which is modern ; the reset early 14th-century N. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops ; towards the W. end of the N. wall, showing externally, and partly covered by a modern buttress, are the head and one jamb of a small window, probably material re-used in the aisle-wall.

The *South Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) is of late 15th-century date and has a moulded parapet with carved gargoyles. In the E. wall is a three-light window with restored tracery similar to those in the N. aisle, but with the splays carried down below the sill to form a recess. In the S. wall are three windows, the westernmost is of mid 14th-century date and of three trefoiled ogee lights with reticulated tracery in a two-centred head with moulded label and mask-stops; the two easternmost windows are similar to the corresponding windows in the N. aisle, but the eastern of the two has been partly restored; the splays of the middle window are carried down to form a seat. The mid 13th-century S. doorway has a two-centred head of two orders with a moulded label and mask-stops; the inner order is chamfered and the outer moulded and springs from shafted jambs with moulded capitals, the abaci of which are continued round as an impost.

The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 10 ft.) is of early 14th-century date, except the bell-chamber, and in four stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet; the 15th-century parapet has grotesque faces at intervals, carved gargoyles and a frieze of quatrefoiled panels below the string; the tower is surmounted by an octagonal stone spire. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with a moulded label, the outer order is continuous and the inner springs from semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and chamfered plinths. The W. window is of two trefoiled ogee lights, with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the stops have been cut away, and there is a modern transom. The third stage has in the W. wall a triangular window filled with three quatrefoils and having moulded jambs and continuous label; the rear-arch is a re-used hollow-chamfered string with two mask-corbels. The late 14th-century bell-chamber has in each wall two coupled windows, each of two transomed lights, the lower lights trefoiled, the transom embattled and the upper lights with trefoiled ogee heads and a quatrefoil in a two-centred main head with a moulded label and grotesque head-stops. The 15th-century spire is octagonal and has two tiers of four spire-lights; these windows, which are on the cardinal faces, are each of two trefoiled lights with a pierced quatrefoil in a gabled head.

The *South Porch* is probably of 15th-century origin, but has been largely rebuilt, incorporating some old material. In the E. and W. walls are square-headed windows and the outer archway is two-centred and of two chamfered orders with a moulded label.

The *Roof* to the nave is of *c.* 1500 and is in four bays with moulded and cambered tie-beams supported on curved and cusped braces with trefoiled spandrels of early 14th-century date re-used, short king-posts beneath which are carved foliage and human faces, and moulded ridge purlins and wall-plates; the wall-posts rest on stone corbels carved on the N. side as (*a*) female head; (*b*) bearded male head; (*c*) angel; (*d*) and (*e*) mens' heads; on the S. side (*a*) hooded man; (*b*) female head; (*c*) to (*e*) similar to corresponding corbels on N. side. The pent-roof to the S. aisle is of five bays with braced tie-beams and two purlins; it is mostly modern, but incorporates some 15th- and 17th-century material; one of the principals is inscribed "1629 John Lamb Churchwarden"; some of the stone corbels supporting the wall-posts are old and are carved with foliage, a rose and grotesque male heads and one is semi-octagonal and moulded; the line of an earlier roof is visible on the N. wall at the W. end.

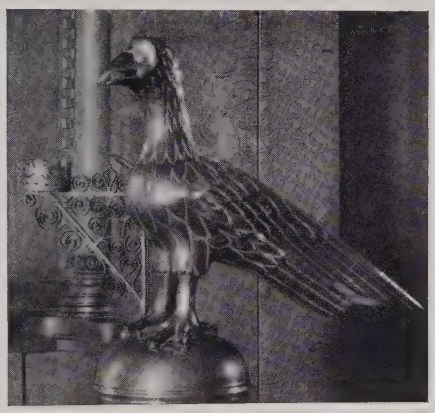
Fittings—*Bells:* five, 1st by Norris, 1670. *Brackets:* In N. aisle—on E. wall, semi-octagonal with chamfered lower edge. In S. aisle—on E. wall, square with chamfered edges and corners. *Chest:* (Plate 146) In W. tower—hutch-shaped, with flat lid, rough boarding on back, plain ends, and front in two carved panels of symmetrical design, inlaid rails and muntins, carved legs and rails, mid 17th-century. *Communion Table:* of oak with four turned legs, plain lower rails and top rails carved with simple jewel-ornament and supported on small brackets at the angles, modern top superimposed upon old top, *c.* 1640, one end slightly restored. *Communion Rails:* (Plate 151) of oak, with moulded lower, middle and top rails and two rows of turned balusters; alternate balusters in upper row omitted and spaces filled with small arches with turned pendants as key-blocks; middle bay hinged as gate and hung on two strap-hinges; early 17th-century. *Lockers:* In chancel—in E. wall, two rectangular recesses rebated for doors. *Paintings:* Traces of red paintings on walls of N. aisle. *Piscinae:* In chancel (Plate 140)—recess with moulded jambs and trefoiled head with a moulded label, circular drain slightly projecting, late 13th-century. In N. aisle—in N. wall, recess with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, rectangular drain, 14th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, recess with chamfered jambs, trefoiled ogee head, rectangular drain, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup and cover-paten of 1638, and a pewter jug, large pewter alms-dish, a pewter plate and a pewter dish, all of late 17th- or early 18th-century date. *Poor-box:* adapted from 15th-century moulded oak post, hollowed out and covered with plain iron lid, date uncertain. *Sedile:* In chancel—sill of S.E. window carried down to form seat and stepped up, late 13th-century. *Sundial:* scratched on middle buttress on S. wall of S. aisle. *Miscellanea:* In chancel—on S. wall, small octagonal wood *panel* carved with the old word-square, "Sator, Arepo, Tenet, Opera, Rotas," with the initials E.R. on either side and the date 1614

ORTON LONGUEVILLE.
Funeral Helm in N. Chapel, early 17th-century.

GREAT STAUGHTON.
Funeral Helm and Gauntlets, early 17th-century.

LITTLE GIDDING.
Brass Lectern, 17th-century.

CATWORTH.
Brass Candelabrum, dated 1666.



LITTLE GIDDING.
Eagle of brass Lectern.

WARBOYS.
Knocker on N. door of Chancel, late 12th-century.

LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD.
Rain-water Head, S. side of Chancel, dated 1632.

LITTLE GIDDING.
Hour-glass Stand, 17th-century.

LITTLE GIDDING.
Brass Font, 17th-century.

GREAT GIDDING: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.
Chancel, 13th-century with later windows; Nave, *c.* 1400; W. Tower, 14th-century; Spire, 15th-century.

TILBROOK: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.
W. Tower and Spire, late 14th-century.

LITTLE GIDDING: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.
Nave looking W., showing wall-panelling and arcading, *c.* 1714.

WISTOW: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
Interior, looking S.W., showing S. Arcade and Clearstorey,
late 15th or early 16th-century.

LITTLE GIDDING: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.
W. Front, dated 1714.

above. In vicarage-garden, a *stone* inscribed "1653 Richard Trewe, Thomas Daniel C.W." Another *stone*, triangular in shape, has a sundial on two of its faces, one with part of gnomon still existing, 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

[a](2). House, on the N.W. side of the road, 700 yards N.W. of the church, was of two storeys; the walls are of cornbrash-rubble with dressings of Ketton and Barnack stone. It was built early in the 17th century, but has been partly pulled down and is now roofless and ruinous. The S.E. front has two rebuilt buttresses with tabled offsets. The entrance-doorway has stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a moulded cornice above it; above the doorway, there was formerly a stone with the date and initials 1629 I.H.; further S.W. are remains of a bay-window, and beyond it is an original square-headed window of three lights with moulded jambs, mullion and cornice. The N.W. side has a doorway with the remains of a label and also a single-light window with moulded jambs and head. Inside the building, in the S.W. wall of the ground-floor is an original fireplace with stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head; above it is a relieving-beam built into the wall. The central chimney-stack has two fireplaces with chamfered lintels. There are two original moulded ceiling-beams still in position and a chamfered ceiling-beam added later.

Condition—Ruinous.

Monuments (3–10).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered. The roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

[c](3). *House*, 60 yards S.W. of (2), was built *c.* 1700. The front and back walls are of cornbrash-rubble.

Condition—Fairly good.

[c](4). *Cottage*, on the S.E. side of the road, 400 yards N.E. of the church, is a portion of a house built *c.* 1700.

Condition—Bad.

[c](5). *House*, 20 yards S.W. of (4), was built *c.* 1700, is now mostly roofless and has partly fallen down.

Condition—Ruinous.

[c](6). *House*, 60 yards S.W. of (5), has a roof of corrugated iron.

Condition—Bad.

[c](7). *Cottage*, in middle of range and 20 yards S.S.W. of (6), was built *c.* 1700.

Condition—Bad.

[c](8). *Crown Inn*, 120 yards S.S.W. of (7).

Condition—Good.

[c](9). *Cottage*, 120 yards S. of (8) and 120 yards S.E. of the church.

Condition—Derelict.

[c](10). *Cottage*, two tenements, 20 yards E. of (9).

Condition—Derelict.

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34. GIDDING, LITTLE (B.c.).

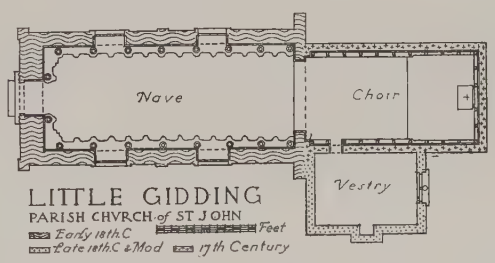
(O.S. 6 in. XIII N.W.)

Little Gidding is a small parish 9 m. N.W. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument, and is of interest from its connection with the Ferrars of Little Gidding Hall.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. John stands in the S.W. part of the parish. The walls are of brick with dressings of Ketton stone and brick; the W. wall is faced with Ketton stone; the roofs are covered with stone slates. The church is said to have been rebuilt *c.* 1625 and the *Chancel* is possibly of this date; the *Nave* was rebuilt in 1714. The church was restored in 1853 when the upper part of the E. wall was rebuilt. The *South Vestry* is modern.

The church is notable for its 17th and early 18th-century fittings.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22¾ ft. by 12 ft.) has a 17th-century E. window with plain brick jambs and a round head. In the S. wall is a square-headed doorway. The round chancel-arch is cased with panelling.

The *Nave* (32¾ ft. by 13½ ft.) has in each side wall two square-headed windows with moulded sills, plain architraves and key-blocks all of stone. The W. end (Plate 62) has square stone pilasters at the angles supporting small pedestals and obelisks; on the pedestals is the date 1714; the capping of the pilasters is carried across as a string-course and above it rises the stone bell-cote with rusticated sides flanking the square-headed opening for one bell and supporting a moulded cornice; above the cornice is a pyramidal termination resting on a concave plinth and finished with a ball; the pyramid is pierced with three rectangular openings.

The W. doorway has a square head, moulded architrave and plain key-block; above it is a moulded cornice supported on two scrolled brackets.

Fittings—*Brasses* and *Indents*. Brasses: In nave—on E. wall, (1) to John Farrar, 1657, with shield-of-arms; (2) to Ann (Brook) wife of John Ferrar, 1702–3, inscription only; (3) to Mary, daughter of Solomon Mapletoft, 1656, with shield-of-arms; (4) to Susanna (Ferrar) wife of John Collet, 1657, inscription only. Indents: of all the above, in churchyard W. of nave. *Chair:* In chancel—largely modern, but incorporating 17th-century material. *Communion Table* and *Rails*. Table: with turned legs and moulded upper and lower rails, *c.* 1700. Rails: modern but incorporating three early 18th-century balusters. *Font:* (Plate 59) small brass basin on baluster-stem, brass cover with pierced cresting and top with incised decoration of crosses and fleurs-de-lis; fixed on front of modern base, a brass leopard's face supported by two wingless griffons, 17th-century, stem of doubtful age. *Hour-glass Stand:* (Plate 59) fixed on N. respond of chancel-arch—wrought-iron bracket with scrolled ornaments supporting a stand in the form of a crown of pierced metal, 17th-century. *Lectern:* (Plate 59) In nave—of brass with large eagle on baluster-stem supported on three seated lions, 17th-century. *Monument* and *Floor-slabs*. Monument: In churchyard—W. of nave, table-tomb, said to be to Nicholas Ferrar, 1637, but inscription illegible. Floor-slabs: In churchyard—W. of nave, (1) to John Collet, 1650; (2) to Susanna (Collet) wife successively to Josuah Mapletoft and James Chedley, 1657, with shield-of-arms. *Panelling:* In chancel—side walls lined with plain oak-panelling to two-thirds their height, with wooden bench in front supporting an arcade of small Doric shafts with plain segmental arches and simply moulded cornice, *c.* 1714. In nave—side walls lined to full height with similar panelling and arcading (Plate 61), continued across W. end at same height; arcading supported on modern stalls and with more elaborate shafts than those in the chancel, segmental arches with turned pendant key-blocks and dentilled main and subsidiary cornice; panelling at back slightly enriched, *c.* 1714, but whole of N. and W. sides modern. *Pavement:* In nave—black and white stone chequer pavement, *c.* 1714. *Plate:* includes 17th-century cover-paten and flagon of 1629 and an alms-dish of 1634, given by Susan Beckwith. *Reredos:* On E. wall—one large and two smaller wooden tablets, each with moulded frame, cornice and segmental pediment; middle tablet with three brass panels inscribed with the Ten Commandments; side tablets each with a brass panel inscribed with the Lord's Prayer and Creed respectively, 17th- or early 18th-century. *Royal Arms:* In nave—on W. wall, Stuart arms embroidered on fabric, 17th-century. *Miscellanea:* Used as cover of cushion of litany-desk, piece of brocade, 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, with outer enclosure, ¼ m. N.E. of the church.

Gidding, Steeple, see Steeple Gidding.

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35. GLATTON (B.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. IX S.W.)

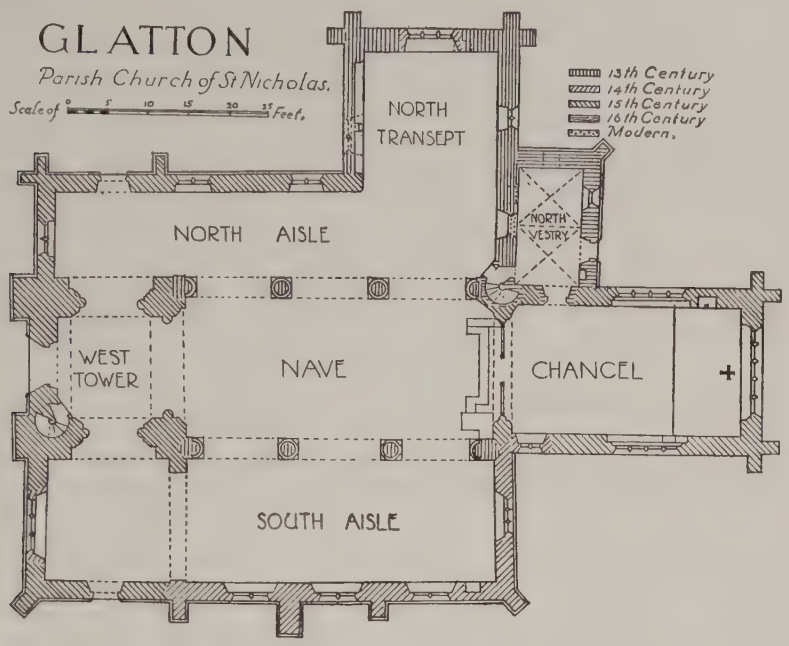
Glatton is a parish and village 8 m. S.S.W. of Peterborough. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Nicholas stands in the middle of the village. The walls of the chancel are of modern ashlar in Ketton stone; the walls of the nave, N. vestry, N. transept and N. aisle are of cornbrash-rubble with some re-used Ketton and Barnack stone; the W. tower is of ashlar in Ketton and Barnack stone, and the S. aisle is of coursed Ketton and cornbrash-rubble; the dressings are of Ketton and Barnack stone and the roofs are covered with lead. The *Nave* arcades are of *c.* 1230–40 and the *North Transept* was added later in the 13th century. In the first half of the 14th century the *Chancel* and *South Aisle* were rebuilt. Late in the 15th century the chancel was for the most part again rebuilt and probably lengthened, the nave-arcades were heightened and the clearstorey added, and the upper part of the walls of the N. transept were rebuilt. Shortly afterwards the *West Tower* was added, the *North Aisle* was rebuilt and extended westwards and the S. aisle was also lengthened at the W. end and apparently widened at the same time, the old materials being re-used. Early in the 16th century the *North Vestry* was added and the rood-loft staircase inserted. The roof of the N. transept and aisles were renewed in 1701 and the whole building was restored in 1869.

The church is of considerable architectural interest and the vaulted N. vestry is noteworthy. Among the fittings are some well-preserved popey-heads to the benches in the nave.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29 ft. by 15¾ ft.) has had most of the external walling refaced. The E. wall has a five-light window, modern, except for the late 15th-century moulded splays and rear-arch. In the N. wall is a slightly restored late 15th-century window of four cinque-foiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the splays and rear-arch are moulded and the former are carried down to



form a seat; the N. doorway is of 16th-century date and has moulded jambs and a four-centred head. In the S. wall are three windows; the first is of four lights and is similar to the window in the N. wall; the second is of late 15th-century date and of three cinquefoiled lights with trefoiled spandrels in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the sill is stepped so as to leave undisturbed the head of the third and earlier 'low-side' window which is below; this window is of early 14th-century date and of two pointed lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and carved stops of a male head and a fleur-de-lis. The chancel-arch is of late 15th-century date and of two moulded orders, the outer dying on to the chamfered responds and the inner carried on attached semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals, but the bases to the shafts have been cut away by the insertion of modern steps.

The *North Vestry* (14¾ ft. by 8 ft.) is of early 16th-century date and has a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with a moulded cornice on the E. wall below which is a frieze of quatrefoiled panels. It is vaulted in two bays with quadripartite vaulting (Plate 77) with moulded ribs springing from semi-octagonal moulded corbels and has rubble webbing. In the E. wall the N. bay has an original window of two trefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label and in the S. bay is a doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head; both doorway and window have been repaired. In the N. wall is a blocked square-headed window and in the S. end of the W. wall is a round-headed doorway giving access to the rood-loft staircase.

The *Nave* (39 ft. by 17½ ft.) has a N. arcade of three bays of *c.* 1230–40 heightened and partly rebuilt in the 15th century. The arches are semi-circular and of two chamfered orders and the piers and responds are respectively circular and semi-circular with 15th-century moulded octagonal capitals and 13th-century moulded bases; the piers and the arches are partly of the 15th century. High up in the wall across the N.E. angle of the nave is an early 16th-century doorway to the rood-loft, with moulded jambs and two-centred head. The S. arcade is of the same dates and is generally similar to the N. arcade; the E. respond has a 13th-century capital and base, the first pier has a re-used 12th-century scalloped capital. The clearstorey is of late 15th-century date and is surmounted by an embattled parapet. It has in each wall a range of three windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; externally a straight joint marks the meeting of the walls of the clearstorey with the N. and S. walls of the W. tower.

The *North Transept* (28 ft. by 16¾ ft.) is of late 13th-century date, but the walls were probably lowered and the embattled parapets added in the 15th century; there is an internal moulded string below the level of the windows. In the E. wall is an original window of two pointed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; further S. is a similar window now blocked but with the splays and head visible in the transept. Across the S.E. angle is an early 16th-century doorway to the rood-loft

staircase; it has moulded jambs and a two-centred head. In the N. wall is an early 14th-century three-light window, the upper part of which has been rebuilt, probably in the 15th century; the side lights are trefoiled and narrower than the middle light which is cinquefoiled; it has a four-centred head with a moulded label; until comparatively recent years there was a doorway below the window. In the W. wall is a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; it is of 14th-century date, widened, and having had a new head inserted in the 15th century but with the old label re-used.

The *North Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet continued round from the N. transept. In the N. wall are two late 15th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the late 15th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head with a moulded label. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (15¼ ft. wide) has a moulded plinth and a 15th-century embattled parapet, below which, on the S. and W. walls, is a 14th-century moulded string-course with small grotesque faces, a gargoyle and, on the W. wall, carved 'ball-flowers.' Below the windows are internal and external string-courses. In the E. wall is a restored early 14th-century window of three pointed lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops, one of a woman wearing a wimple. In the S. wall are three early 14th-century windows each of two pointed lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the labels to the first two windows have mask-stops; the S. doorway is of late 15th-century date; it has moulded jambs and a four-centred head with a moulded label; the third bay of the S. wall has been largely rebuilt. In the W. wall is an early 14th-century window of three pointed lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. Across the aisle from the E. wall of the W. tower is a rebuilt early 14th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders; it springs off moulded corbels on plain responds, the corbel on the S. side is carved.

The *West Tower* (12½ ft. by 11½ ft.) is of late 15th- or early 16th-century date, and is in three stages (Plate 5) with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with a gargoyle in the middle of each face and a large heraldic beast, now much weathered (Plate 159), at each angle; above the plinth and below the parapet are bands of quatrefoiled panels. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two orders with a moulded label towards the nave; the outer order is moulded and continuous on the E. and dies on to the N. and S. walls of the tower on the W.; the inner order is chamfered and carried on semi-circular attached shafts with moulded semi-octagonal capitals and bases. The N. and S. walls are pierced by arches at the same level as those of the nave-arcade, but similar to the tower-arch in detail with two additional chamfered orders on the sides towards the aisles. Above each of these arches is a three-light clearstorey-window similar to and ranging with those of the nave. The W. doorway has deeply moulded jambs and a four-centred arch with traceried spandrels in a square head, formed by carrying round the doorway the top moulding of the plinth and the quatrefoiled panelling above it; over the head of the doorway is an embattled string-course. The large W. window is transomed and of two tiers of cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label, over which are traceried spandrels enclosed by an outer square label; the mullions of the window are mostly modern. The embattled parapet to the clearstorey is continued round the W. tower marking the division between the first and second stages and, above the W. window, it is panelled with quatrefoils. The second stage has in the E. wall a low doorway leading on to the roof of the nave; it has chamfered jambs and a two-centred head. In the W. wall is a four-light transomed window with the lower lights trefoiled and the upper lights cinquefoiled and with tracery in a four-centred arch with traceried spandrels in a square head with a moulded label with beast-head stops. The bell-chamber has in each wall a four-light transomed window similar to that in the W. wall of the stage below.

The *Roof* of the chancel is probably modern but incorporates some timbers of *c.* 1500. The 15th-century roof of the nave is of three bays with moulded tie-beams, curved hollow-chamfered bases, moulded purlins and wall-plates and short king-posts; the bays are each subdivided into two by large moulded rafters and the wall-posts are carried on wood brackets, except those at the E. end which rest on stone corbels carved with grotesque figures. The roof to the N. transept is of *c.* 1700 and has cambered and chamfered tie-beams and chamfered ridge and purlins. The N. aisle has a pent-roof of *c.* 1700 with hollow-chamfered tie-beams and purlin and stop-chamfered rafters; one of the principal rafters is of early 16th-century date, re-used. The S. aisle has a pent-roof of *c.* 1700; the three easternmost bays have braced stop-chamfered tie-beams, purlins and wall-posts and the wall-plate on the N. side rests on an early 14th-century moulded string-course with mask-corbels at intervals; the string has been cut away in places for the insertion of wall-posts and the wall-posts at the E. and W. ends are carried on re-used mask-corbels; the westernmost bay is subdivided by a chamfered tie-beam, braced at the S. end, and has three purlins, one of

which is inscribed " R.N." ; the main tie-beam is inscribed " IH 1701 S.C. W.K. W.M."

Fittings—*Bells :* four ; 1st and 2nd (Plate 7) by Watts, 1595. *Brackets :* In chancel—in windows, in N. and S. walls, two, square, with chamfered corners and carved with grotesque heads (Plate 118), probably head-stops re-used, 14th-century. In nave—over chancel-arch, three, the two outer semi-octagonal and moulded with a carved rose at base ; the middle one longer and carved with two roses flanking a square flower, late 15th-century. In N. transept—in E. wall, large and rectangular on plan, with shelf enriched with incised cheveron-ornament and vertical grooves and underside carved with crude conventional foliage in low relief ; on plain corbel with spurred corners, and having mortice for dowel in middle of shelf ; S. of above, large mask roof-corbel, reset for use as bracket, 14th-century. At N. end, mask-corbel similar to above but smaller, 14th-century. *Chest :* In N. vestry—hutch-shaped with flat lid with moulded edge and front with two moulded panels with raised boss in middle of each, and shaped brackets under front lower rail, 17th-century. *Communion Table :* with turned legs, plain stretchers and top rail carved with Jacobean enrichment and supported on shaped brackets, mid 17th-century, slightly repaired. *Door :* To N. vestry—of oak, nail-studded, with four-centred head, hollow-chamfered vertical ribs and two shaped strap-hinges, 16th-century, with modern repairs. *Font :* modern bowl on octagonal stem with moulded angles, trefoil-panelled sides and moulded capping carved with paterae, moulded base and octagonal step with moulded edge, late 15th-century. *Lockers :* In chancel—in N. wall, rectangular, divided into two by mullion and rebated for doors, early 14th-century. In N. transept—in N. wall, two divided by stone partition, rectangular and rebated for doors, 14th-century. *Monument :* In chancel—on N. wall, with two semi-circular recesses with round heads and half-domed fluted soffits and flanked by detached Doric columns on moulded shelf supported on three shaped and fluted brackets ; above columns shaped and scrolled pedestals supporting entablature ; no inscription, mid 17th-century. *Niches :* In N. transept—in E. wall, small with head of half a four-centred arch. In N. vestry, in E. wall, with round head, 16th-century. *Paintings :* (Plate 155) In nave—across N.E. corner, of St. Mary Magdalene, with figure of the saint nimbed and wearing a black tunic and white cloak, standing beneath a canopy with right hand raised and holding in left hand a covered cup ; back-ground powdered with crowned Ms painted in white, black and red and figure standing on lozengy field ; drawing outlined in black and red and below inscription, now partly worn away, in mixed Lombardic and 'black-letter' " Sancta Maria Magdal . . . Intecede pr[o] nobis," late 15th- or early 16th-century ; in S.E. corner, painting of Christ rising from the tomb ; on return-wall, kneeling figure of a priest ; figures in red line on red ground with figure of Christ undraped to the waist with hand across body and emerging from a rectangular moulded tomb, scrolls at side of praying figure, but with inscription obliterated, late 15th-century. *Piscinae :* In chancel—with two openings, each with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head and circular and sexfoiled drains respectively ; the whole enclosed by moulded label carried round as rectangular frame, early 14th-century. In S. aisle—with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, having shoulders cut away for a later shutter ; octofoiled drain and internal string round S. aisle carried over head as label, early 14th-century. *Plate :* includes an inscribed cup of 1695. *Recesses :* In N. transept—in W. wall, two with chamfered jambs and segmental heads, southernmost recess partly built into. *Screen :* under chancel-arch—of five bays with wide doorway with two ogee trefoiled and subcusped arches, crocketed and finialed and with tracery above ; side bays with double trefoiled arches under ogee crocketed and finialed head with tracery above ; close lower part with subcusped trefoiled panels ; bays divided by buttresses with moulded caps to middle opening and crocketed pinnacles to side bays, late 15th-century with considerable modern repairs. *Seating :* In nave, sixteen benches with thirty-one bench-ends moulded and with carved popey-heads of various design, including three heads—(*a*) bearded male head (Plate 154) in middle ; (*b*) woman with square head-dress with caul ; (*c*) woman bridled with stalks of foliage ; three birds (Plate 154) with head of middle one missing ; fourteen of the benches with original moulded top rails and eight with original seats ; bases all modern ; 15th-century. Incorporated in pew-fronts—bands of cusped panelling. *Sedile :* In chancel—sill of S.E. window, carried down to form stepped seat, 15th-century. *Miscellanea :* Fragments of worked stone from pre-existing church re-used in walling include, in nave—in external E. wall, and E. wall of clearstorey, several pieces of 'dog-tooth' ornament, 13th-century. In N. aisle—in W. wall, a stone with cheveron-ornament ; in N.E. corner, part of moulded base of respond with three attached shafts, 13th-century. In S. aisle—in E. wall, fragment of diaper-work, 12th-century. In W. tower—part of deeply splayed window-jamb and sill ; a portion of small circular shaft ; portions of stone shaft with moulded base ; miscellaneous portions of window-jambs and newel-posts ; in sill of E. window in top stage of W. tower, portion of carved stone with double roll-border and part of semi-circular arcade in relief, possibly pre-Conquest. In Rectory garden, miscellaneous worked stones include part of a stoup ; moulded string or label, moulded

window-jamb, section of a respond, stair-newel, etc., 14th- or 15th-century.

Condition—Fairly good.

Secular :—

MONUMENTS (2–10).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, open fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

(2). *House*, on the S. side of the road, 120 yards E. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the E. and S. The house formerly extended further E. The timber-framing is exposed in all the walls.

(3). *Cottage* (Plate 163) on the E. side of the road, 140 yards S.E. of the church, has timber-framing exposed on three sides.

(4). *Addison Arms Inn* (Plate 148) 120 yards S.S.E. of (3), is of two storeys with attics. It was built, of brick, *c.* 1700, and has bands between the storeys, plain pilasters, and shaped gables at the ends.

(5). *Cottage*, and barn, 40 yards W.N.W. of the church, was built *c.* 1700. On the S. side is an earlier doorway with a moulded frame. The *Barn* forms an extension towards the N.W.

(6). *House*, on the E. side of the road, 100 yards N. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. The central chimney-stack is of stone and has two square shafts. A small barn adjoins the N. wing on the E.

(7). *Cottage*, 80 yards N.W. of (6), was built *c.* 1700.

(8). *House*, 60 yards N. of (7), was practically rebuilt in the 18th century and has walls of brick.

(9). *Cottage*, two tenements, W. of (8), was built *c.* 1700.

(10). *Cottage*, 180 yards W. of (9), has a later extension on the W. The timber-framing is exposed at the E. end and the hipped gable projects.

Unclassified :—

(11). EARTHWORKS, in field 200 yards W. of the church, consists of various banks and ditches of uncertain form and purpose.

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36. GODMANCHESTER (C.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXII N.W.)

Godmanchester is a parish and borough S.E. of Huntingdon. The Church and the School-house are the principal monuments, but the town contains a number of dated houses of considerable interest.

Roman :—

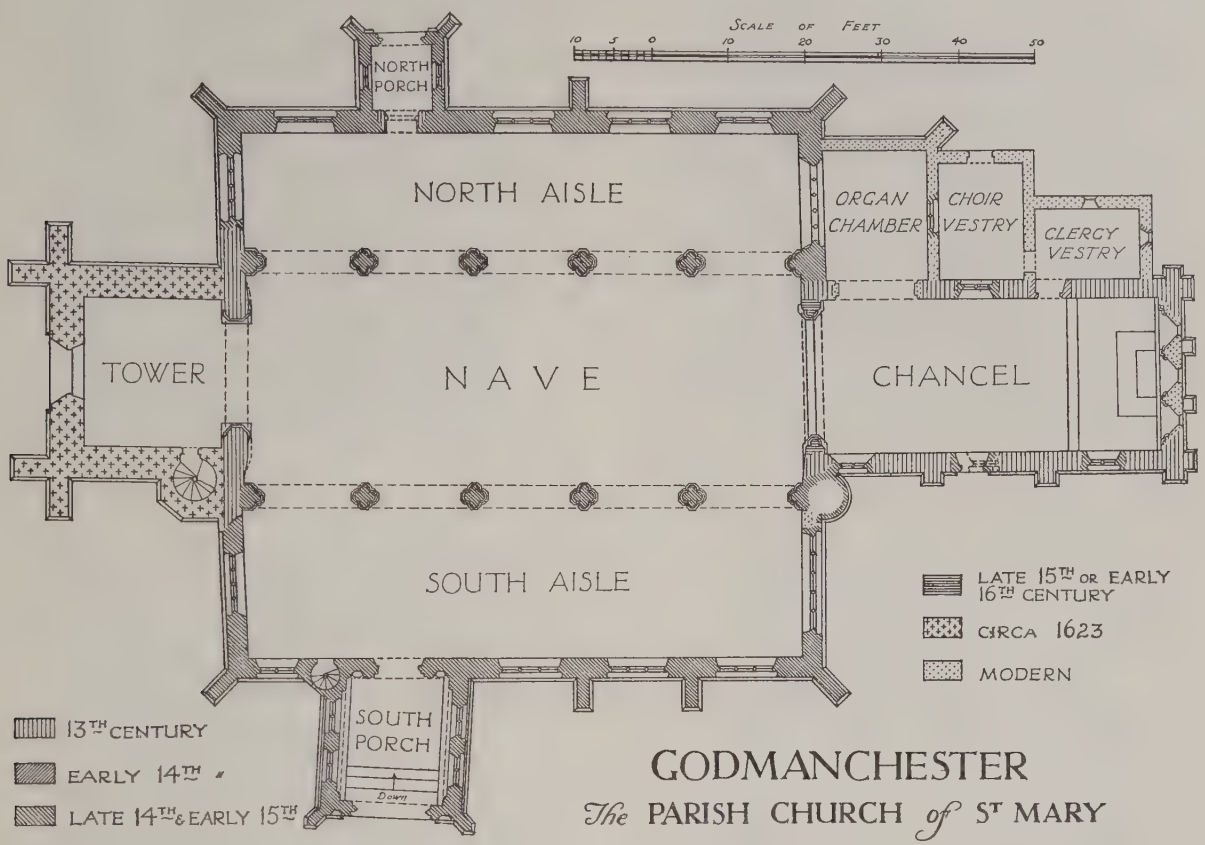
(1). ROMAN SITE. There can be no doubt there was a small Roman posting-station or market-town at the junction with the Ermine Street of the road coming from the S.W. from Sandy and that from the S.E. from Cambridge. The remains of all these roads have been found here: Ermine Street in Church Lane, the road from Sandy in Silver Street and the Cambridge road just outside the northern end of the town. The name Godmanchester and the discovery of Roman coins, pottery and other objects indicate a settlement at this point which lies about half a mile S. of the crossing of the Ouse. The name, however, in the Antonine Itinerary "Durolipons" generally attributed to it, does not fit in with the distances given by Antoninus. Leland writing in the 16th century refers in a general way to coins and foundations having been dug up, and this statement has been copied by later writers, but, other than this, there is no record of the discovery of any structural remains, nor of any rampart or ditch.

The course of existing streets may show the outline of a polygonal-shaped town, and groups of burials around it help to mark the limits of the inhabited area. At Green End, close to the Ouse, a number of urn-burials has been discovered with fibulae, pins and other objects. Just outside the supposed Roman town, along the line of the Roman road from Cambridge, burials by inhumation have been found over rubbish-pits containing Romano-British potsherds of early date and coins from Augustus to the end of the Roman period, and, eastward of this road, fifteen or twenty rubbish-pits have been traced, some of them containing skeletons of babies. Other pits, which were thought to have been the remains of an 'ustrina,' were found where the Ermine Street enters the town. [See *Collectanea de Rebus Britannicis* (Hearne, Ed. 1715) IV, 13f; Camden, *Britannia* (1586) p. 281; Rev. F. G. Walker in *Camb. Antiq. Soc.* XIII, 280; *Victoria County History, Hunts* I.

(2). At Emmanuel Knoll about a mile out of the town and 40 yards S.E. of the road to Cambridge a mound, probably of Roman date, was destroyed in 1914; its contents showed that it was a tumulus. It contained fragments of the decayed wood and nails of a chest about 18 inches square, filled with black earth and ashes. In the midst of this earth was a black urn in which were calcined bones and clay. A Roman coin was found on the surface of the mound. (*Cambs. and Hunts. Arch. Soc. Trans.* IV. p. 14.) The urn and coin are now preserved at Tudor House (6), Godmanchester.

Ecclesiastical :—

(3). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY stands in the N. part of the town about 140 yards N.E. of the



junction of the Cambridge and Huntingdon roads. The walls of the W. tower and spire are of limestone ashlar; the rest of the church is built of brown stones and pebble-rubble, with fragments of freestone; the dressings are of Barnack and other limestones. The tooling on some re-used stones in the N. doorway suggests 12th-century masonry but the earliest work *in situ* is in the *Chancel* which appears to have been built in the middle or second half of the 13th century. A N.Vestry was added to the chancel in the early or middle part of the 14th century. The nave at this period probably had aisles as there is a blocked window, probably of 13th-century date, in the W. wall of the N. aisle. The date of the original building of the tower is uncertain, as the 13th-century work in it may have been brought from elsewhere. A general rebuilding of the nave began late in the 14th century with the widening of the *Aisles*, the west windows being the earliest detail. The rest of the aisles and the arcades are of early 15th-century date, as are the *North* and *South Porches*. The chancel was heightened at much the same time and its windows were altered. The *West Tower* seems to have fallen and been rebuilt *c.* 1623, the date over the doorway; the materials are said to have come from Ramsey Abbey. The upper storey of the S. porch and its stair-turret were added probably in 1669—the date on a roof-beam. Repairs to the parapets and roofs took place early in the 19th century and in 1853 the church was restored, when presumably the E. window was reconstructed, the *Vestry* rebuilt and the second *North Vestry* and the *Organ Chamber* added.

The building is a good example of a large parish church; the carved circular panel on one of the southern buttresses of the chancel is an interesting feature and among the fittings the carved oak stalls with their misericords are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (44 ft. by 20 ft.) has a moulded plinth and against the E. wall are four buttresses of which the two outer are each in two stages and the two inner each in one stage and stop below the restored string under the E. window. The N. wall is externally of different materials, the lower part being mostly of ragstone and the upper mostly of pebble-rubble. The S. wall is divided into three bays by buttresses (Plate 35) similar to those at either end of the E. wall; the walling to the lower part of the westernmost bay is probably earlier than the rest. At the junction of the S. wall with the E. wall of the S. aisle is a projecting turret containing the circular stair to the former rood-loft; it has a moulded plinth

continued round from the chancel and is built of ashlar and has a semi-conical head surmounted by a reset corbel of a man's head with long hair, apparently of 15th-century date; it is now used as a chimney and rising above it is a modern brick chimney-stack. In the E. wall are three modern lancet-windows with modern walling between them. In the N. wall is a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a cusped spandrel in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; below it, showing only on the vestry side, is a 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label and moulded stops; further E. is a 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head. At the W. end of the wall is a modern archway. In the S. wall are three 15th-century windows generally similar in design to that in the N. wall; the easternmost, however, has a hollow-chamfered rear-arch, the middle window has an altered three-centred head, an old label probably re-used from an earlier window, and mask-stops; the westernmost window has narrower lights and is set within an earlier window-opening with wide splays and distorted rear-arch; above all three windows are brick relieving-arches and below the middle window is a 15th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The chancel-arch is a 15th- or early 16th-century rebuilding and heightening of an earlier archway; it is two-centred and of two chamfered orders with small re-used voussoirs and a label of late 13th- or early 14th-century date with mask-stops; the responds are of two chamfered orders with reset capitals; that on the N. is of early 14th-century date and has the bell of the inner order carved with foliage; the capital to the inner order of the S. respond is moulded and probably of early 14th-century date and the abacus is continued as an impost-moulding round the outer order; the inner orders have moulded bases of slightly different section and probably of the date of the rebuilding.

The additions on the N. side of the chancel are modern but re-used in the E. wall of the easternmost vestry are the reset stones of a square-headed window with chamfered lintel and sill, roughly splayed jambs and a 14th-century label with head-stops below it. The E. window of the organ-chamber is of similar design to that in the N. wall of the chancel and is partly of old material.

The *Nave* (72 ft. by 27 ft.) has in the E. wall, above and cut into by the chancel-arch, two 13th-century lancet-windows with plain splays and two-centred rear-arches with remains of 13th-century paintings. The 15th-century N. and S. arcades are each of five bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on half-round attached shafts, with moulded capitals and bases. The clearstorey is of the same date as the arcade and has in each wall a range of five windows, apparently restored externally and each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals; below the windows is an internal moulded string-course.

The *North Aisle* (15 ft. wide) is of 15th-century date and has a moulded plinth similar to that of the chancel, and external and internal string-courses below the windows. The E. window is now unglazed and opens into the modern organ-chamber; it is transomed and of five cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label and subcusped quatrefoiled heads to the lights below the transom. In the N. wall are four windows; the easternmost is transomed and of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a three-centred head with a moulded label and beast-stops and with the lower lights cusped in a similar but simpler manner to the lower lights in the E. window; the remaining three windows are each transomed and of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label and with lower lights similar to those of the E. window; over the windows and between the two westernmost are rough stone relieving-arches; the N. doorway is probably of 13th- or early 14th-century date reset, and some of the jamb-stones appear to be of the 12th century; it has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders; over the W. side of the doorway is the former doorway from the upper storey of the N. porch, with hooks and catch for the former door; it has a three-centred head and is now blocked. In the W. wall is a window of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; it is probably of late 14th-century date; above, and to the S. of this window, is the S. splay and two-centred rear-arch of an earlier and higher window with a rough external relieving-arch.

The *South Aisle* (19 ft. wide) is of 15th-century date and has a moulded plinth and internal and external string-courses below the windows. In the E. wall is a similar window to that in the E. wall of the N. aisle and to the N. of it is the blocked doorway to the former rood-loft staircase over which the string-course from below the windows is carried in a segmental-pointed form. In the S. wall are four windows; the three easternmost are similar to the three westernmost windows in the N. aisle and the fourth window is of similar character and date but of two lights; the S. doorway has a two-centred head of two moulded orders with a restored moulded label, the moulded jambs having attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the doorway is flanked by niches (see Fittings); to the W. of it is the plain square-headed doorway to the upper storey of the porch. In the W. wall is a window similar to the W. window of the N. aisle but with restored mullions and tracery and an older and higher four-centred rear-arch; to the N. is the N. jamb of a former

N. side, (1) Four doves

N. side, (4) Owls and foliage.

S. side, (1) Human masks.

S. side, (4) Winged monsters.

Popey-heads in Chancel.

Part of S.W. block of stalls in Chancel.

Front of pews in S. Aisle.

GODMANCHESTER CHURCH.

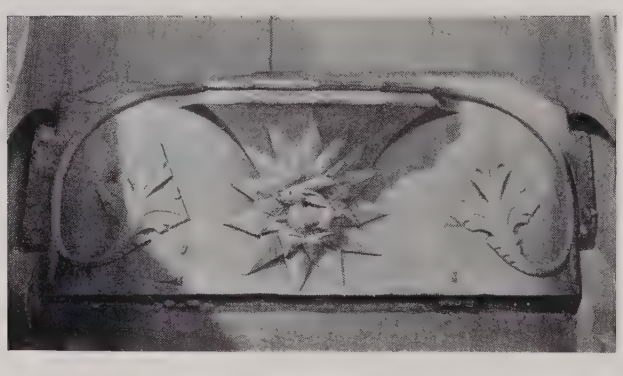
Popey-heads, panelled fronts, etc., late 15th-century.

(1) Man's head.

(2) Dog on cushion.

(3) Bird on branch.

(4) Shield charged with fleur-de-lis.



(5) Hare or rabbit surrounded by double rays.

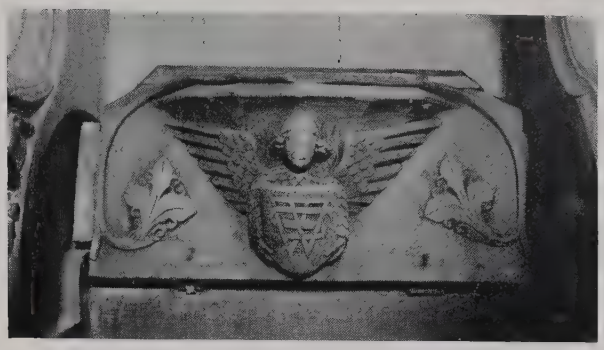
(6) Devil's head.

(8) Crouching cat.

(9) Seated ape.

GODMANCHESTER CHURCH.
Carved misericords on N. side of Chancel, late 15th-century.

(1) Fox carrying off goose.

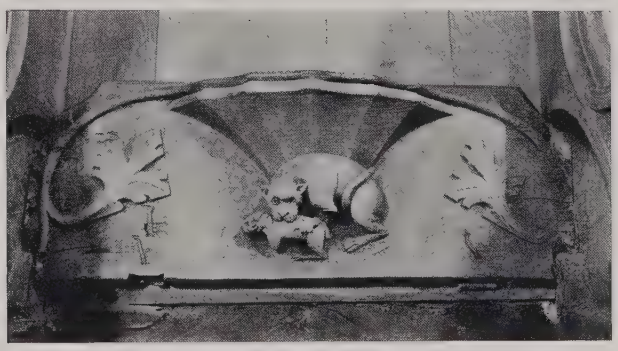


(3) Angel holding shield.

(4) Crouching lion.

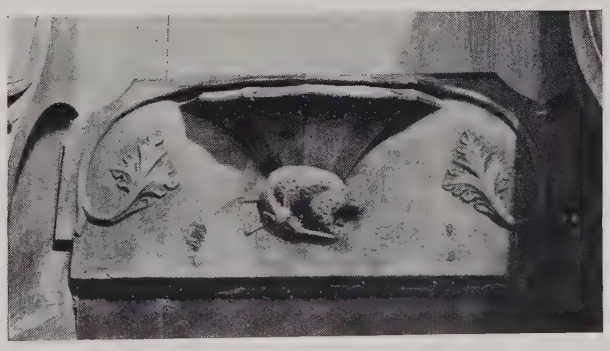
(5) Lion's mask.

(6) Reclining horse.



(7) Cat with mouse.

(8) Eagle holding scroll.



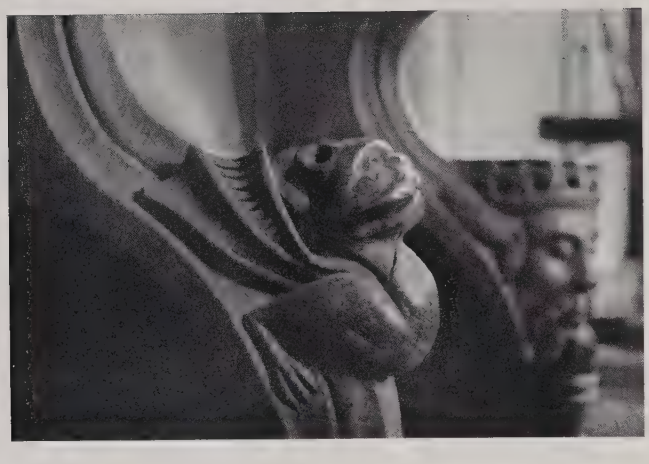
(9) Dappled fawn, crouching.

GODMANCHESTER CHURCH.

Carved misericords on S. side of Chancel, late 15th-century.

N side, (9) Jester.

N. side, (3) Lion's head.



N. side, (2) Grotesque animal.

N. side, (1) King's head.

S. side, (2) Angel on clouds.

S. side, (10) Angel with scroll.

GODMANCHESTER CHURCH.

Carved haunches or elbows in Chancel Stalls, late 15th-century.

window of greater height and corresponding to the destroyed window in the N. aisle; the present window appears to have been moved, probably when the W. tower was rebuilt.

The *West Tower* (19 ft. by 17½ ft.) was rebuilt *c.* 1623. It is of three storeys, the lowest subdivided by a string-course, and has a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet; the parapet has a carved fleur-de-lis over the middle merlon on each side, carved beasts at the angles of the string-course and roughly carved obelisk-pinnacles of 17th-century date surmounting the angles. The tower-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders with a chamfered label and mask-stops; the wide semi-octagonal responds have modern bases and 13th-century capitals carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage. The W. doorway (Plate 67) has sunk-chamfered jambs, moulded imposts and a moulded two-centred arch with a moulded label; the doorway may be of 1623 but looks like a later restoration; above the doorway is a moulded panel carved with a shield with a fleur-de-lis and a scroll inscribed "BVRGVS GVMECE[S]TRE"; above this, in raised figures, is the date 1623. The two W. windows are each of two cinquefoiled lights with a trefoil in a semi-circular head with a moulded label. The second stage has in the N. and S. walls a single window similar to those just described. The bell-chamber has in each wall two transomed windows each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The spire is octagonal and has broaches behind the parapet; it has three tiers of spire-lights on the cardinal faces, the windows in the two lower tiers each having two cinquefoiled lights in a gabled head and the windows to the top tier being each of one single cinquefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *North Porch* is of the 15th century and of two storeys with a moulded plinth; the buttresses may be later additions. The entrance has moulded and shafted jambs with moulded capitals to the shafts and a two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label. The E. and W. walls have each a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label and a modern mullion. The upper storey or parvis, has in each of the E. and W. walls a window of one trefoiled light in a square head. In the N. wall is a modern window.

The *South Porch* is of two storeys and has a moulded plinth with two-stage diagonal buttresses at the S. angle, the lower stages of which have V-shaped outer faces and are topped with large grotesque gargoyles to which the water from the roof was carried by pipes; the half-round grooves for these pipes appear on the upper stage of each buttress. The entrance has moulded jambs and flat four-centred arch with a moulded label and defaced stops; at the apex of the label is a small shaft with a corbel-capital, above which is carved a lilypot; the entrance is flanked by niches (see Fittings). The side walls have each two windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. The side walls on the inside have each a recess with shafted jambs with plain bases and moulded capitals above which is a moulded abacus; the arches are moulded and segmental-pointed. The E., S. and W. walls of the upper storey have each a square-headed window.

The *Roof* to the chancel is low-pitched and in four bays with moulded and braced principals, some of which may be old. They are supported on short lengths of stone wall-shafts rising off moulded capitals and carved head-corbels; some two or three feet below the modern wall-plates is a moulded string-course or cornice which encircles the shafts; the cornice and capitals to the corbels suggest late mediaeval work, but the carved heads are mostly of earlier date and appear to be re-used; most of these have no distinctive features, a few approach the grotesque, and one on the N. side has a peculiar nose-bandage and is probably of 13th-century date. The roof of the nave is low-pitched and divided into five bays by braced and cambered tie-beams with wall-posts carried on stone corbels carved with busts of angels holding shields; the tie-beams have two hollow-chamfers and the braces one hollow-chamfer, the purlins, ridge and rafters are plain; some of the latter being modern. The N. and S. aisles have flat pent-roofs, each of five bays with plain chamfered tie-beams with curved braces carried on corbel-capitals with grotesque terminals, most of which are old. The room over the S. porch has a low-pitched gabled roof with one large beam inscribed with the date 1669.

Fittings. *Brass* and *Indent.* Brass: In nave —at E. end, small figure of civilian in long robe with furred sleeves and wearing purse, indents of figures of two wives, also two groups of children and inscription-plate, early 16th-century. Indent: In chancel—of inscription-plate. *Chairs:* (Plate 40); In chancel—two, each with high back with modern central panel flanked by carved scrolls with carved scrolled top and bottom rails, turned shafts at sides, shaped scrolled arms and front legs with shaped scrolls between and four turned stretchers, modern seats; seats and backs formerly carved, late 17th-century. *Communion Table:* In vestry, of oak with turned legs, early 17th-century. *Doors:* Between chancel and vestry, of feathered battens with modern repair and backing, refixed and probably of mediaeval date. In N. doorway—of two leaves and of battens with fillets planted on, top cut at spring of arch, probably 16th-century. In S. doorway—in two leaves, of battens nailed to square frame; lower part repaired and top cut square with springing of head; massive rim-lock with large key, probably 16th-century. In W. doorway,

of two leaves, each divided into twelve panels by applied hollow-chamfered ribs and hung on two long strap-hinges, probably early 18th-century. *Font:* with roughly worked octagonal bowl with crudely carved mask-stop projections on alternate faces, probably 13th-century, stem and base modern. *Monuments:* In S. aisle—on S. wall, (1) to Thomas Betts, 1696, and Elizabeth, his wife, 1700, black marble inscription-panel with carved white marble surround flanked by scrolled brackets with gadrooned shelf below supported on acanthus-leaf consoles, skull and drapery, and, above tablet, winged cherub-head, moulded cornice, carved scrolled brackets and cartouche-of-arms. In churchyard—on N. side, (2) to Henry Brown, 1701, head-stone carved with skull and cross-bones at top. By S.E. angle of chancel, (3) small head-stone inscribed on E. face, 1708, I.W. and on the W. face, 1684, N.W., J.N. *Niches:* In N. aisle, in splays of E. window, remains of canopied niches, 15th-century. In S. porch, on either side of doorway to S. aisle, each with subcusped, trefoiled ogee arch with sunk spandrels in a square head and ribbed soffit; semi-octagonal moulded bracket in lower part of niche, supported on attached shaft with moulded base rising off sloping sill of niche, 15th-century. On either side of entrance-archway of S. porch, each with bowed head, trefoiled, sub-cusped and crocketed, under a crocketed and finialed gable, and flanked by small projecting buttresses with pinnacles, the pedestals have perished foliage and short shafts below. *Painting:* In nave—on soffit and remaining jambs of blocked windows over chancel-arch, conventional scroll-design with simple indented pattern on chamfered angle, 13th-century. *Plate:* (Plate 136) includes a late 16th-century cup with engraved bands round lip and moulded knop on stem; a large cup of 1559 with a band of engraved ornament round top of stem, and a plain paten of 1559. *Poor-box:* In nave—of oak, cylindrical and bound with thin iron straps, with sunk bowl in lid with metal plate pierced for slot; metal plate round outside with painted inscription and box secured by chain, early 18th-century. *Seating:* In nave—reset on face of modern bench-ends fronting central gangway, several traceried heads of panels of two types—(*a*) septfoiled with carved foliated spandrels in square heads; (*b*) of two trefoiled divisions with tracery in a four-centred arch with carved foliated spandrels in a square head. Reset, on fronts and backs of seats facing cross-gangway, traceried heads (Plate 63) of various design, some with spandrels carved with grotesques, birds, fishes, conventional leaves, etc., others on ends of benches fronting central gangway, all of 15th-century date. *Stalls:* In chancel —on either side, ten in two groups of three and seven (Plate 63), with plain backs with curved and moulded capping and shaped divisions with carved haunches (Plate 66) as follows: N. side—(1) king's head, below, attached shaft with moulded capital and base; (2) grotesque animal with cat's face and dragon's wings; (3) lion's head with flowing mane; (4) a rose; (5) a five-petalled flower; (6) grotesque animal; (7) vine-leaf; (8) crouching animal; (9) jester with cap and bells and hands spread at sides; (10) foliage; (11) eagle; (12) part of a crowned head; S. side—(1) partly modern, portion of king's head; (2) winged angel on clouds; (3) crowned angel, wings folded back, lower part destroyed; (4) moulded piece inset in place of former carving; (5) rose partly destroyed; (6) man's head cowled and surrounded with twisted vines with grapes; (7) bird, head missing; (8) crouching beast, tail missing; (9) crowned angel on clouds; (10) crowned angel, draped, with scroll passing under arms; (11) human head with flowing hair and buttoned vest, sides destroyed; (12) five-petalled flower on each side. Carved misericords to seats, N. side (Plate 64)—(1) mask of man with flowing hair, beard and moustache, two leaves; (2) dog wearing collar of bells and lying on tasselled cushion; (3) bird on branch; (4) shield charged with fleur-de-lis; (5) crouching hare or rabbit surrounded by double rays; (6) devil's head, horned and with tongue protruding; (7) vine-leaf; (8) crouching cat; (9) seated ape, partly broken; (10) wyvern with beast's head with knotted tail and head at end of tail. S. side (Plate 65)—(1) fox carrying off goose, tail destroyed; (2) crowned angel holding scroll; (3) angel with spread wings, hair bound with circlet and holding shield charged with letters W.S. intertwined, slightly restored; (4) crouching lion; (5) lion-mask with protruding tongue; (6) reclining horse; (7) cat holding mouse with teeth and claws; (8) eagle holding scroll; (9) dappled fawn, crouching and scratching nose with hind foot; (10) shield charged with fleur-de-lis; all flanked by foliage-bosses. The front of the stalls panelled with cusped and traceried heads and having a moulded capping forming a book-rest; all the traceried heads are modern except those to the W. group on the S. side, which are old but partly restored. The ends of the stalls are original with ogee-shaped tops surmounted by carved popey-heads (Plate 63), N. side—(1) two doves back to back, with two similar birds above billing; (2) a draped angel, broken; (3) apparently modern; (4) two owls back to back with foliated finial. S. side—(1) three grotesque masks with thick curled hair and beards; (2) apparently modern; (3) foliage popey-head; (4) two winged monsters with serpent-headed tails entwined to form finial. The muntins to desks in front of boys' seats apparently old, but arched heads, spandrels, etc., modern; front formerly close-panelled. The fleurs-de-lis on the misericords probably indicate that the stalls

were made for Godmanchester and the initials W.S. may refer to William Stevens, vicar of the parish, 1470–81. *Sundial:* On gable of S. porch—inscribed "G. 1623 W.S.," iron gnomon. *Miscellanea:* Carved late 13th-century wheel-panel, (Plate 35) on westernmost buttress on S. wall of chancel, carved in relief, about 2 ft. 4 in. in diameter, with eight trefoiled compartments on spokes radiating from small ring-hub and having semi-foliated capitals; each compartment subdivided by smaller radial ribs; in centre remains of iron fixing, the number and arrangement of divisions renders the panel useless as a sundial. Masons' marks, various, on arches of nave-arcade, 15th-century. Over lobby of W. door, part of moulded wood pediment with three cherub-heads carved in relief, probably late 17th-century. In S. porch, fragment of circular stone shaft with leaf or scale-ornament on surface, 12th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(4). The Causeway, between the town and Huntingdon Bridge, was reconstructed in 1637 by Robert Cooke, but very extensive works took place in 1767 and 1784, and it is probable that the two bridges which form part of the causeway date from the later period. Both bridges are of brick and of eight spans and have segmental arches; the piers have rounded cutwaters on the upper or western side, surmounted by flat pilasters. Set in the parapet of the southern bridge is a stone with a modern copy of the old inscription "Robertus Cooke ex aquis emersus hoc viatoribus sacrum D.D. 1637." Both bridges have considerable modern repair.

Condition—Good.

(5). Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, school-house (Plate 149) 130 yards S.W. of the church, is of one storey; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built, probably, about the date of the foundation, 1560, and then consisted of a rectangular hall with a two-storeyed porch on the S. side. The building was much altered and restored in 1851 and has modern additions on the N. side. The main building has a plain plinth and a simple brick entablature a short distance below the eaves-level and continued round the porch; at the angles are brick pilasters. The porch has a restored outer doorway with moulded jambs and square head; the upper storey is gabled and has a modern window; above the window is an inscription, "Eliz. Reg. hujus scholae fundatrix" and a restored sundial with a moulded cornice and the inscription "Sibi Aliisque." The inner doorway of the porch has an original doorway with moulded frame and elliptical arch in a square head; the arch has carved spandrels and moulded key-block and brackets; the partly restored door has long scrolled hinges. The ceiling of the porch has a chamfered beam and the roof of the main building has plain tie-beams.

Condition—Good.

(6). Tudor House and barn, on the E. side of Ermine Street, ¼ m. E.S.E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics; the walls are timber-framed and the roofs are tiled. The house was built, probably, between the years 1600 and 1603 and is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. There are 18th-century and modern additions in the angle between the wings. The timber-framing is exposed on all sides of the house. The upper storey projects on the whole of the W. front (Plate 69) on curved brackets, two with scrolled enrichment; there is a projecting gable at each end of the same front, with moulded bargeboards and base-beams; on the S. gable is the date 1600, but the two middle figures are modern and the original end-figures may have been intended for initials. The doorway (Plate 160) has a moulded frame and three-centred arch in a square head with carved spandrels and a panel above carved with the date 1603 and two roses; the door is panelled and has strap-hinges. On the ground-floor are five original windows, each of three lights and all blocked; there is one original window on the first floor, with moulded frame and mullions. The back elevation (Plate 69) has a small gabled projection with a blocked original window in the gable. The S. elevation has been partly refaced with modern brick. Towards the E. end is a small projecting wing with exposed timber-framing. The main E. wing has an original chimney-stack with two diagonal shafts. Inside the building the ground-floor rooms of the N. wing have original moulded or chamfered ceiling-beams. There are two early 18th-century panelled doors.

The *Barn*, E. of the house, is timber-framed and weather-boarded. It is probably of early 17th-century date and has aisles.

Condition—Of house, good.

(7). House (Plate 69), 110 yards S.S.W. of (6) is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built *c.* 1625, but the S. part of the house appears to be of slightly different date; the building is of rectangular plan with cross-wings at the N. and S. ends. The timber-framing is exposed on the W. front and the upper storey projects, throughout its length, on exposed joists and curved brackets; the gable of the N. cross-wing also projects and has moulded barge-boards and pendants. Above the 18th-century doorway is the date 1625. The ground-floor has a series of blocked windows under the projection of the floor above; there is a similar blocked window on the floor above. Inside the building there are

GODMANCHESTER
PLAN SHOWING
THE POSITION OF
MONUMENTS
SCALE OF YARDS
0 50 100 150 200 250 300
CAMBRIDGE ROAD
BACK CHURCH LANE
ST MARY'S CHURCH
CLOSE
RIVER OUSE
RECREATION GROUND
OLD COURTHALL
STREET
DICK END
LONDON ROAD
Post Office
PART OF THE PARISH OF BRAMPTON
N
E
S
W

original moulded ceiling-beams to the ground-floor rooms. The fireplace of the S. room has brick diapering at the back

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (8–72).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, open fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

ERMINE STREET. (Plate 68) *W. side*:—

(8). *House,* 30 yards N. of (7), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W. There is a later addition in the angle between the wings. The E. front has a gable at the N. end with exposed timber-framing with moulded and enriched barge-boards; projecting from the first floor is an oriel-window with enriched barge-boards to the gable and a plastered ogee base with wooden mouldings at the top and bottom. The two original chimney-stacks have grouped diagonal shafts or pilasters on a dentilled or moulded base. Inside the building is a late 17th-century panelled door.

(9). *Cottage,* 110 yards S.S.W. of (8), has an early 18th-century staircase with turned balusters.

(10). *Cottage,* two tenements, at the angle of Piper's Lane, was built early in the 18th century.

LONDON ROAD:—

(11). *Cottage,* on the W. side of the road, 640 yards S.S.E. of the church.

(12). *Cottage,* 25 yards S.S.E. of (11), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

(13). *Porch Farm,* house 80 yards S.S.E. of (12), was built in the 16th century and has a short wing projecting S.W. at the back of the house. The porch (Plate 160) was probably added *c.* 1600 and is of timber on a brick base; the base-beam of the gable is carved with guilloche and billet-ornament and the barge-boards have carved semi-circular enrichments; at the apex is a turned pendant. The sides of the porch have symmetrically-turned balusters. The door, within the porch, is panelled and probably of the same date. The upper storey of the front formerly projected, but has been underbuilt with brickwork. The 17th-century chimney-stack of the back wing has grouped diagonal shafts. Inside the building, the middle part of the house has an original moulded ceiling-beam with foliated stops. There are several early 18th-century panelled doors.

(14). *Looker's Farm,* house on the N.E. side of the road, 30 yards N. of (13), has an original central chimney-stack with three detached shafts, two of which are set diagonally. Inside the building are some early 18th-century doors and a length of balustrading with turned balusters and a square newel.

LONDON STREET:—

(15). *Cottage,* on the N. side of the street, at the corner of Piper's Lane.

(16). *Cottage* and outbuilding on the S. side of the street, 140 yards W.S.W. of (15). The outbuilding is probably of early 18th-century date.

PIPER'S LANE:—

(17). *Cottage,* on the E. side of the lane, N.W. of (10), was built early in the 18th century.

Condition—Poor.

(18). *Cottage,* N.W. of (17), was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

Condition—Bad.

(19). *Cottage* (Plate 73), on the N. side of the lane, 50 yards N.W. of (18). The upper storey projects in front on exposed joists and curved brackets.

(20). *Cottage,* three tenements, on the W. side of the lane, 15 yards N.N.W. of (15), was built, probably, early in the 18th century and has an outbuilding of the same date to the N.W.

OLD COURTHALL:—

(21). *Queen Victoria Inn,* 130 yards N.W. of (16), has an 18th-century addition at the back. The upper storey projects in front and the timber-framing is exposed on the N. side. Inside the building one room has a moulded ceiling-beam.

(22). *Cottage,* 30 yards N.N.W. of (21), has a projecting upper storey at the W. end.

(23). *Red Lion Inn* and barn on the W. side of the road, 40 yards N.W. of (22). The *Inn* is built of brick and has a moulded band-course between the storeys. The front doorway has an original moulded frame and a simple brick label. Inside the building are two original moulded ceiling-beams.

The *Barn,* adjoining the house on the S.E. has brick walls.

DUCK END:—

(24). *Cottage,* on the E. side of the road, 550 yards S. of the church, was built probably early in the 18th century.

(25). *Cottage* (Plate 73), three tenements, 130 yards S. of (24).

(26). *House* (Plate 73) on the W. side of the road, 20 yards S.W. of (24) has a wing at the back, making the plan T-shaped. The upper storey projects on the E. front on curved brackets.

CORPUS CHRISTI LANE:—

(27). *House,* on the S. side of the lane, 60 yards N.N.W of (26), was built late in the 16th or early

in the 17th century. The N. front has a 17th-century porch of rusticated brickwork, with a round archway, flanking pilasters and a pediment; the panelled door has strap-hinges with foliated ends. On the E. side is a large chimney-stack with moulded offsets. The central chimney-stack has four grouped shafts, set diagonally. Inside the building are some early 18th-century wooden fittings and on the first floor is some early 17th-century panelling. The ceilings of two upper rooms have each a moulded panel enclosing an oval panel with a lozenge-shaped boss in the middle.

The garden-wall is of 17th-century brickwork.

(28). *Dove-house,* 25 yards S.W. of (27), is a square brick building with a hipped roof.

(29). *House,* on the N. side of the lane, 15 yards N.W. of (27), is of two storeys with attics. It was built, probably, early in the 16th century but has been much altered and has an 18th-century addition on the N. side. Inside the building is an original moulded ceiling-beam.

West Street. N. side:—

(30). *Cottage,* about 400 yards S.S.W. of the church was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

(31). *House* and shop, W. of (30), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and N. The upper storey projects on the S. front.

Condition—Poor.

(32). *Cottage,* three tenements, 30 yards W.S.W. of (31), has been refaced with brick. The two dormers in front have original moulded barge-boards with pendants at the apex.

(33). *House,* two tenements, 180 yards W.S.W. of (32), was built probably early in the 18th century. The walls are of brick and there is a band-course between the storeys. The plan is T-shaped with the cross-wing at the S.E. end.

(34). *Cottage,* 120 yards S.W. of (33).

(35). *Cottage,* S.W. of (34), has been refaced with modern brick.

(36). *Cottage* and barn, 60 yards S.W. of (35). The barn, N.E. of the cottage is weather-boarded.

(37). *Cottage,* 120 yards S.W. of (36).

(38). *Belle Isle,* house (Plate 71) S.W. of (37), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.E. and N.W. The front door is original and panelled and retains a drop-handle with scrolled ironwork. The original central chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts and pilasters on a rectangular base with a moulded capping. Inside the building one room has an original moulded ceiling-beam. The staircase has turned balusters, moulded rails and strings and square newels with shaped terminals. In the back-wall below the staircase is an old battened door and a window with a bar-shaped mullion.

S. side:—

(39). *House* (Plate 69), formerly the Shepherd and Dog Inn, 60 yards E. of (37) was built *c.* 1593. Most of the timber-framing is exposed. The upper storey formerly projected in front but has been underbuilt in brick; the bressummer is carved with guilloche-ornament. The gable at the S.W. end of the front bears the date 1593 and has moulded and enriched base and barge-boards and carved pendants at the apex and feet. The gable at the N.E. end of the house has moulded and enriched barge-boards and carved pendants. The central chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts. The front door is panelled and has an iron drop-handle and scutcheon-plates; the frame is moulded. Inside the building the two principal rooms have original moulded ceiling-beams.

(40). *Lord Nelson Inn,* house, tenement and barn, 250 yards N.E. of (39). The roof of the inn is covered with corrugated iron; the *Barn* is weather-boarded and perhaps of early 18th-century date.

(41). *Cottage,* two tenements, 15 yards N.E. of (40).

(42). *Cottage,* two tenements, 25 yards N.E. of (41).

(43). *House,* on island-site, at cross-roads, 200 yards E.N.E. of (42). The upper storey projects on the N. front. Inside the building the staircase is original and has heavy turned balusters, moulded rails and strings and square newels with ball-terminals.

The Causeway. (Plate 68) *E. side:—*

(44). *House,* (Plate 69) two tenements, 220 yards S.S.W. of the church, was built *c.* 1600 and has a crosswing at the N. end. The timber-framing is exposed on the W. front. The upper storey of the crosswing and the gable both project on curved brackets and the gable has moulded base and barge-boards and moulded pendants. The original central chimney-stack has three detached diagonal shafts. Inside the building the N.W. room has a late 17th-century moulded surround and cornice to the fireplace.

(45). *The Vicarage,* 90 yards N. of (44), is of two storeys with attics, and has extensive 18th-century and modern additions on the E. and N. The S. end has a projecting gable with moulded base and barge-boards. On the E. side of the house are two original windows with moulded frames and mullions. Inside the building are some early 18th-century panelled doors. (House now demolished.)

(46). *House,* two tenements, 100 yards N.N.W. of (45) has been refaced with brick but has an original central chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts.

(47). *House* and shop, 20 yards N.N.W. of (46), has been refaced with modern brick. It was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

(48). *House,* (Plate 71) two tenements, 25 yards N.N.W. of (47), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. The upper storey projects on the whole of the W. front on heavy shaped brackets; pairs of these brackets are placed above the two doorways and finished with pediments on the face of the storey above; they form a sham hood to the doorway. Inside the building are some early 18th-century panelled doors. An outbuilding, in continuation of the E. wing, is perhaps of early 18th-century date.

(49). *House,* three tenements, 25 yards N.N.W. of (48), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. The timber-framing is exposed on the N. side of the E. wing.

W. side :—

(50). *House,* 260 yards N.N.W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and there is a brick band-course between the storeys. The back has three hipped gables.

(51). *House,* two tenements, 20 yards S. of (50), has an original central chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts and a sunk panel in the base. The upper storey projects on the E. front. The gable at the S. end has moulded barge-boards.

(52). *House,* 140 yards S. of (51), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and W. The upper storey projects on the E. front and has exposed timber-framing. There is a plaster cove below the eaves and the front doorway has an eared architrave and door of early 18th-century date. The S. end has a projecting gable with an original moulded base-beam.

(53). *House,* three tenements, 20 yards S. of (52), has an 18th-century mansard-roof; the walls are of brick.

(54). *Mill,* 40 yards W. of (53), is of three storeys with attics; the walls are weather-boarded and of heavy timber-framing.

Condition—Bad.

(55). *House,* 30 yards S. of (53). The base of one chimney-stack is original and has a moulded capping. Inside the building is an original moulded ceiling-beam.

Church Lane :—

(56). *Cottage,* two tenements, on the W. side of the lane, E. of (45).

Condition—Bad.

(57). *Cottage,* two tenements, 15 yards N.E. of (56).

(58). *Cottage,* 50 yards N.N.E. of (57), has a projecting and gabled upper storey on the E. front. The window, of four lights, on the first floor, is perhaps original.

East Street :—

(59). *House,* on the N. side of the street, 150 yards S.E. of the church was built in the 16th century and has a cross-wing at the W. end. The front of the main building has exposed timber-framing. Inside the building are two original moulded ceiling-beams.

(60). *Range* of three houses (Plate 72) on the S. side of the street, 140 yards S. of the church, was built *c.* 1611–13. The upper storey projects on the whole of the N. front with a moulded bres-summer. At the W. end is a cross-wing with a projecting gable. The gable has curved brackets and turned pendants and a partly blocked window with an original frame. The two central chimney-stacks are original, the western has grouped diagonal shafts and on the base a plaster fleur-de-lis and the date 1611; the eastern stack has two detached diagonal shafts and on the base is a simple geometrical design with the date 1613. Inside the range, two of the houses have moulded ceiling-beams, perhaps of earlier date than the house. The W. house has a room with early 18th-century panelling, cornice and dado-rail. On the first floor is an original panelled door and over the fireplace in the E. room is a painting of the Stuart royal arms on plaster, with the initials I.R.; the fireplace has an early 18th-century moulded surround.

(61). *Cottage,* 80 yards E. of (60), was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

St. Ann's Lane :—

(62). *Cottage,* standing back from the N. side of the lane and 30 yards S. of (61), was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

(63). *Cottage,* 90 yards E.S.E. of (62).

(64). *Cottage,* 50 yards E. of (63), was built, probably, early in the 18th century but has been refronted in modern brick.

(65). *Cottage,* on the S. side of the lane, opposite (64), was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

Pinfold Lane :—

(66). *Wall,* on the N. side of the lane, 340 yards S. of the church, was probably the boundary-wall of a large garden. The eastern part is mainly of re-used ashlar with some rubble and incorporates some moulded stones; the remainder of the wall is of 17th-century brickwork with some bricks of unusual size.

Back Church Lane :—

(67). *House* (Plate 71), two tenements, on the S.W. side of the lane, 210 yards E.S.E. of the church, was built in the 16th century and is of

L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.W. and S.W. The upper storey projects on the N.E. front. Inside the building is an original moulded ceiling-beam.

Cambridge Road :—

(68). *House* (Plate 71), three tenements, facing the end of the road and 370 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics. It was built *c.* 1613 on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and W. The W. wing is continued through to the front of the house and has a projecting upper storey and a projecting gable with moulded and enriched base-beam and moulded pendants. On the front is the date 1613.

(69). *White Hart Inn*, on the N. side of the road, 25 yards N.E. of (68), has been much altered.

(70). *House* (Plate 69), 40 yards E. of (69), was built about the middle of the 16th century and is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.E. and S.E. The timber-framing is exposed on the S.E. front and in the middle of the main block is a large gable with moulded and enriched barge-boards of early 17th-century date. The gable at the back has simply moulded barge-boards. Inside the building, the N.E. room has elaborately moulded ceiling-beams and moulded joists. There is another moulded ceiling-beam at the S.W. end of the house. The middle room has a large fireplace with stop-chamfered jambs of ashlar.

(71). *House*, 70 yards E. of (70) was built in 1714. The walls are of brick and the roof is hipped. There is a brick band between the storeys and on the front are two square stone blocks, one incised as a sundial and the other with the date 1714 on a cartouche. The front doorway has a moulded architrave, cornice and pediment and is flanked by shallow square-headed recesses, one on each side being pierced for a window. The three windows in the upper storey have moulded heads and two other windows have been blocked. Inside the building, the original staircase has turned balusters, moulded rails and strings and square newels ; between the staircase and the hall is an arch with moulded archivolt, panelled soffit, imposts and plain key-block ; flanking the opening are two cupboards with panelled doors and openings above with flat shaped balusters. There are also several original panelled doors.

(72). *House*, on the S. side of the road, 80 yards E.S.E. of (71), has been incorporated in a larger building. The original chimney-stack has four grouped diagonal shafts on a square base.

Unclassified :—

(73). Mound, on the S. side of the Cambridge road, about 1¼ m. E.S.E. of the church, was of circular form but does not now extend beyond the hedge bounding the road. On it is a tree known as Emmanuel Knoll Tree.

Condition—Poor.

(74). Mounds, on the W. and E. sides of the London road, about 1¼ m. and 1¾ m. S.S.E. of the church respectively. There are slight indications of what may have been mounds at these two points. They are now marked by trees called One Mile Tree and King's Bush respectively.

Condition—Bad.

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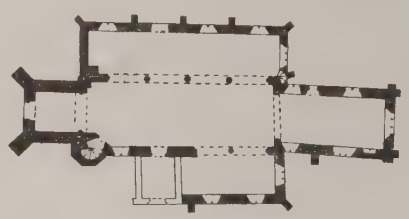
37. GRAFHAM (B.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXI N.W., [b]XXI S.W.)

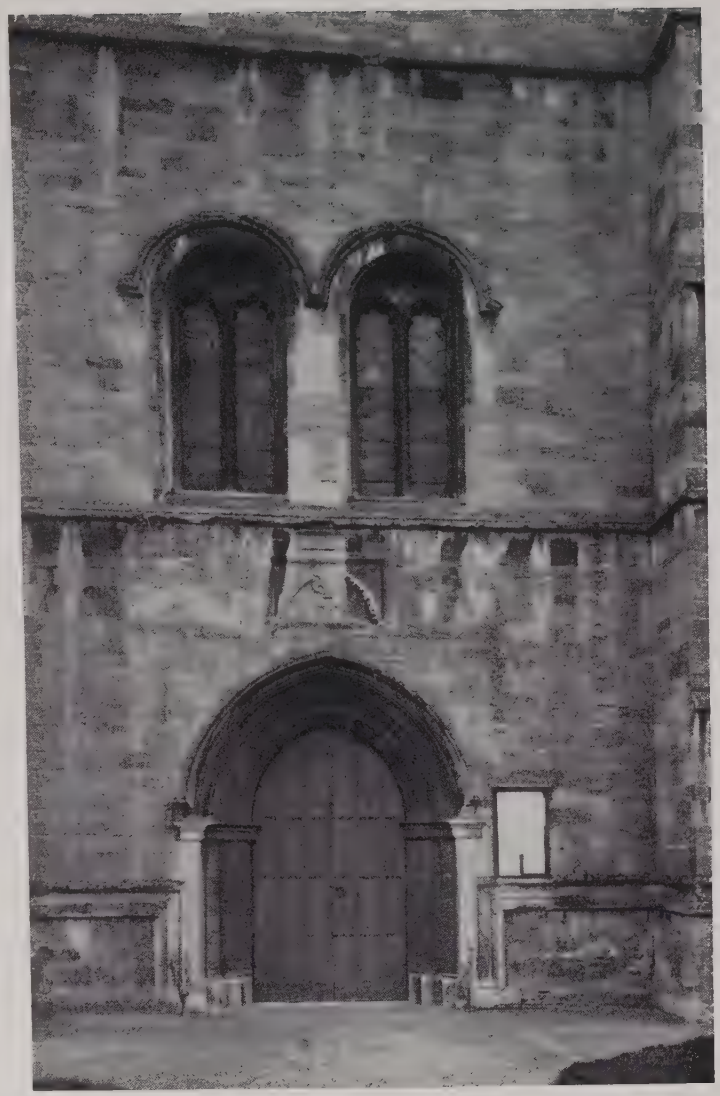
Grafham is a small parish and village 5½ m. W.S.W. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

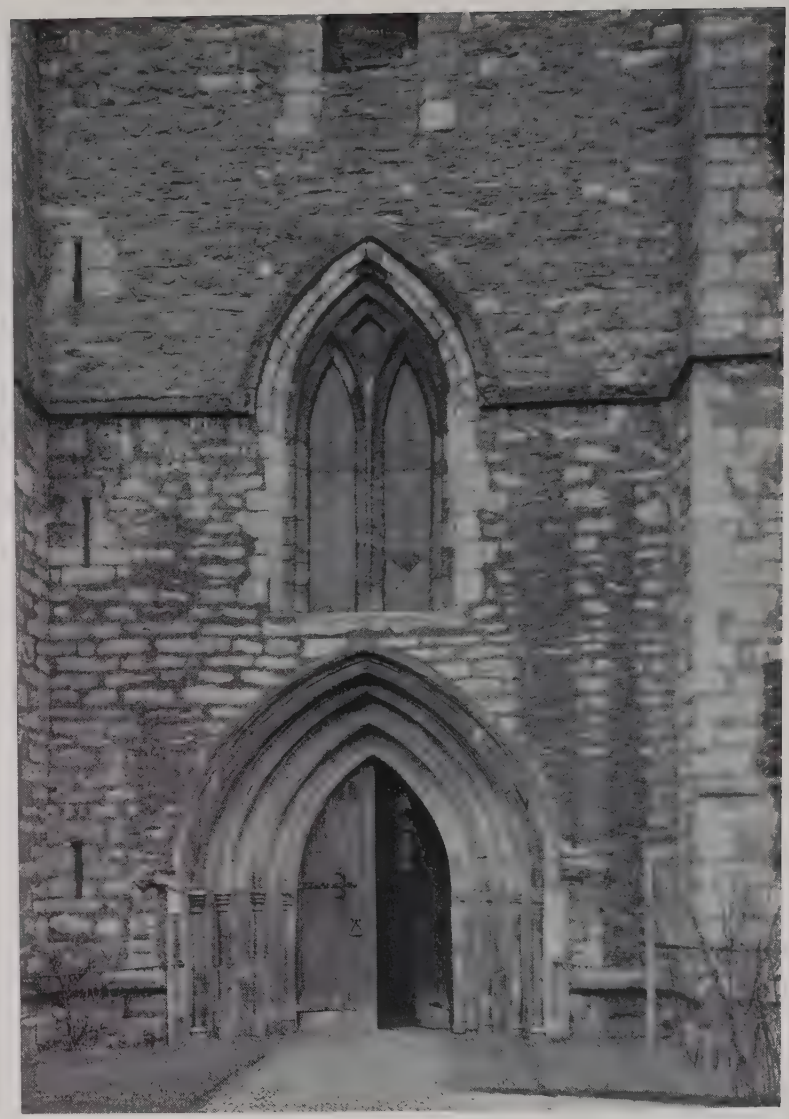
[a](1). Parish Church of All Saints stands in the village. The walls are of pebble and stone-rubble with dressings of Weldon and Ketton stone ; the spire is of ashlar and the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The erratic planning indicates the existence of an earlier building, but the earliest existing work is the N. arcade of the *Nave*, built *c.* 1250 ; the *Chancel* was rebuilt *c.* 1290–1300 ; the floor-level of the nave was raised soon after the building. Early in the 14th century the *South Chapel* was added, and late in the same century the *North Aisle* was rebuilt. The *West Tower* and spire were added late in the 14th or early in the 15th century and later in the 15th century the two stair-turrets, to the rood-loft and tower, were built. Considerable repairs were done and the *South Porch* rebuilt in 1902–3 on the site of an earlier building and incorporating old material.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26¼ ft. by 12¾ ft.) has an E. window, all modern except for the splays, rear-arch, jambs, head and moulded label with head-stops, which are of late 13th-century date ; the lower part of the original window has been blocked by a modern filling. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of late 13th-century origin, altered in the 16th or 17th century and of two lights with crudely cusped heads in a square main head with a moulded label and crude head-stops ; the western window has a late 13th-century W. splay, but it is otherwise of the 15th



GODMANCHESTER: PARISH CHURCH.
W. doorway and windows, and inscribed panels with date 1623.



KIMBOLTON: PARISH CHURCH.
W. doorway and window, early 14th-century

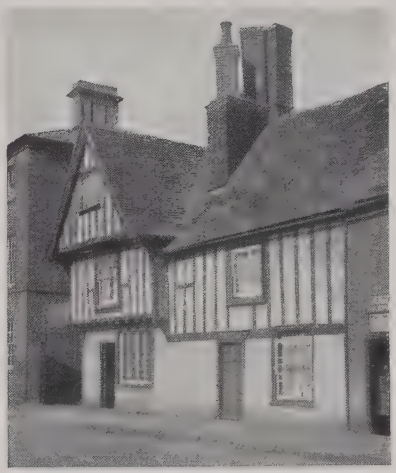
The Causeway, looking N., showing monuments (48), (52), etc.

Ermine Street, looking N., showing monuments (8), (7) and (6).

(6) Tudor House, E. side of Ermine Street, dated 1600.

(7) House, E. side of Ermine Street, 500 yds. S.E. of Church, dated 1625.

(6) Tudor House. Back elevation.

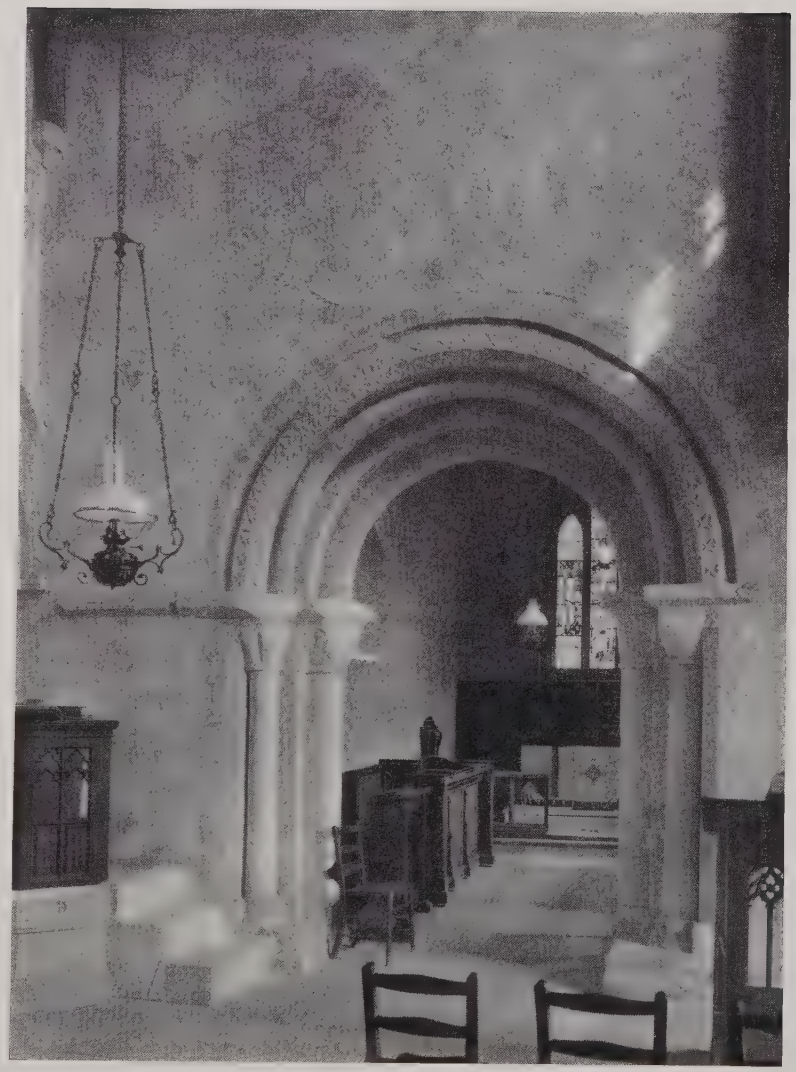


(44) House, E. side of Causeway, 220 yds. S.S.W. of Church, *c.* 1600.

(39) House, S. side of West Street, 850 yds. S.W. by W. of Church, dated 1593.

(70) House, N. side of Cambridge Road, ¼ mile E.S.E. of Church, 16th and 17th-century.

GODMANCHESTER.
Timber-framed houses.



HADDON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Chancel-arch, early 12th-century.

TOSELAND: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.
S. doorway and window of Nave, mid 12th-century.

century and of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head; the mullion is modern; between the windows is a late 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs, two-centred arch and moulded label. In the S. wall are two late 13th-century windows, the eastern of three plain pointed lights, with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the western window is of two similar lights in a two-centred head; the lower part of the W. light is rebated for a shutter and formed a 'low-side.' The two-centred chancel-arch is covered with plaster and is probably modern.

The *Nave* (45¼ ft. by 15½ ft.) has a mid 13th-century N. arcade of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the cylindrical piers and semi-circular responds have moulded capitals, but the bases have been concealed by the raising of the floor-level. In the S. wall is an early 14th-century arcade of two bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the octagonal column and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals and bases; at the W. end of the wall is an early 16th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label with grotesque beast-stops; the spandrels are carved both inside and out with a double rose; the late 13th-century S. doorway has chamfered jambs, two-centred arch and a moulded label with mask-stops; above the arcade are two 18th-century dormer-windows.

The *North Aisle* (10¾ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a late 14th-century window, partly restored and of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. Across the S.E. angle of the aisle is the lower doorway of the 15th-century rood-loft staircase; it has moulded jambs and four-centred head. In the N. wall are three late 14th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label and head or returned stops; the label of the eastern-most window is of earlier work reset; the late 14th-century N. doorway has double chamfered jambs, moulded two-centred arch and label with head-stops. The upper part of the W. wall is modern, but reset at the lower end of the coping is a carved half-figure holding a shield.

The *South Chapel* (23½ ft. by 9¼ ft.) has in the E. wall a 14th-century window of three trefoiled lights in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and head-stops; the internal sill has a projecting pedestal for an image. In the S. wall are two 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label.

The *West Tower* (10 ft. square) is of late 14th- or early 15th-century date and of two stages (Plate 4) with a moulded plinth and a late 15th-century stair-turret, added at the S.E. angle. The two-centred tower-arch is of two chamfered orders, the outer carried down the responds and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head; the jambs and label are moulded; the W. doorway was probably rebuilt in the 17th century; it has double chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label continued as a string-course; the upper part of the bell-chamber forms an octagonal drum on which stands the spire; the squinches are covered by broaches from which rise wedge-shaped buttresses terminating in pinnacles; the heads of the windows are carried up into the drum. The octagonal spire has two tiers, each of four spire-lights, those of the lower tier are on the cardinal faces and are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a gabled head; the windows of the upper tier are on the alternate faces and are each of one cinquefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *Roof* of the chancel has two old tie-beams. The roof of the nave is plastered, but two 15th-century tie-beams with curved braces are visible, and there are a number of 15th-century stone corbels carved with heads and grotesques. The early 16th-century roof of the N. aisle extends as far W. as the N. doorway, and is of three bays and of pent-form; the main timbers are moulded. The early 16th-century roof of the S. chapel is of pent-form with moulded wall-plates and chamfered rafters.

Fittings—*Bells:* three; 1st by Watts, 16th-century; 2nd probably by W. Dawe and inscribed "Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata," *c.* 1400; 3rd by Newcombe inscribed "S. Katerina," 16th-century. *Communion Table:* In tower—with turned legs and moulded upper and lower rails, late 17th-century. *Font:* octagonal tapering bowl, each face with sunk cusped panelling of varying design; one face with plain panel, round stem, *c.* 1300. *Monuments* and *Floor-slab.* Monuments: In S. porch—set in W. wall, (1) upper half of slab carved in high relief with effigy (Plate 10) of a priest in mass-vestments, head on two cushions, early 14th-century. In churchyard—S. of chancel (2) to E. . . . ., 16 . . . , foot-stone. Floor-slab: In S. porch—on W. wall, to Elizabeth Fortrey, widow, 1708–9. *Piscinae:* In chancel—double, with two chamfered and pointed arches, attached shafts to jambs and free shaft in middle, all with moulded capitals and bases, two multifoiled drains, late 13th-century. In N. aisle—in S. wall, recess with two-centred head and projecting semi-octagonal sill with round drain, date uncertain. In S. chapel—in S. wall, recess with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, round drain, early 14th-century. *Pulpit:* of oak, hexagonal, with raised panel in each side, with modern piercings, moulded cornice, late 17th- or early 18th-century. *Scratchings:* On stair-turret to tower, inscription "Anno 1590."

In S. porch—in W. wall, inscription "1689 R.A.," found in chancel; in S. gable, stone with initials and date "Nov. 9 1657 R.S." *Seating:* In nave —bench and part of front desk, bench with shaped bench-ends and moulded rail, 16th-century, made up with modern work. *Stoup:* In S. porch—in N.E. angle, portion of octagonal shaft with moulded base, late 15th-century, bowl destroyed. *Sundial:* On S. face of tower stair-turret—two scratched dials, one circular, the other semi-circular. *Miscellanea:* Set in W. wall of porch — various fragments including part of octagonal shaft of a cross, with broach-stops to base.

Condition—Fairly good.

Secular :—

HOMESTEAD MOATS.

[a](2). At site of Manor House, 550 yards N.N.W. of the church. About 100 yards to the S.E. is a second moated enclosure.

[a](3). About ½ m. E. of the church.

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[a](4). THE RECTORY, 30 yards N. of the church, incorporates a portion, now the kitchen, of a 16th-century house. It is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. Inside the kitchen is an original moulded ceiling-beam.

Condition—Good.

[a](5). COTTAGE, 100 yards E. of the church, is of one storey with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. It was built about the middle of the 17th century. A blocked doorway on the N. side has an original moulded jamb. Inside the building the chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed.

Condition—Derelict.

[b](6). GRAFHAM FARM, house at East Perry, 1½ m. S.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century and has modern additions on the E. The original central chimney-stack has four grouped shafts, set diagonally on a square base, with a moulded capping. Inside the building, the ground-floor rooms have exposed ceiling-beams and a fireplace has a chamfered lintel.

Condition—Good.

[b](7). FOX INN, 280 yards W. of (7), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. It was built late in the 17th century and has modern additions at the S. end. The ceiling-beams are exposed in the ground-floor rooms.

Condition—Fairly good.

38. GRANSDEN, GREAT (D.f.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXVIII N.W., [b]XXVIII N.E.)

Great Gransden is a parish and village, 6 m. S.E. of St. Neots. The Church and Rippington Manor Farm are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

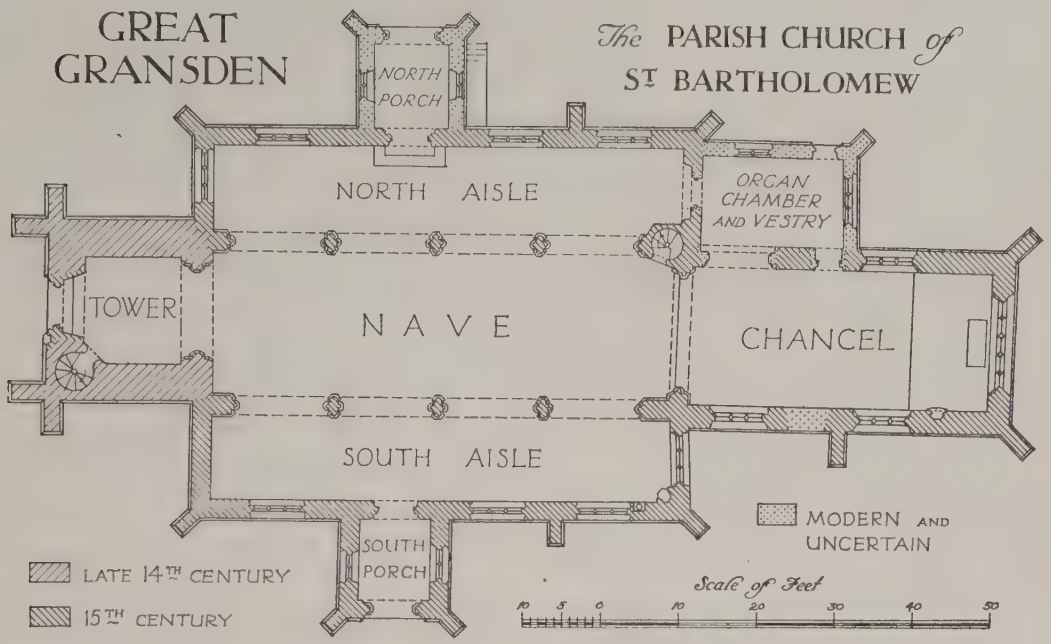
[a](1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW stands in the S. part of the village. The walls are of pebble and ironstone-rubble, with dressings of freestone and clunch. The roofs are covered with lead. The *West Tower* was built late in the 14th century. The whole of the rest of the church, consisting of *Chancel, Nave, North* and *South Aisles* and *South Porch*, was rebuilt in the second half of the 15th century, the nave being widened towards the S. The tower was repaired in 1676 and the church generally restored in 1873 when the *North Porch* was rebuilt and the *Organ Chamber* and *Vestry* added.

The church is of some interest as a building largely of one period.

Architectural Description—The details are all of the second half of the 15th century, unless otherwise described. The *Chancel* (38¼ ft. by 17¼ ft.) has a partly restored E. window of five cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. In the N. wall is a window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head and of similar detail to the E. window; further W. are a modern doorway and arch. In the S. wall are two much restored windows similar to that in the N. wall; between them is a blocked doorway, of which only traces of the segmental-pointed head and relieving-arch are visible. The slightly restored chancel-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts, with moulded capitals and bases.

The *Nave* (58¼ ft. by 18 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays with arches and piers of similar detail to the chancel-arch and with modern labels on the nave side; the rood-loft staircase, in the N.E. angle, has a lower doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head and an upper doorway with splayed jambs and a four-centred head; the turret is carried up above the parapet. The clearstorey is embattled and has on each side four much restored windows, each of three trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label.

The *North Aisle* (10¾ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a window, now opening into the organ-chamber; it is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; below the window is a modern doorway. In the N. wall are three partly restored windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights, with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label;



the partly repaired N. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label and traceried spandrels. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (10¾ ft. wide) has an E. window and three windows in the S. wall all similar to the N. windows in the N. aisle; the S. doorway is uniform with the N. doorway, but is unrestored.

The *West Tower* (12¼ ft. by 13¼ ft.) is of late 14th-century date and of four stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet. The two-centred tower-arch, altered in the 15th century, is of two moulded orders; the responds are each of two splayed orders with moulded capitals and bases, and divided by an attached shaft; there is a moulded label on the W. face. The slightly restored W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights in a segmental-pointed head with moulded external reveals and label; the 15th-century W. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label, beast-head stops and traceried spandrels enclosing foliage, roses and shields; the shields bear (*a*) *a cheveron between three eagles* (?) and (*b*) *three cheverons impaling a cross all within a border*, probably for Clare Hall. The second stage has a modern window in the N., S. and W. walls. The third stage has in the N., S. and W. walls a loop-light with a trefoiled ogee head; the N. loop appears to have been restored. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head with a moulded label and carved stops. The parapet has a gargoyle in the middle of each face and one at each angle; it was apparently restored in 1676 and has on the N. face a lead plate inscribed "N.L., E.E., CHWR. 1676." On the roof is a small lead-covered spirelet.

The *South Porch* is embattled and has a partly restored outer archway of two moulded orders, the inner two-centred and the outer square, with a moulded label; the jambs are moulded and have each an attached shaft, with moulded capital and base. The side walls have each a window, all modern except the splays and four-centred arch.

The *Roof* of the chancel is of flat-pitch and of four bays with moulded main timbers; the cambered tie-beams have curved braces forming four-centred arches; between the trusses are intermediate principals and the ridge has carved stops against the trusses and carved bosses at the intersections with the intermediates; there are smaller carved bosses at the intersections of the purlins and intermediates; the wall-posts stand on octagonal stone corbels, terminating in rosettes. The roof of the nave is of four bays and of similar character and general detail to that of the chancel; it has been repaired in the 17th century and two or three of the central bosses appear to be of that date; the third tie-beam bears the inscriptions, "William Livett, Edward Ingell (?) Churchwardens," "Matthew Bans pt." and "Carpentr" on the side of the boss; there are no bosses to the purlins, but at the feet of the intermediates are carved figures, two feathered angels holding viols and bows and the others, figures in albs holding shields or books; the corbels are modern. The

roof of the N. aisle is flat-pitched and of four bays with moulded main timbers and intermediate principals; the principal intersections of the ridge have foliated bosses and at the feet of the intermediates are carved figures in albs, some holding shields; the faces have been defaced; the easternmost half-bay is panelled in eight compartments with moulded ribs and foliated bosses. The roof of the S. aisle is similar to that in the N. aisle, but two of the figures represent feathered angels; one figure is missing; the easternmost half-bay is not panelled. The fourth tie-beam has inscriptions, "Edward Edw . . . ," "Churchwardens 1675"; the names have been partly cut away; the boss is of the same date.

Fittings—*Bells:* six, 3rd and 5th by Bryan Eldridge, 1658. *Brass Indents:* In churchyard—E. of chancel, (1) of stepped bracket or cross, surmounted by half-figure with label, marginal inscription, late 14th-century; (2) similar but with whole figure and foot inscription only; in angle between S. aisle and porch, (3) of civilian and wife, inscription-plate and a third figure. In tower—against N. wall, (4) to Thomas de Neusum [rector 1301–28], foliated cross or bracket with beast at foot and half-figure of priest above (Plate 127), marginal inscription in separate Lombardic letters, slab partly restored. *Chest:* In nave—plain with iron bands, two compartments inside, each with separate panelled lid, smaller division with three locks and hasps and larger with two old locks, 16th- or early 17th-century. *Clock:* In tower—said to have been placed there in 1683. *Coffin-lid:* In churchyard—N. side, coped fragments, with remains of ornamental cross, 13th-century. *Communion Table:* In vestry—with turned legs, moulded top and plain lower rail, *c.* 1630. *Cross:* In churchyard—N. of N. porch, stone base of churchyard-cross, mediaeval. *Door:* In doorway of tower-staircase—of feathered battens with strap-hinges, late 15th-century. *Font:* plain octagonal bowl of limestone, stem with moulded capping and modern base, capping and stem probably 14th-century, rest 15th-century. *Glass:* In chancel—in S. window, fragments including small figure, crowned initials I and X, tabernacle-work, foliage and a shield bearing, *argent a bend within a border engrailed gules with three martlets* [*or*] *on the bend and a molet sable for difference*, mostly 15th- and early 16th-century. *Monument:* In churchyard—S. of chancel, to Sarah (Styles), wife of Samuel Mason, 1664, flat slab. *Niche:* In S. aisle—in S.E. angle, large with defaced head of tabernacle-work, cusped soffit with rosette, buttresses at sides, projecting moulded shelf on attached shaft with moulded base, late 15th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—recess (Plate 140) with shafted jambs, trefoiled and sub-cusped arch with crocketed ogee label and square head with traceried spandrels and carved bosses, over all an enriched cornice, partly restored hexagonal drain with three outlets, late 15th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, recess with hollow-chamfered jambs and four-centred head, round drain, late 15th-century. *Plate:* includes cup of 1634, with inscriptions; cover-paten of same date with a later crest engraved on handle and a stand-paten of the same date; leather-covered case of wood made to contain the three pieces. *Pulpit:* (Plate 153) of oak, hexagonal, each face with moulded entablature and skirting, the former with enriched and the latter with plain straps, shaped panels in sides, with carved cartouches, mid 17th-century. *Screen:* formerly under chancel-arch, now between vestry and organ-chamber, now of four bays, the central doorway having been destroyed, shafted posts and moulded and partly carved rail, upper panels with cinquefoiled heads and tracery in two-centred main heads, cinquefoiled heads and tracery in two-centred main heads to lower panels also, open framing for former loft, 15th-century. *Seating:* In W. part of nave and S. aisle—five blocks of pews with front desks and some additional pieces, twenty-eight pieces in all, panelled bench-ends with moulded rails and small buttresses, backs of five seats and five front desks panelled and having trefoiled and subcusped heads (Plate 51) with points and spandrels carved with foliage, fishes, birds, animals and grotesque faces, probably early 16th-century. *Stoup:* On tower—S. of W. doorway, remains of stoup with pointed head and broken basin on shaft, late 15th-century.

Condition—Good generally, but crack in tower.

Secular :—

[a](2). Homestead Moat, in Gransden Park, 750 yards W. of the church. There are remains of a second enclosure to the S.W.

[a](3). Gransden Hall (Plate 148), is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built about the middle of the 17th century on an H-shaped plan with the cross-wings at the E. and W. ends. The house was remodelled *c.* 1716 and the front between the wings refaced. There are modern additions on the S. and W. On the N. front the original ends to the wings remain; they have each a moulded band between the storeys, a heavy cornice at the base of the gable and a shaped gable finished with a segmental pediment; in the gables are round-headed recesses with key-blocks. The front between the wings bears the date 1716.

Condition—Good.

[a](4). Rippington Manor Farm, house, barn and moat, 40 yards E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 16th century on an H-shaped plan with the cross-wings at the N.W. and S.E. ends; the original house was perhaps partly a timber-framed structure but

was recased in brick in the 17th century. At the N.W. end of the house is an original chimney-stack of stone, with a later shaft of brick. The S.W. side of the main block has also an original chimney-stack of stone and some original and later windows with moulded oak frames and mullions. The S.E. end has an original stone chimney-stack. Inside the building, the central-block, forming the Hall, has a chamfered ceiling-beam and an original stone fireplace (Plate 158) with stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head; there is a similar fireplace in the S.E. wing and some 17th-century panelling. The two doors to the hall are of 17th-century battens, nail-studded and with strap-hinges. The 'chapel' in the S.W. wing has early 18th-century panelling with a cornice and dado-rail. At the top of the staircase (Plate 165) is a balustrade with late 17th-century turned and twisted balusters. Some of the timber-framing is exposed on the first floor.

The *Washhouse*, to the W. of the house, is a 17th-century building of brick with some timber-framing at the N.E. end. Inside the building is an original ceiling-beam and in the fireplace is an iron fire-back with the initials G.K. and a representation of the Return of the Spies from Canaan.

The *Barn* (Plate 150), N.E. of the house, is of brick with a tiled roof. It was built, probably, late in the 16th century and is of six bays with two porches on the N.W. side.

The *Moat* is fragmentary.

Condition—Of house, fairly good, except the S.E. wing.

[a](5). College Farm, house, 20 yards S.W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built, probably, early in the 18th century and has brick bands between the storeys, shaped gables at the ends and a modillioned eaves-cornice in front. Inside the building, are some original panelled doors and a staircase with turned balusters and a close string with brackets.

Condition—Good.

[a](6). The Vicarage, 50 yards N.W. of the church, is of three storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built, probably, in the middle of the 17th century by Barnabas Oley, Vicar, but has been entirely refaced and probably heightened early in the 19th century. Inside the building, the original staircase has flat-shaped balusters, moulded rails and square moulded newels. There are also some late 16th- or early 17th-century moulded ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (7–41).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

Crowtree Street:—

[a](7). *House*, cottage and shop, on the N. side of the street, 60 yards N. of the church.

[a](8). *Cottage*, W. of (7).

[a](9). *House*, on the S. side of the road, 85 yards N.W. of the church, was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](10). *Cottage*, two tenements, 40 yards W. of (9).

[a](11). *Cottage*, two tenements, 80 yards W. of (10).

[a](12). *House*, at W. corner of Little Gransden Lane, 25 yards W. of (11), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](13). *Cottage*, 30 yards N. of (12), has an original chimney-stack with the date and initials 1676, G.B.E.

[a](14). *Cottage*, N.W. of (13).

[a](15). *Safford's Farm*, house and barn, 50 yards W. of (14). The *House* has been rebuilt except for a wing on the S. side, with an original battened door.

The *Barn* (Plate 150), N.E. of the house was built, probably, late in the 16th century. The walls are of brick with tabled buttresses, long loops and a porch on the W. side. The roof is of five bays.

[a](16). *Crown and Cushion Inn*, at the E. side of the cross-roads, 350 yards W.N.W. of the church, was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century and has a modern addition on the S. side.

[a](17). *Cottage*, 60 yards S.E. of (16), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](18). *Cottage*, two tenements, 25 yards S.E. of (17).

Little Gransden Lane:—

[a](19). *Cottage* on the E. side of the lane, 210 yards W. of the church, was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](20). *Cottage*, on the S.W. side of the lane, 110 yards S.S.W. of (19), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](21). *Cottage*, 20 yards W. of (20) and of the same date.

Eltisley Road:—

[a](22). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the road, 350 yards N.W. of the church, was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](23). *House*, 25 yards N. of (22), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W. The original chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts and pilasters.

[a](24). *House*, standing back from the W. side of the road, 80 yards W. of (23), has gabled cross-wings at the N. and S. ends.

[a](25). *House*, two tenements, 45 yards N.E. of (24), has an added 18th-century wing on the N.

[a](26). *Mannock Manor Farm*, house on the E. side of the road, 160 yards N.N.E. of (23), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

Fox Street:—

[a](27). *Cottage*, two tenements, on the S.W. side of the street, 50 yards E.S.E. of (26), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and N.

[a](28). *House*, two tenements, on the N.E. side of the street, 30 yards N. of (27), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](29). *House*, 50 yards S.E. of (28), was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

[a](30). *Cottage*, 35 yards S.E. of (29), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](31). *Fox Inn*, 20 yards S.E. of (30).

East Street :—

[a](32). *House*, on the S.W. side of the street, 120 yards S.S.E. of (31).

[a](33). *Cottage*, at the E. angle of the cross-roads, 90 yards E.S.E. of (32), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](34). *Cottage*, N. of (33) and of the same date.

Middle Street :—

[a](35). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the street, 235 yards N. of the church.

[a](36). *Cottage*, S. of (35), has an original chimney-stack at the N.W. end, with weathered offsets.

[a](37). *House*, 60 yards S.S.W. of (36), has a much altered wing at the S. end. The original central chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts and pilasters.

[a](38). *House*, on the W. side of the street, 50 yards N.W. of (37).

[a](39). *Cottage*, 30 yards N.E. of (38), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](40). *Almshouses*, range of five tenements, W. of (39), were founded by the Rev. Barnabas Oley, vicar, in 1676. One chimney-stack is original and has grouped diagonal shafts and pilasters. On the S. gable is a panel with the date 1676.

[a](41). *Cottage*, 25 yards N.N.E. of (39), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

Great Gidding, see Gidding, Great.
Great Gransden, see Gransden, Great.
Great Paxton, see Paxton, Great.
Great Raveley, see Raveley, Great.
Great Staughton, see Staughton, Great.
Great Stukeley, see Stukeley, Great.

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39. HADDON (B.b.).

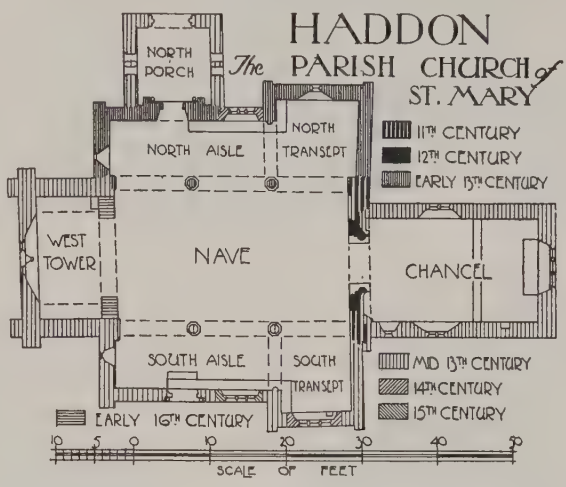
(O.S. 6 in. V. S.W.)

Haddon is a small parish 5 m. S.W. of Peterborough. The Church is the only monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

Parish Church of St. Mary stands towards the S. limit of the parish. The walls are of rubble with bands of ashlar in the chancel; the dressings are of Barnack stone; the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The N.E. external angle of the nave has 'large-stone' quoins and is probably part of an 11th-century church. Early in the 12th century the chancel-arch was rebuilt, the church probably then consisted of chancel and nave only, the latter of the same length as the existing nave. Early in the 13th century the *North Aisle*, arcade and *Transept* were added, probably in the order indicated, The *South Aisle*, arcade and *Transept* were added about the middle of the 13th century, the nave being narrowed in the process; during the same period the *North Porch* was added, the *Chancel* rebuilt and widened towards the S. and a western annexe added to the nave probably to support a timber belfry. The clearstorey of the nave is probably of early 16th-century date and shortly afterwards the *West Tower* was built over the W. annexe. There was much repair-work done in the same or the succeeding century. The church was restored in 1897 and 1901.

The N.E. angle of the nave is probably of pre-Conquest date and chancel-arch is an interesting example of 12th-century work; the detail of the N. chancel-window is unusual.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22¾ ft. by 13½ ft.) has an E. window of three graduated lancet-lights under a segmental-pointed rear-arch, all extensively restored. In the N. wall is a 13th-century window (Plate 11) of two pointed lights under a reset moulded label with defaced head-stops; the tympanum externally is carved with a foliated cross in relief; this was formerly provided with a shaft running down the central mullion, but the mullion has been renewed and only the moulded base remains; the internal head is moulded and there is a moulded base at the foot of the mullion; the internal label has mask and head-stops. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern generally similar to that in the N. wall, but with no cross on the tympanum and no moulded bases; the external label has mask-stops and the internal label has stops carved with heads of a bishop and a king; the western window is a 13th-century lancet with a moulded label and mask-stops; near the E. end of the wall are the sill and bases of the jambs of a destroyed two-light window.

The early 12th-century chancel-arch (Plate 70) is round and of two moulded orders, the inner having a large roll on the soffit and the other a roll and a semi-octagonal outer member carved with diaper-ornament; the responds have each a half-round shaft to the inner order with a cushion-capital (Plate 111) carved with interlacing ornament; the outer order has a free shaft with scalloped or cushion-capital and moulded bases and a row of diaper-ornament on the outer chamfer of the respond; the abaci are chamfered and beaded; flanking the chancel-arch on the E. face are remains of recesses for seats; the northern now has only a shapeless head, the southern retains a 13th-century grouped shaft on the S. with a moulded capital and mutilated base; the remains of the arch are moulded, the rest of the recess being covered by a flat slab with a chamfered edge.

The *Nave* (30½ ft. by 16¾ ft.) has an early 13th-century N. arcade of three bays with round arches of two chamfered orders and plain labels with mask-stops; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases; the responds have moulded capitals and short shafts resting on corbels each carved with three mask-stops. The slightly later S. arcade is of three bays with partly restored round arches of two chamfered orders; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals with nail-head ornament and 'hold-water' bases; the E. respond-corbel is mainly modern but that on the W. is original and has a moulded capital and short shaft terminating in a man's head (Plate 118). The clearstorey has on the S. side three windows each of two square-headed lights and probably of early 16th-century date; those on the N. are blocked.

The *North Transept* (10 ft. by 10½ ft.) has in the N. wall a 13th-century lancet-window with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the W. wall is a 13th-century two-centred arch of two chamfered orders springing from the first pier of the nave-arcade and from a short shaft with a moulded capital against the N. wall.

The *South Transept* (10 ft. by 9¼ ft.) has an early 14th-century window in the S. wall of three trefoiled or ogee lights with skeleton-tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; it has been considerably restored. In the W. wall is a 13th-century segmental-pointed arch of two chamfered orders springing from the first pier of the nave-arcade and from a detached shaft with moulded capital and base, against the S. wall.

The *North Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has in the N. wall a window of early 14th-century material re-used and of three crudely cusped lights in a segmental-pointed head; the early 13th-century N. doorway is set in a thickening of the wall and has a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, the inner continuous and the outer resting on detached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the abacus is continued round the inner order as an impost and the label has mask-stops. In the W. wall is a small round-headed window, probably of the 13th century.

The *South Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has in the S. wall a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the mid 13th-century S. doorway is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the inner continuous and the outer resting on detached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; there are draw-bar holes in the jambs and a plain label. In the W. wall is a 13th-century lancet-window.

The *West Annexe* (8¼ ft. by 16 ft.) has in the E. wall a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with plain square responds and probably erected when the tower was added. In the W. wall is a pair of 13th-century lancet-windows with rear-arches springing from an attached shaft in the middle with moulded capital and base. High up against the N. and S. walls are rounded arches carrying the side walls of the tower. The parapet string-course of the nave-clearstorey is continued along the annexe and across the W. end as a low gable.

The *Tower*, of the 16th century, rises one stage above the annexe and has walls battering inwards and finished with an embattled parapet. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two four-centred lights in a square head with a moulded label.

The *North Porch* is of mid 13th-century date and has a two-centred outer archway of two chamfered orders; the responds have each three grouped shafts, the middle shafts are keeled on the face and all have moulded capitals, with nail-head ornament, and moulded bases. The side walls have each a window of two round-headed lights with plain chamfered imposts.

The *Roof* of the nave is modern but incorporates some early 16th-century material; it is of flat tie-beam type and of four bays with curved braces to the tie-beams; the two end tie-beams are old; standing on the corbels of the E. truss are crudely carved figures of men and refixed on the soffit of the roof are four carved figures of angels holding shields and several bosses carved with rose, face, faces in foliage, etc.; one stone corbel on the N. side is carved with foliage. The 16th- or 17th-century roof of the N. transept is flat with moulded principals and rafters and a pierced pendant in the middle. The roof of the N. aisle is modern except for the moulded and embattled N. cornice, which is probably of early 16th-century date.

Fittings—*Chest:* In S. aisle—of oak with cambered lid, two iron hinges and one lock, 16th-century, much decayed. *Coffin:* In churchyard—S. of nave, upper part of stone coffin with shaped

(67) House, S.W. side of Back Church Lane, 210 yds. E.S.E. of Church, 16th-century.

(48) House, E. side of Causeway, 100 yds. W.N.W. of Church, 17th-century.

GODMANCHESTER.

GODMANCHESTER.
(68) House, facing W. end of Cambridge Road, 370 yds. S.E. of Church, dated 1613.

ELLINGTON.
(16) Cottage, 260 yds. N.N.W. of Church, 17th-century.

FEN STANTON.
(15) House, 160 yds. W. of Church, 16th-century.

OLD WESTON.
(3) House, 300 yds. N.E. of Church, 17th-century.

GODMANCHESTER.
(38) Belle Isle, house N. side of West Street, 920 yds. S.W. of Church, 17th-century.

KIMBOLTON.
(39) House at Wornditch, 1 mile N.W. of Church, early 17th-century.

BUCKDEN.
(18) Cottage, E. side of Luck's Lane, 160 yds. S. of Church, 17th-century.

PLASTERED HOUSES.

ALCONBURY.
(6) Manor House, late 16th-century and later.

GODMANCHESTER.
(60) Range of three houses, S. side of East Street, 140 yds. S. of Church, dated 1611 and 1613.

HILTON.
(8) Cross Roads Farm, 17th-century.

HILTON.
(3) St. John's College Farm, late 15th-century.

HOUGHTON.
(3) House, 300 yds. N.N.E. of Church, late 16th or early 17th-century.

OLD WESTON.
(8) House, 840 yds. E.N.E. of the Church, 17th-century.

OFFORD CLUNY.
(6) House, 160 yds. S.S.E. of the Church, 17th-century.

HARTFORD.
(3) Manor House, late 15th or early 16th-century.

ABBOTSLEY.
(8) House, 250 yds. E. of Church, 17th-century.

HOLYWELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH.
(19) House at E. corner of Church Street and High Street, Needingworth, 17th-century.

GODMANCHESTER.
(25) Cottage, E. side of Duck End, 660 yds. S. of Church, 17th-century.

ABBOTS RIPTON.
(26) Cottages at Wennington, 1 mile N.N.E. of Church, 17th-century.

GODMANCHESTER.
(19) Cottage, N. side of Piper's Lane, 17th-century.

HILTON.
(16) House, formerly Red Cow Inn, 120 yds. N.E. of Church, 15th-century.

HILTON.
(17) Cottage, called the Old Vicarage, 250 yds. N.E. of Church, 17th-century.

GODMANCHESTER.
(26) House, W. side of Duck End, 17th-century.

ELLINGTON.
(5) Cottage, 80 yds. N. of Church, late 16th or early 17th-century.

HEMINGFORD GREY.
(4) House, formerly the Anchor Inn, 100 yds. S.E. of the Church, 17th-century.

BUCKDEN: (4) BUCKDEN PALACE.
S. end of Range, S. of Gatehouse, late 15th-century.

HAMERTON: (4) MANOR FARM, late 16th-century.

head. *Communion Table:* of oak, incorporated in modern altar, with turned legs, moulded top and plain bottom rails, early 17th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slab.* Monuments: In churchyard—(1) to Francis Meas, 1702–3, head-stone; (2) to Mary, daughter of Francis Meas, 1695, head and foot-stones; (3) to W. M., 1692, foot-stone, loose; (4) to Ann, wife of Thomas Allin, 1702–3, head-stone. Floor-slab: In chancel—to Samuel Morton, 1681–2, rector of the parish. *Paintings:* Over chancel-arch—a 'majesty,' figure seated on a rainbow, on S. a half-figure of saint in red robe, on N. another figure, below on S. a vesica-shaped panel with a man's face at top and other figures, on N. the elect (?) and remains of architectural treatment, probably representing New Jerusalem, 15th-century, very faded and fragmentary. In N. transept—on E. wall, masonry lines and much red colour, apparently diapered. In S. transept—on E. wall, remains of masonry lines and diapering in red and black. *Piscina:* In S. transept—in S. wall, with chamfered two-centred head, drain cut away in front, 13th-century. *Plate:* includes stand-paten of 1648, with shield-of-arms of Bevill engraved on base. *Recess:* In chancel—in S. wall, plain square recess, use and date uncertain. *Seating:* In transepts and aisles—bench of solid masonry against W. walls of transepts and continued along aisle walls to N. and S. doorways. *Miscellanea:* In S. aisle—by S. doorway, crouching figure of lion, in stone, perhaps from an effigy, 14th- or 15th-century.

Condition—Good.

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40. HAIL WESTON (B.f.).

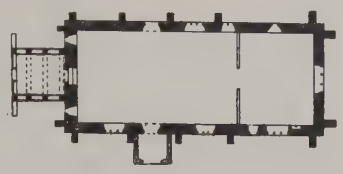
(O.S. 6 in. XXV N.W.)

Hail Weston is a small parish and village 2 m. N.W. of St. Neots. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). Parish Church of St. Nicholas stands in the village. The walls are of pebble-rubble with some stone; the dressings are of Ketton and Weldon stone and some clunch; the roofs are tiled. The church, consisting of *Chancel* and *Nave* without structural division, was built late in the 13th century. Late in the 15th century the upper part of the E. wall was rebuilt. In the next century the S. wall of the nave was partly rebuilt and the timber *West Tower* added. The church has been restored in modern times when the *South Porch* was added and the N. wall of the nave partly rebuilt.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19½ ft. by 22¾ ft.) has a much restored late 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with



moulded external reveals and label; below the sill is an internal offset marking the limit of the 13th-century work. At the top of the buttresses are carvings of two beasts. In the N. wall is a late 13th-century lancet-window with moulded jambs and modern rear-arch. In the S. wall is a partly restored late 15th-century window of three trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label; further W. is a doorway all modern except for the two-centred 13th-century head.

The *Nave* (40¼ ft. by 22¾ ft.) is structurally undivided from the chancel. The N. wall has been largely rebuilt; in it are two modern windows; the much restored late 13th-century N. doorway has a two-centred arch of two orders, the inner chamfered and continued down the jambs and the outer moulded and having a moulded label; the outer order has modern imposts. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern of early 16th-century date and of three four-centred lights in a square head with moulded external reveals and label; the western window is modern except the splays; the 16th-century S. doorway has stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch. In the W. wall are two modern windows; the partly restored early 16th-century W. doorway has stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch.

The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 10¼ ft.) was built early in the 16th century but except for the framing of the ground-stage and some re-used timbers in the upper stage the work has all been restored. The ground-stage has heavy uprights set on a modern plinth, each pair connected by trussed framing with heads, strainers and struts.

The *Roof* of the nave is of late 15th- or early 16th-century date, extensively restored. It is of four bays with tie-beams, queen-posts, collars, struts and braces; the E. truss has an embattled tie-beam with a running enrichment of trefoils enclosing roses on the W. face; the lower pair of purlins and the wall-plates are also embattled; the tie-beams of the second and third trusses are modern.

Fittings—*Bells:* two; 1st by Christopher Graie, 1655; 2nd probably by Watts, 1589. *Communion Table:* with turned legs, top rails carved with arabesque ornament, *c.* 1630–40. *Font:* octagonal bowl with moulded under-edge, octagonal stem with shaped stops and plain square base, late 13th-century. *Monument:* In churchyard—N. of church, to Elizabeth, wife of William Child, 1706, head and foot-stones. *Piscina:*

In chancel—of two bays with moulded jambs and two-centred arches, modern shaft in middle, no drains, late 13th-century. *Screen:* Between chancel and nave—modern but incorporating seven moulded posts, cut off above rail, and two whole panels and one half-panel of tracery to heads of close panels, 15th-century. *Seating:* In nave—eight benches with moulded rails and shaped ends with carved popey-heads, early 16th-century, partly restored. *Sundial:* On S.W. buttress of S. aisle—scratched circular dial. *Miscellanea:* Loose in tower—standard, perhaps for sounding-board of pulpit, styles, top and middle rails carved with arabesque and running ornament, arched enrichment to upper panel removed, early 17th-century, with earlier work re-used.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

MONUMENTS (2–8).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(2). *Cottage,* 30 yards S. of the church.

(3). *Cottage,* on the E. side of the road, 100 yards N.E. of the church.

Condition—Poor.

(4). *Brook End Farm,* house 250 yards N.E. of the church, has a large modern addition on the S.W. side.

(5). *Cottage,* two tenements, on the S. side of the road, 80 yards N. of the church.

(6). House, 160 yards W. of (5), has a double gabled wing at the back.

(7). *Cottage,* 40 yards W. of (6).

(8). *Cottage,* on the N. side of the road, 40 yards N.W. of (7).

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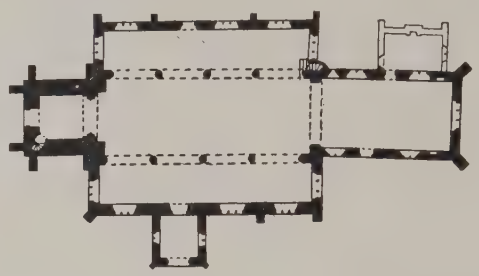
41. HAMERTON (B.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. XIII S.W.)

Hamerton is a parish and village 8 m. N.W. of Huntingdon. The Church and Manor Farm are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS stands on the S. side of the village. The walls are of Weldon and pebble-rubble with dressings and the ashlar-facing of the tower is of Ketton stone; the roofs are covered with tiles, slates and lead. The *Chancel, Nave, North* and *South Aisles* and *South Porch* were built early in the 14th century, the N. arcade being apparently the earliest work and dating from *c.* 1300. Late in the 15th century the church was considerably altered, the clearstorey was added, the *West Tower* built and the aisles remodelled; the rood-loft staircase was inserted at the same time. Some repairs were made to the S. clearstorey in 1707 and the S. end of the porch perhaps rebuilt. The church was restored in 1854 when the chancel was largely refaced and again in 1896–7; the *North Vestry* is modern.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32¾ ft. by 17½ ft.) has an E. window of *c.* 1330 almost entirely modern externally and of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label with modern head-stops. In the N. wall are three windows, the two easternmost are of early 14th-century date and of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the westernmost window is an early 14th-century 'low-side' of a single pointed light with a moulded label; there is a modern doorway to the vestry. The side walls have a moulded cornice, below the eaves, with ball-flower ornament. In the S. wall are two two-light windows similar to those in the N. wall and partly restored; the recess of the eastern window is carried down to form a seat and has splays corbelled back; the W. side of the western window is carried down below a transom as a 'low-side'; between the windows is an early 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label. The early 14th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on moulded corbels, carved with male and female heads (Plate 118) respectively, both partly re-cut.

The *Nave* (51¼ ft. by 19 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of early 14th-century date and of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label on the nave side turned up at the apex and carried up to the string-course below the clearstorey; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals and bases; the N.E. respond has been partly cut away for the late 15th-century rood-loft staircase which has an upper doorway, across the angle of the building, with a four-centred head. The late 15th-century clearstorey has on each side four windows each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred

head, with casement-moulded reveals and a moulded label; on the S. face is a lozenge-shaped panel inscribed "I. B. 1707."

The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has a late 15th-century E. window similar to those in the clear-storey; at the S. end of the E. wall is the lower doorway of the rood-loft staircase; it has a four-centred head. In the N. wall are three windows similar to that in the E. wall; the late 15th-century N. doorway has jambs and four-centred head of one chamfered and one hollow-chamfered order with a moulded label and re-used head-stops. In the W. wall is a window uniform with that in the E. wall.

The *South Aisle* (9¾ ft. wide) has a late 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. In the S. wall are three late 15th-century windows generally similar to that in the E. wall but with different tracery; the partly restored early 14th-century S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two hollow-chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. aisle.

The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of late 15th-century date and of three stages (Plate 5), with a moulded plinth and embattled parapet with gargoyles at the angles and a band of quatrefoiled panelling below the string. The two-centred tower-arch is of three moulded orders, the two outer continuous and the inner springing from attached round shafts with moulded capitals and partly restored bases. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the doorway, below it, has moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a square head with traceried spandrels and a moulded label. The second stage has in the W. wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows each similar to that in the stage below but with a transom.

The *South Porch* is of early 14th-century date, perhaps restored in the 18th century. The two-centred outer archway is of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with restored moulded capitals; the arch has a moulded label. The side walls have each a reset window of two pointed lights with a circle in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the label of the W. window has mask-stops.

The *Roof* of the nave is mainly modern but incorporates some late 15th-century material including eight carved figures of angels holding recorders or trumpets, viol, cymbals and harp; on the wall-posts are ten figures probably of apostles of which St. John, St. Paul, and St. Andrew can be identified; the wall-posts stand on stone corbels carved with angels, including one playing a mandore and one a gittern, and grotesques. The roofs of the N. and S. aisles are also modern but incorporate carved 15th-century figures of men (Plate 46) in various attitudes; they include the four Evangelists represented with men's bodies and the heads of the symbolic beasts, and others with doubtful attributes; there are ten in each aisle. The roof of the S. porch incorporates two moulded and cambered tie-beams of late 15th-century date.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 3rd by Thomas Norris, 1628; 4th by Henry Penn, 1706. *Bracket:* In N. aisle—on E. wall, rectangular tapering bracket, probably 15th-century. *Communion Table:* In S. aisle—with turned legs, moulded rails with shaped brackets, mid 17th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl with cusped panels, four having blank shields, moulded upper and lower edges, stem with two ranges of panels with cusped heads, moulded base, 15th-century. *Monuments:* In vestry—on S. wall, (1) to Ferrar Colet, S.T.B. Rector, 1679, white marble tablet with skull, cherub-head and drapery. In S. aisle—on S. wall, (2) to Mawde (Lane) wife of John Bedell, 1587, wall-monument of Ketton stone with cornice and shield-of-arms in strap-work frame; on frieze the date and initials M.B. 1597; further W. (3) to Sir John Bedell, 1613, wall-monument of stone with strap-work frame and enriched side-pilasters, cornice with strap-work cresting and achievement-of-arms. *Paintings:* In N. aisle—on N. wall, fragmentary remains of figure-subjects including—(*a*) a woman holding a book (?), (*b*) legs and feet of man in water, probably St. Christopher, 15th- or early 16th-century; part of a 'black-letter' inscription in a strap-work frame, probably early 17th-century. In S. aisle—on S. wall, fragmentary remains of red colouring. *Piscinae:* In chancel—with hollow-chamfered jambs and quatrefoiled drain, 14th-century, head modern. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, quatrefoiled drain, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes cup (Plate 136) of 1674 with inscription and cover-paten probably of the same date. *Scratchings:* On tower-arch—various masons' marks. *Seating:* In nave and W. tower—seven benches made up with 15th-century material with moulded rails. *Stoup:* In S. porch—in N. wall, recess with round head, early 16th-century, bowl modern. *Sundial:* On S.W. buttress of tower—scratched dial, 17th-century. *Miscellanea:* In chancel, loose portion of 15th-century wooden screen with traceried head of one bay. In vestry—fragment of 14th-century stone traceried panelling. In churchyard, base of late 13th-century column with modern cross set in it and N. of chancel an octagonal stone with a square socket, probably for a churchyard-cross.

Condition—Fairly good, but N. and S. aisles have cracks and the roof of the S. aisle is leaking.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, 150 yards S. of the church, is fragmentary, with traces of a smaller enclosure on the E. The mound, N. of the site, is said to be a fairly modern refuse-heap.

(3). Bridge (Plate 131), over the Alconbury Brook, 150 yards N.W. of the church, is of three spans with ashlar piers and abutments and cut-waters on both sides. The stonework incorporates some re-used material including parts of a 14th-century string-course, and is perhaps of the 17th century or earlier. The actual bridge is of modern timber.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). Manor Farm (Plate 74), house 400 yards W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics ; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 16th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. In the second half of the 17th century an addition was made on the E. side of the N. wing.

The original chimney-stacks are interesting.

The W. front has a moulded string-course between the storeys and at the S. end is a gable with a weathered coping of brick. The string-course is continued round the S. front. The central chimney-stack of the E. wing has four circular shafts with geometrical diaper-ornament and octagonal bases ; they stand on a rectangular stack with a moulded capping and a tiled frieze with arabesque-ornament. The other chimney-stacks are treated in a similar manner. Inside the building are some original chamfered ceiling-beams and some 17th-century panelling. In the E. wing is the upper part of the original staircase with an octagonal newel. The 17th-century staircase has turned balusters.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (5–11).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered ; the roofs are thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good, or fairly good.

(5). *Cottage*, two tenements, on the W. side of the road, 250 yards N.W. of the church.

(6). *Cottage*, two tenements, 40 yards N.N.E. of (5).

(7). *Cottage*, two tenements, on the N. side of the road, 50 yards N.E. of (6).

(8). *Range* of five tenements, 20 yards E. of (7).

(9). *Cottage*, 40 yards N.E. of (8).

(10). *Range* of three tenements, 70 yards E. of (9).

(11). *Rookery Farm*, house and barn, 70 yards E. of (10). The *House* is of early 17th-century date with a late 17th-century wing at the W. end. The late 17th-century main chimney-stack has a round-headed recess on two faces. Inside the building is an original battened door.

The *Barn*, N. of the house, is of brick with a tiled roof.

(12). Fireplace in modern parish-hall, N.E. of (7). The fireplace and overmantel are of early 17th-century woodwork, from Long Stow Manor House, made up with modern work.

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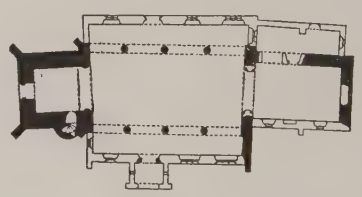
42. HARTFORD (C.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XVIII N.W., [b]XVIII S.W.)

Hartford is a village and parish adjoining that of Huntingdon on the N.E. The Church and Manor House are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of All Saints stands on the left bank of the Ouse. The walls of the chancel and nave are of rubble, mostly of water-worn stones ; the tower is of stone-rubble ; the dressings are of Barnack and other freestone ; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* may be of the 12th century, but this is only indicated by the thickness of the E. and N. walls. The N. arcade of the *Nave* was built *c.* 1180 and the S. arcade perhaps ten years later ; the aisles are probably of the same size as the original aisles. The *West Tower* was built late in the 15th century. The church was restored in 1861 and in 1895 ; the *North* and *South Aisles*, the chancel-arch, the S. and part of the E. wall of the chancel, the *North Vestry* and the *South Porch* are modern.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (21¼ ft. by 13½ ft.) has no ancient features except the hollow-chamfered splays and two-centred rear-arch of the E. window, which are perhaps of the 14th century, reset.

The *Nave* (37 ft. average by 17½ ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1180 and of four bays with round arches of two orders, the outer square and the inner chamfered ; the round columns have moulded capitals and bases ; the respond-corbels and the W. arch are modern and the capitals partly restored. The S. arcade is of *c.* 1190 and of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders ; the round columns have moulded capitals and restored bases ; the respond-corbels and W. arch are modern.

The *South Aisle* is modern except for the E. wall; the reset S. doorway of *c.* 1190 has a modern round arch and free shafts to the jambs with simple moulded capitals and one with a chamfered abacus rounded at the angle.

The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of late 15th-century date and of three stages, divided externally into four stages by string-courses and finished with an embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles at the angles and a trefoiled ogee and crocketed arch over the middle crenel of each side; the merlons have brick filling. The two-centred tower-arch is of three chamfered orders, the two outer continuous and the inner resting on semi-octagonal attached shafts with moulded capitals. In the S. wall is a doorway to the staircase with chamfered jambs and four-centred arch. The W. doorway, now blocked, has jambs and four-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a moulded label. The W. window is of three modern trefoiled lights in 15th-century casement-moulded jambs and four-centred arch with a moulded label and head-stops. The second stage has in the N., S. and W. walls a round-headed loop over which the string-course is mitred. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two pointed lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label and carved stops.

Fittings—*Chest:* under tower—with moulded styles and rails, front with three panels carved with conventional flowers and carved frieze, moulded and panelled lid and sides and flat ball-feet, early 17th-century. *Font:* square bowl with stop-chamfered angles, round middle shaft with simply moulded capital and base, four modern side-shafts and modern base, 13th-century. *Miscellanea:* Incorporated in E. wall and walls of modern aisles, various moulded stones; in E. wall, head of cross and foliated fragment. In rectory-garden—fragments of coffin-lids and other worked stones, 12th- and 13th-centuries.

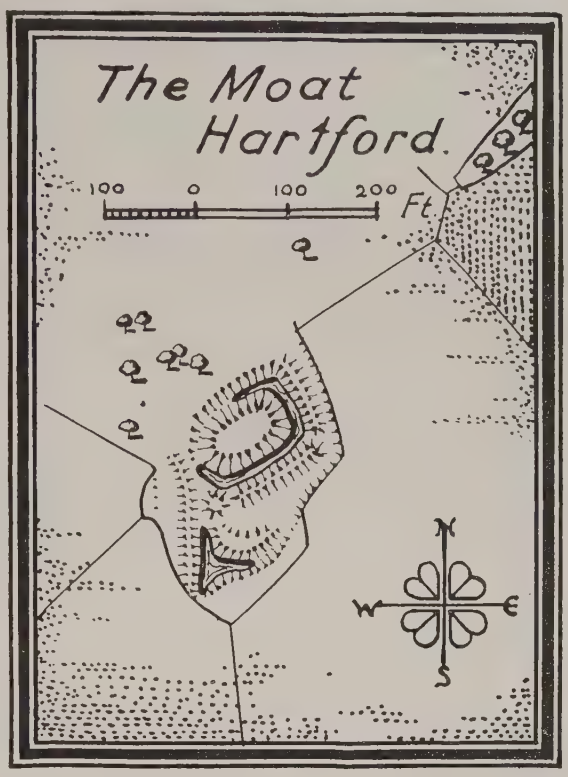
Condition—Good, much restored.

Secular :—

[a](2). Moat and Earthwork, possibly a small mount and bailey, at Sapley, 2 m. N.N.W. of the church, consists of a mound about 9 ft. high, surrounded by a wet ditch of oval form and with remains of a small outer enclosure on the S.

Condition—Fairly good.

[b](3). Manor House (Plate 72), on the N.W. side of the road, 320 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. The form of the house suggests a late 15th- or early 16th-century building with a central block and cross-wings at the N.E. and S.W. ends. At a later date the chimney-stack was inserted in the main block and early in the 18th century the house was remodelled and a block added at the back of the main building and a wing at the S.W. end. The S.E. front has gables at the ends of the



cross-wings and a two-storeyed porch in the middle. The upper storey projects at the end of the S.W. cross-wing, on curved brackets. The 18th-century addition at the back has a moulded eaves-cornice and a three-light window lighting the staircase, the middle light of which has a round head. The central chimney-stack has panelled faces of late 17th- or early 18th-century date. Inside the building, the ground-floor room of the main block has an original moulded ceiling-beam. The walls are lined with early 18th-century panelling and the back wall is pierced by three round arches with panelled piers; the fireplace has a heavy moulded surround. The dining-room in the S.W. wing and the drawing-room beyond it are lined with early 18th-century panelling and the drawing-room has a fireplace with a marble surround and an eared architrave. The second room in the S.W. wing and the kitchen in the N.E. wing have exposed ceiling-beams. The early 18th-century staircase has turned balusters and cut strings with carved brackets. The first floor has some early 18th-century panelling, doors and a fireplace with a moulded surround.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (4–7).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs

are tiled. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

[b](4). *King of the Belgians Inn*, on the S. side of the road, 180 yards N.W. of the church, has an original chimney-stack with rusticated angles.

[b](5). *House* and shop, opposite (4) has an original chimney-stack with small attached pilasters. One room has an original moulded ceiling-beam.

[b](6). *Cottage*, on the W. side of the road, 160 yards N. of the church. The upper storey formerly projected in front, but has been underbuilt with modern brick; it retains its original moulded bressummer.

[b](7). *Manor Farm*, house, now two tenements, 20 yards N.E. of (3), was built early in the 18th century. The walls are of brick. Inside the building, one room is lined with early 17th-century panelling, re-used, and has an early 18th-century fireplace with a moulded surround and cornice.

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43. HEMINGFORD ABBOTS (D.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXII N.E.)

Hemingford Abbots is a parish and village 2 m. W. of St. Ives. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

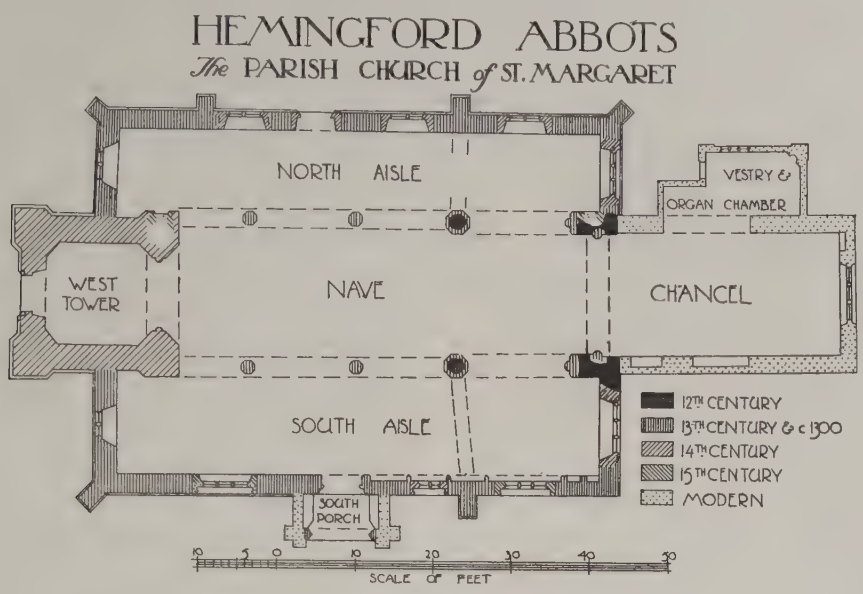
(1). Parish Church of St. Margaret stands on the S. side of the river and on the N. side of the village. The chancel is of brick and the rest of the walls are of stone-rubble with Barnack-stone dressings; the roofs are covered with lead, copper and slates. Parts of the existing building, which formerly had a central tower, may be of the 12th century. Late in the 13th century the *Aisles* were built or rebuilt, followed *c.* 1300 by the arcades, arches were also inserted or rebuilt in the N., S. and E. walls of the former central tower, the W. wall of the tower removed, arches thrown across the aisles opposite the destroyed W. wall, and a clearstorey added. The *West Tower* was built late in the 14th century and partly within the W. end of the nave, and *c.* 1500 the clearstorey was raised and partly rebuilt. The *Chancel* was rebuilt in the 19th century and other work done in modern times includes the restoration of the S. aisle in 1872, the rebuilding of the *South Porch* in the following year, restorations in 1875–6 and 1887 and the rebuilding of the spire in 1911. The *Organ chamber* and *Vestry* are also modern.

The painted roof of the nave is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* is entirely modern except the chancel-arch which is of *c.* 1300; it is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the outer dying on to the wall and the inner springing from semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases; the base to the N. respond is mutilated and that to the S. respond is covered by the modern flooring.

The *Nave* (52¾ ft. by 15¼ ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays; the first arch, of *c.* 1300, is two-centred and struck from below the springing-level; it is of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous on the E. and the inner carried on a semi-octagonal respond with a moulded capital, similar to those below the chancel-arch, and a partly hidden moulded base; the first pier is octagonal and the full width of the wall it carries, and has a moulded abacus with an incised moulding below; the second and third piers are of *c.* 1300 and are octagonal with moulded capitals, but the bases are hidden below the present floor; the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders with stops to the outer orders; the westernmost arch is not complete, the western half abutting against the E. wall of the W. tower which has been built partly within the nave. At the E. end of the arcade is the upper doorway to the rood-loft staircase; the lower part is blocked and the head is cut into the springing of the chancel-arch. The S. arcade (Plate 75) is of four bays similar to those in the N. arcade; the second pier has three sockets cut in the S. face, and built into the wall on the nave side, above the first pier, is a corbel of a woman's head with a wimple. The wall above the first bay of the arcade on each side is thicker than that of the more western parts, indicating the position of the former central tower. The clearstorey has in the N. wall three windows; the first and second are of early 16th-century date and each of three trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label and the third is of late 14th-century date, reset early in the 16th century and of two trefoiled lights with a trefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label. Traces of three of the windows of the earlier and lower clearstorey of *c.* 1300 remain, and, from some curved stone-work visible externally at the W. end, they would appear to have been circular; portions of the internal splays of all three windows are visible above the crowns of the three western arches of the nave-arcade. In the S. wall (Plate 75) are three partly restored windows similar to those in the N. wall; the two easternmost have carved stops, (*a*) a lion's mask; (*b*) a crowned head; (*c*) a small shield charged with the letter 'P'; (*d*) a small shield charged with the letter 'E'; remains of the splays of the three earlier clearstorey windows remain also on this side.

The *North Aisle* (9¾ ft. wide) has an early 14th-century E. window of three unequal trefoiled lights with a trefoil in a two-centred head with soffit cusping and a moulded label with carved head-stops. The N. wall has three windows, the easternmost is of 14th-century date and of two trefoiled lights in a square head, and the second



window is partly restored but of about the same date and of two uncusped ogee-headed lights in a square head; the 14th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs and a two-centred head with a moulded label retaining one mutilated head-stop; the third window is similar to the easternmost. The late 13th-century W. window is of two uncusped lights and a quatrefoil above under a moulded label with mask-stops. Between the first two windows in the N. wall is a semi-octagonal moulded corbel with a tapering bell terminating in a carved leaf; it supports the lower voussoirs of the inner order of a destroyed arch which sprang from the N. wall of the nave above the first pier and which originally supported the W. wall of the former central tower; the arch was of two chamfered orders and of *c.* 1300. In the S. wall E. of the nave-arcade is a square-headed blocked doorway to the former rood-loft staircase and in the W. end of the wall is a blocked doorway to the staircase to the W. tower; it is of late 15th-century date and has hollow-chamfered jambs and two-centred head.

The *South Aisle* (12½ ft. wide) has an E. window completely modern except the segmental-pointed rear-arch and splays which are probably of the 14th century; externally, to the N. of this window is the N. jamb and part of the semi-circular head of an earlier blocked window, which is possibly of late 12th-century date. The S. wall has, at the E. end, a late 13th-century internal wall-arcade formerly of at least five bays with chamfered jambs and two-centred arches: the two easternmost arches have been converted into one; this was probably done when the present easternmost window was inserted late in the 15th or early in the 16th century; in this wall are three windows, the easternmost of three cinquefoiled lights with casement-moulded jambs and a four-centred head with a moulded label and defaced stops; the mullions and heads of the lights are modern; the second window is of late 14th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head. The westernmost window is of three lights and externally is completely modern, but the splays are probably of late 15th-century date; the late 13th-century S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders. The late 13th-century W. window is of two plain pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head. Across the aisle from above the first pier of the nave-arcade to the middle bay of the arcade on the S. wall is an early 14th-century arch of two orders, the outer chamfered and the inner wave-moulded and springing on the S. from a moulded corbel terminating in a crowned head.

The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 12¾ ft.) is of late 14th-century date and is of three stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet and is surmounted by a rebuilt spire. The angle-buttresses are semi-hexagonal on plan in the first stage, semi-octagonal in the second stage and diagonal in the third stage; they are finished with gabled and crocketed pinnacles; at the angle surmounting the first stage of each buttress is a small crocketed pinnacle with an ogee-headed cinquefoiled panel; the tops of all these pinnacles have been broken off as have also the carved monsters below, except that to the N.W. buttress which is of a grotesque man stroking his beard. The tower-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders; the two outer die on to the responds and the inner is carried on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. doorway has moulded jambs and

two-centred head with a moulded label; the W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label. The second stage has in the S. wall a single cinquefoiled light. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label, and all except the E. window, have grotesque stops. The spire is a modern rebuilding, with the old material.

The *South Porch* was rebuilt in 1873 but incorporates a considerable amount of old material. The outer archway, of *c.* 1300, has stopped jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders; the jambs have attached semi-circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases. At the angles of the parapet are grotesque gargoyles.

The *Roof* of the nave is of early 16th-century date and of low pitch in five bays with moulded and cambered tie-beams supported by moulded wall-posts with curved braces; each bay is divided into eight panels by moulded ridge, purlins and principal-rafters with carved and foliated bosses at the intersections, that in the middle of the E. tie-beam being a pomegranate-sprig; the rafters are hollow-chamfered and the wall-plates are moulded and have two members carved with twisted leaf-foliage; below the wall-posts are small robed figures each holding a shield, except two which hold open books; at the ends of the principal rafters are angels holding musical instruments, shields, books or scrolls. The first bay (Plate 46) of the roof was painted and most of the colour remains; the decoration is of a nebuly design in red, black and white with Tudor roses and leaves on the braces; the shields appear to have been emblems of the Passion; on the W. face of the E. tie-beam is the following 'black-letter' inscription "Venite benedicti patris mei et [ite] maledicti in ignem eternum," doubtless referring to a 'Doom' once painted over the chancel-arch; and on the W. face of the second tie-beam "Pray for Wyllm basele and for hys wyvs"; the boarding to the roof is modern. The pent-roof of the N. aisle is of two bays with moulded principal rafters and purlins with foliated bosses at the intersections and curved braces with foliated spandrels against the N. wall; the first six bays are of early 16th-century date and the four western are of late 15th-century date and have plain common rafter and braces, one of which has been re-used and one carried down on to a semi-octagonal capital. The pent-roof of the S. aisle is perhaps of the 17th century and has plain chamfered timbers.

Fittings—*Bracket:* in S. aisle—on S. wall, square, with two sides chamfered on plain chamfered corbel. *Brass Indent:* In floor of chancel—partly hidden by modern seating, slab for brass with indent of cross in middle and marginal inscription in Lombardic capitals "[persu]ne: de: le: eglise: de [h]emyn[gf]ord . . ." *Coffin:* Under W. bay of N. arcade—stone coffin and lid, found in Rectory field, with a beaker of Roman type. *Font:* with octagonal bowl carved with crude arcading, one arch on each face, and supported on central circular shaft and four small octagonal columns with moulded capitals and bases, early 13th-century, upper edge partly restored. *Locker:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, rectangular with rebate for door. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs:* Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Joshua Barnes S.T.B., 1712, marble tablet flanked by Ionic pilasters supporting vases and having a draped projecting canopy above and an apron below carved with cherub-heads and an achievement-of-arms; on S. wall, (2) to Edward Mason, 1700–1, and Mary his widow, 1726, wife of Joshua Barnes, two black marble panels with moulded cornice and shield-on-arms above. In nave—on S. wall, (3) of James Maxey, A.M., 1710, black marble panel on limestone tablet with moulded shelf and cornice surmounted by bust. In churchyard, S. of church, (4) to "An Sparo" [Ann, daughter of William Sparrow] 1694, head-stone; (5) to Mary Scarbrow, 1700–1, head-stone; Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) lozenge-shaped stone inscribed "I.B., S.T.B., G.P., A.D. 1712"; (2) to John Smith, 1713, sometime rector of the parish. *Painting:* On N. wall of N. aisle, remains of figure of St. Christopher, probably 15th-century. *Piscina:* In S. aisle—with stop-chamfered jambs and two-centred head with circular drain, partly broken. *Sundials:* On first buttress of S. wall, two, incised, one complete without gnomon, one in part only. *Table:* In S. aisle—at W. end, with turned legs, deep panelled top rail and plain bottom rail; two folding lids on top with box-wells below, early 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, on the E. side of Watt's Lane, 600 yards S.S.E. of the church.

(3). Base of Cross, on E. side of cross-roads, 240 yards S.S.E. of the church, has the stump of the stem of the cross still in the socket. The base is shaped like an inverted mortar, but is said to be a solid block.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (4–15).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

Common Lane :—

(4). *House*, on the N. side of the lane, ½ m. W.N.W. of the church, was built late in the 16th

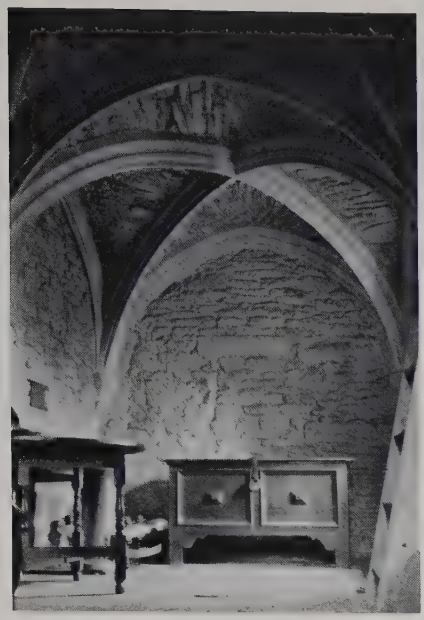
HEMINGFORD ABBOTS: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET.

Interior, looking S.E., showing S. Arcade, *c.* 1300, and Clearstorey, *c.* 1500, with remains of earlier windows.

HEMINGFORD GREY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES. From the S.E.
Chancel and S. Aisle, 13th and 14th-century; Clearstorey, *c.* 1500; Tower, late 14th-century.

GREAT STAUGHTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW. From the S.E.
Nave, Chancel, etc., 13th to 16th-century; Tower, early 16th-century.

CHURCH INTERIORS.



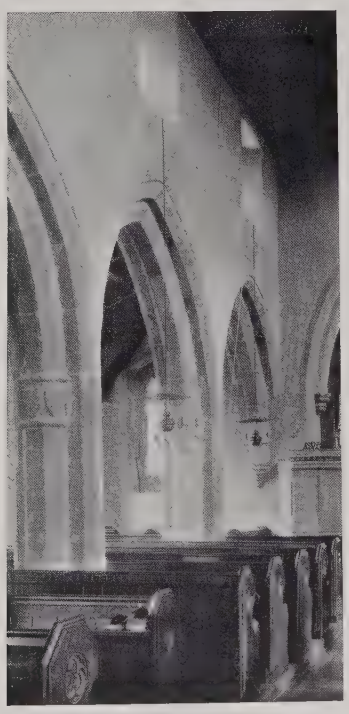
GLATTON.
N. Vestry, early 16th-century.

FOLKSWORTH.
Chancel-arch, mid 12th-century.

MORBORNE.
Chancel-arch, mid 12th-century.

UPWOOD.
N. Arcade, 12th-century.

HEMINGFORD GREY.
N. Arcade, 12th and 13th-century.



WOOD WALTON.
N. Arcade, early 16th-century.

HEMINGFORD GREY: MANOR HOUSE, 12th-century and later.
From the S.W., showing original window.

or early in the 17th century. Inside the building, one room has an original moulded ceiling-beam and an open fireplace with an early 18th-century moulded shelf. There is also a panelled door of the same date.

(5). *Whitehall*, house (Plate 148), 280 yards E.S.E. of (4), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.W. and N.E. The end walls of the main N.W. wing are of brick and have shaped gables. The front has been modernised. Inside the building are some original doors and two fireplaces with chamfered lintels.

(6). *Cottage*, 60 yards E.S.E. of (5), has exposed timber-framing at the ends. The upper storey projects on the western half of the S. front. The original central chimney-stack has two grouped diagonal shafts. Inside the building, the middle room has an original moulded ceiling-beam with geometrical enrichment. On the first floor is an original panelled door with strap-hinges having foliated ends.

(7). *House*, on the S. side of the lane, 170 yards W. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S.E. and S.W. The S.W. wing is continued through to the front of the house, where the upper storey projects. Inside the building the middle room has an original moulded and carved ceiling-beam.

(8). *Cottage*, on the N. side of the road, 120 yards S.S.W. of the church, has two added wings in front.

(9). *Axe and Compass Inn*, E. of (8), has the lower storey refaced in brick. Inside the building, the fireplace in the middle room has a moulded lintel.

(10). *Barns*, two, on the W. side of the road, 60 yards S. of the church, are both weather-boarded.

(11). *Barn*, formerly cottage, E. of the churchyard, has a cross-wing at the S.E. end. The upper storey projects at the S.W. end of the cross-wing and the timber-framing is exposed on its S.E. side.

(12). *Cottage*, on S. side of by-road, 300 yards S. of the church.

(13). *Cottage*, on the N.E. side of the road, 60 yards S.S.E. of the church, has an original central chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts.

(14). *House*, on the E. side of Watt's Lane, 600 yards S.E. of the church, was built *c.* 1741, but incorporates earlier material. On the back of the house are two stone tablets inscribed R.P. 1600 and R.P. 1741. Inside the building one room is lined with early 18th-century panelling with a cornice and the fireplace has an eared architrave. The middle room has an early 17th-century moulded ceiling-beam with geometrical enrichment.

(15). *House*, on the S. side of the road, ½ m. S.E. of the church.

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44. HEMINGFORD GREY (D.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXII N.E.)

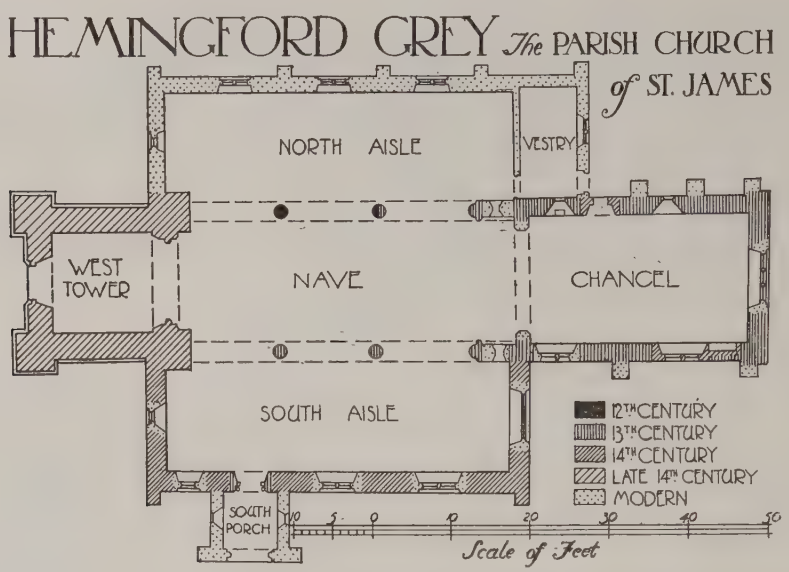
Hemingford Grey is a parish and village, on the right bank of the Ouse, 1¼ m. W. of St. Ives. The Church, Manor House and the old Rectory are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. James (Plate 76) stands on the right bank of the River Ouse at the N. end of the village. The walls are of rubble with Barnack-stone dressings; the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The earliest parts of the building are the two westernmost bays of the N. arcade of the *Nave*, which are of late 12th-century date; they formed the N. arcade of an early church, which, from the proportions of the existing building, appears to have had a central tower. A S. arcade was built and a S. aisle added early in the 13th century. A little later the *Chancel* was rebuilt, the former central tower was pulled down and the nave extended one bay eastwards in its place, the aisles being lengthened to a corresponding extent. In the 14th century the *North* and *South Aisles* were probably widened, and late in the same century the *West Tower* was built and the N.W. arch of the nave rebuilt. The *Clearstorey* was added *c.* 1500. The spire, which formerly surmounted the W. tower, was blown down in 1741, and the stump which remained was subsequently surmounted by ball-finials at the angles. In 1859 the building was completely restored when the *South Porch* and N. aisle were rebuilt and the *Vestry* added. The W. tower was restored in 1914.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27½ ft. by 16¼ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are two early 13th-century lancet-windows with external rebates; the first has a modern head and the second is partly hidden by the modern vestry; the N. doorway is probably of 14th-century date and has chamfered jambs and a two-centred head. The S. wall has two windows, the eastern of early 14th-century date and of two trefoiled lights with intersecting tracery in a segmental head with a moulded label and carved stops; the western window is mostly modern, but retains an old inner sill. The chancel-arch is modern.

The *Nave* (42¾ ft. by 15 ft.) has a N. arcade (Plate 77) of three bays; the first arch is of early 13th-century date and of clunch; it is two-centred and of two chamfered orders and has a semi-circular E. respond with a moulded capital and chamfered base; the first pier is circular



and of two dates, the E. half being early 13th-century work, and the W. half of late 12th-century work; the E. half of the capital is moulded and the W. half scalloped and of semi-cruciform plan with a chamfered abacus; the second arch is of late 12th-century date and is semi-circular and of two orders, the inner chamfered and the outer square; the second pier is circular and has a cruciform scalloped capital and a moulded base; the third arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders with long voussoirs of clunch; on the W. it springs off the E. buttress of the tower and is probably of late 14th-century date. The S. arcade is also of three bays, of which the first arch and E. respond are similar to those of the N. arcade, but the E. respond has a 'hold-water' base; the second and third arches are both semi-circular and of two orders, the inner chamfered and the outer plain; the piers are circular and have moulded capitals of different sections; the first pier has a 'hold-water' base and is a little later than the second pier, the base of which has a double chamfer. E. of the arcades on each side is a tall recess with chamfered jambs and a four-centred arch; each recess is pierced by a small modern opening with a two-centred head; the recesses are plastered over and are perhaps modern. The clearstorey has on each side a range of four early 16th-century windows each of two four-centred lights in a four-centred head.

The *South Aisle* (13¼ ft. wide) has modern windows in the E., S. and W. walls, but the rear-arches to the E. and S.E. windows are old and probably of the 14th century. The reset S. doorway is of early 13th-century date and has jambs of two chamfered orders with a detached shaft in each with a moulded capital, base, and band round the middle; the segmental-pointed arch is of two chamfered orders with a 14th-century moulding of different stone inserted between them.

The *West Tower* (about 12½ ft. square) is of three storeys and four stages externally and was built late in the 14th century. It has a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet and is surmounted by the stump of the former octagonal spire; at the angles are clasping buttresses to the first stage, above which they are diagonal and surmounted by 18th-century ball-finials. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders on the E. side and three chamfered orders on the W.; the outermost order on the W. stops against the side walls of the tower, the second order is continuous and the inner order is carried on a semi-circular attached shaft with moulded capital and base. The W. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label; the W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label. The second stage has in the S. wall a small square-headed light and in the W. wall a single cinquefoiled light. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label; all are original, except the S. window, the head of which rises to a slight ogee apex and the cusping of the lights is of an unusual character, and probably an 18th-century restoration after the fall of the spire; the tracery in the N. window is considerably perished. The stump of the spire has on the S. side a gabled doorway, and is surmounted at the angles by 18th-century ball-finials.

The *Roof* of the nave is of early 16th-century date and of four bays. It has trusses of low pitch with king-posts, stop-chamfered tie-beams, ridge, purlins,

rafters and wall-posts and curved braces below the tie-beams. The pent-roof of the S. aisle is of six bays with chamfered purlins and principal-rafters supported by curved braces and wall-posts resting on small semi-octagonal embattled capitals; the purlin to the first two bays is moulded and of *c.* 1500. The floor to the ringing-chamber in the W. tower is carried on two stop-chamfered beams.

Fittings—*Bracket:* In S. aisle—on E. wall, broken, with mask-stop corbel below, 13th-century. *Chest:* In vestry—of deal, plain with three wrought-iron locks and hinges, probably 17th-century. *Coffin-lid:* In churchyard—loose against S. wall of chancel, top part only, of Barnack stone, carved with head of cross, 14th-century. *Communion Table:* In vestry—of oak with four turned legs, plain top rail and moulded bottom rail, mid to late 17th-century. *Inscription:* on N. respond of W. tower-arch—carved ornamental panel with name William Mason, 17th-century. *Lockers:* In chancel—in N. wall, two, each with rebated jambs, and semi-circular head, early 13th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In chancel—on S. wall, (1) to Gruffin Lloyde, 1682, white marble cartouche on draped panel with leaves, fruit, swords, two shields and one achievement-of-arms. In churchyard—S. of S. aisle, (2) to Thomas Newman, 1687–8, carved head-stone. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to John Lacy, 1676, with shield-of-arms; (2) to Catherine Johnson and Catherine Parnell her daughter, 1709. In nave—under third arch of N. arcade, (3) to Elizabeth, daughter of John West, 1694, Robert, her brother, and Elizabeth West, their mother, 1694. In S. aisle, (4) to Willyam Mason, 1659. *Piscinae:* In chancel—double with detached shafts to jambs and central shaft with moulded capitals and bases, trefoiled heads with intersecting mouldings above and two circular drains, early 14th-century. In S. aisle—with chamfered jambs and two-centred head with hollow-chamfered inner order carried on moulded corbels and large sexfoiled drain, *c.* 1300. *Plate:* includes a cup and stand-paten, both of 1684. *Recess:* In N. wall of chancel, small rectangular, behind modern seating. *Sundial:* On S. wall of clearstorey, of wood, painted, 18th-century. *Miscellanea:* Two carved head-stops built into S. wall of S. aisle, one of hooded male head, one of woman wearing veiled head-dress, early 15th-century.

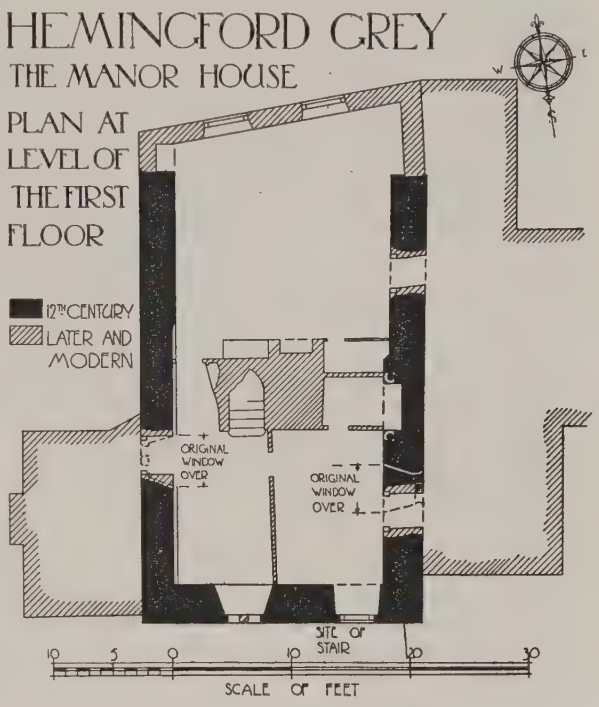
The *Churchyard* is enclosed on the N. and W. by an early 18th-century brick wall.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Manor House and moat, 340 yards S.W. of the church. The *House* (Plate 78) is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of rubble with Barnack-stone dressings and the roofs are tiled. The main block of the house is of mid 12th-century date and the absence of a N. wall of masonry seems to indicate that there was a timber cross-wing at this end. The central chimney-stack was built probably in the 16th century and an attic-floor was perhaps inserted at the same time. Additions, perhaps of mediaeval date, existed on the E. side of the building, but these have been much rebuilt and modernised. The existing N. wall was built in the 18th century, at an angle with the rest of the building. There is a modern wing on the W. side of the main block.

The house is of extreme interest as an example of 12th-century domestic architecture.



The S. end of the main block is gabled and has at the first-floor level an original window (Plate 116) of two round-headed lights, with a common chamfered sill and a common semi-circular label carved with cheveron-ornament and pellets; the head of each light appears to have had three lobed excrescences; the division between the lights is modern. Further E. is a modern window, filling part of the opening of an original doorway with a round head. This doorway was approached by an external staircase, destroyed in comparatively recent times. High up in the gable is a small window and above it the plaster bears the initials W.S. and an almost illegible date. The other elevations have no ancient features.

Interior—The main room or hall of the house was evidently on the first floor, approached by the doorway and staircase, already described, in the

S. wall. The side walls have each, at the S. end, a window similar to that in the S. wall, but now blocked and not visible externally. Near the middle of the E. wall is an original fireplace; the jambs have each a detached shaft with moulded base and scalloped capital; the arch has been removed but the springing-stone on the S. remains in place. Both the ground and first floors of the house have old chamfered ceiling-beams and one tie-beam in the attics may be original.

In the garden are the heads of two original windows, with round-headed lights.

The *Moat* surrounds the house on the three sides away from the river.

Condition—Of house, good.

(3). The Old Rectory, house (Plate 149) N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics. The walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 18th century on a rectangular plan, with a lower service-range on the S.E. There are modern additions on the S.W. and S.E. The N.E. and N.W. fronts are symmetrically arranged and have a band-course between the storeys, a modillioned eaves-cornice and gabled dormers in the hipped roof. The doorway on the N.E. front has a flat moulded hood and a panelled door; the doorway on the N.W. front has a plain shell-hood on scrolled brackets. Inside the building, several rooms are lined with original panelling and have original panelled doors. There are also several original fireplaces with marble surrounds. The staircase has moulded rails, turned balusters and cut strings with carved brackets.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (4–9).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good, or fairly good.

(4). *House* (Plate 73), formerly the Anchor Inn, at the N.E. corner of Church Lane, 100 yards S.E. of the church, has a recently inserted staircase, with turned half-balusters of early 18th-century date.

(5). *Cottage*, on the E. side of Church Lane, 70 yards S. of (4), has modern additions at both ends. Inside the building is an original moulded ceiling-beam.

(6). *Cottage*, on the river-bank, 230 yards S.W. of the church, has a wide open fireplace with an early 18th-century fascia and cornice.

(7). *Glebe Cottage* (Plate 163), and barn, on the S. side of the road, 400 yards S.E. of the church. The *Cottage* was built *c.* 1583 and has a cross-wing at the W. end. The timber-framing is exposed on the N. front and at the W. end. The upper storey projects at the N. end of the cross-wing, on exposed joists; on the bressummer is a panel with the date 1583.B. In the W. end are two original windows, now blocked. Inside the building, the hall has a cupboard with an original panelled door with arabesque ornament. On the first floor is a battened door with strap-hinges and two panelled doors with arabesque ornament. Over the fireplace in the W. room is a plaster panel with a conventional design, in relief, of heraldic character. At the top of the back staircase is a moulded hand-rail and five flat shaped balusters of early 17th-century date. The W. staircase has a cupboard beneath it, with an original door with arabesque ornament; at the top of the staircase is some original panelling.

The *Barn* stands S.W. of the house.

(8). *Cottage*, E. of (7).

(9). *Range* of four tenements, E. of (8), was built probably as a single house, early in the 16th century. It has been extensively altered in the 17th and 18th centuries. Inside the building two rooms have original moulded ceiling-beams with scrolled foliage-ornament.

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45. HILTON (D.e.).

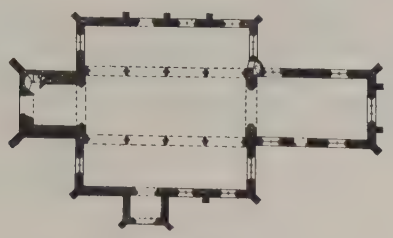
(O.S. 6 in. XXII S.E.)

Hilton is a parish and village 5 m. S.E. of Huntingdon. The Church, the Maze and Hilton Hall are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene stands towards the S. end of the village. The walls are of pebble-rubble with some freestone and the dressings are of Barnack stone and clunch; in the S. wall of the S. aisle are some small fragments of brick of Roman character; internally most of the dressings are of clunch; the roofs are covered with lead, tiles and slates. The chancel-arch and responds are of 13th-century date, but judging from small portions of impost-mouldings on either side it was inserted in a 12th-century wall. The W. Tower was added late in the 14th century. With these exceptions the whole church, consisting of *Chancel*, *Nave*, *North* and *South Aisles* and *South Porch* together with the tower-arch, was rebuilt in the 15th century. The building was restored in 1850, in 1889, in 1904–5, when work was done to the tower, and in 1909 when the chancel was repaired.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27½ ft. by 15 ft.) has a partly restored 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and stops carved with a man's head and lion-mask. There are original diagonal buttresses at the angles of the E. wall and two later buttresses have been built on to the wall between them; at the apex of



the wall is a 15th-century gable-cross. In the N. wall are two slightly restored 15th-century windows each of two cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and lion-mask stops; on the W. the label of the westernmost window butts on to the wall of the rood-loft staircase. In the S. wall are two partly restored windows similar to those in the N. wall; the W. stop to the label of the first window is of a man's head and the remainder are of lion-masks. The S. doorway is of the 14th century and has wave-moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label and lion-mask stops. The 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders; the square responds have each a semi-octagonal attached shaft with a moulded capital; on the E. side of the N. respond and on both sides of the S. respond are small portions of earlier impost mouldings.

The *Nave* (40 ft. by 14½ ft.) has 15th-century N. and S. arcades each of four bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on attached half-round shafts with moulded capitals and bases; in the S. arcade the capital to the E. shaft of the first pier with the inner order above the springing has been broken off. Above the arcades is a moulded string-course and a clearstorey with a range of four windows on each side, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head; the clunch splays are of the 15th century but externally the windows are entirely modern.

The *North Aisle* (10¼ ft. wide) has an E. window apparently entirely modern except the reset splays, the sill and the S. head-stop to the label. S. of it is the lower doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it has chamfered jambs and four-centred head; the upper doorway is blocked. In the N. wall are two two-light windows both entirely modern except the splays and sills; the 15th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label. On the string-course below the parapet are mask-gargoyles. In the W. wall is a window similar to the N. windows and with an original sill.

The *South Aisle* (10¾ ft. wide) has a three-light window in the E. wall, two two-light windows in the S. wall and a two-light window in the W. wall all similar to the corresponding windows in the N. aisle; the sills, splays and most of the hood-moulds to the E. and S. windows are original as are also parts of the sill, the splay and the tracery of the W. window. The 15th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head.

The *West Tower* (10¾ ft. by 10¼ ft.) is of late 14th-century date, but the N.W. corner has been rebuilt. The tower is externally of three stages with a projecting plinth and an embattled parapet. The two-centred tower-arch is of the 15th century and similar to the arches of the nave-arcades, but of three orders, the westernmost of which springs off the side walls of the tower; the responds have half-round attached shafts with moulded capitals similar to the piers of the nave-arcade and the shafts stop on plain square plinths with the corners chamfered off. The W. doorway has moulded jambs and a two-centred arch with a moulded label; the inner order of the arch is modern; the W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label. Below the bell-chamber in the S. and also in the W. wall is a small modern light. In each wall of the bell-chamber is a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label. There is a grotesque gargoyle on each face of the tower on the string-course below the parapet.

The *South Porch* is of 15th-century date and has a moulded parapet to the E. and W. walls and a gabled S. wall with the stump of an old cross at the apex surmounted by a modern cross. The outer archway is two-centred and of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on attached half-round shafts with moulded capitals and bases but the latter have been cut back on the N. side.

The *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century and of four bays with five king-post trusses with curved braces to the tie-beams and moulded main timbers. The 15th-century roof over the N. aisle is of pent-type and of four bays with five trusses with cambered tie-beams and curved braces; the spandrel between the tie-beam and the principal rafter of the second truss is filled with tracery. The partly restored 15th-century roof of the S. aisle is similar to that over the N. aisle and is of four bays with three trusses.

Fittings—*Bells*: four; 3rd by Thomas Norris, 1635. *Brackets:* In chancel—on E. wall, moulded shelf supported by head of man in hood with scalloped lower-edge, late 14th-century. In N. and S. walls, half-octagonal brackets, hollow-chamfered below and small round socket in top, about five feet above existing floor which has been raised, perhaps connected with lenten-veil. *Brass Indent:* In nave—of priest, with inscription, 15th-century. *Chest:* In N. aisle—of deal boards, iron-bound, with two strap-hinges and two original staples for padlocks and lock-plate, ends of chest rounded at top but oak lid is flat, probably 17th-century. *Cross:* (Plate 50) built into W. wall of

tower—round head with Crucifixion, figure in sunk panel, stem with moulded edges, sprig of conventional foliage on front, smaller sprig on each side with three four-leaved paterae below, probably early 13th-century. *Font:* plain octagonal bowl with hollow-splayed under-edge, plain stem and hollow-chamfered base, 15th-century. *Glass:* In chancel—in N.W. window, loose panel with head of Christ and oak-leaf fragments, etc., possibly 15th-century. *Monument* and *Floor-slabs:* Monument: In chancel—set in N. wall and forming front of seat against S. wall, two pieces of alabaster panelling, probably from same monument, (*a*) panel with plain shield supported by two angels, (*b*) two quatrefoiled panels with blank shields, 15th-century. Floor-slabs: In nave—(1) to Alice Walpole, widow, 1709; (2) to Robert Walpole, 1699, aged 101. In S. aisle—(3) to Roger Peck, 1699, and Annis his wife, 1722. *Niches:* In nave—in E. wall, S. of chancel-arch, with chamfered projecting sill and curved back, 15th-century, jambs and head modern. In S. aisle—across S.E. angle, with moulded and shafted jambs, bowed arch, now broken away, gabled and crocketed head with part of one side-pinnacle, three-sided recess with ribbed soffit to canopy, all clunch, much damaged, 15th-century. *Piscina:* In chancel—with splayed jambs, two-centred head and sexfoiled drain, probably 14th-century. *Plate:* includes cup with band of incised ornament and cover-paten, both of 1571, and a plate of 1681, inscribed "Hilton Church in Huntingdonshire 1682." *Scratchings:* On piers of N. arcade of nave—initials and scratchings of various dates; on second pier the name "Moygne," 15th- or 16th-century. *Stoup:* In N. aisle—E. of N. doorway, in recess with roughly pointed head, of re-used stones, broken round basin, 15th- or early 16th-century. *Miscellanea:* Built into walls of tower, fragments of cheveron-ornament, 12th-century, moulded stones, round pier-stones, etc., of various dates.

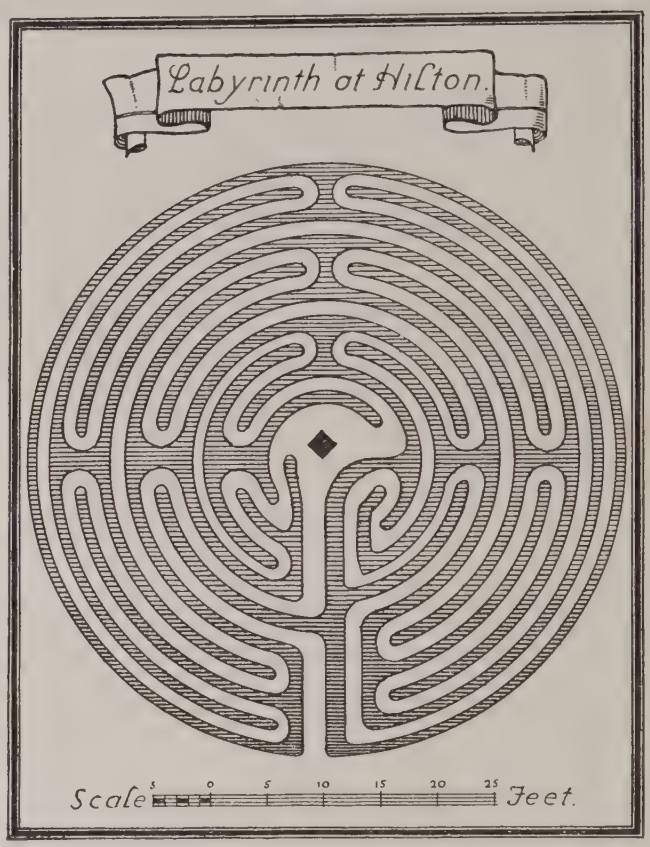
The churchyard-wall is partly of old masonry at the W. end and is probably of the 15th century. On the S. side portions are of 17th-century date and of red and yellow brickwork. On the S. side of the S. wall is an old well.

Condition—Generally good, but S.E. pier of nave cracked and broken by settlement.

Secular:—

(2). The Maze, on the Green, 230 yards N.E. of the church, was cut in 1660. It is a turf maze of circular form and 53 ft. in diameter. It has been several times re-cut apparently incorrectly. In the middle is a stone pier (Plate 142) with cornice and ball-terminal and inscribed as follows—on the S. face, "Sic transit gloria mundi, Gulielmus Sparrow Gen. natus Ano. 1641, aetatis sue 88 quando obit, hos gyros formavit anno 1660"; on the E. face "Ad hoc William Sparrow departed this life the 25th of August anno Domini 1729, aged 88 years"; the other two faces bear the words "ab hoc" and "per hoc" respectively. On the S. face is an achievement-of-arms.

Condition—Fairly good.



(3). St. John's College Farm, house and moat, 620 yards N.W. of the church. The *House* (Plate 72) is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built, probably, late in the 15th century with a central Hall, open to the roof, and cross-wings at the E. and W. ends. The W. cross-wing has been destroyed and the Hall-block divided into two storeys. There are 17th-century and modern additions at the back. The upper storey projects at the S. end of the surviving cross-wing and on the gable is a length of running foliage-border in 17th-century pargeting. Inside the building, the Hall-block has an inserted floor with chamfered ceiling-beams. The Hall itself was of two equal bays, with a central roof-truss; the posts supporting this truss remain with a curved brace below the tie-beam on the N. side; a post further W. in the S. wall may indicate the position of the purlin, but the truss, if it exists, is concealed in a partition. The E. wing has an original moulded

ceiling-beam in the front room. The back room has been reconstructed, probably in the 17th century and has a chamfered ceiling-beam and wide fireplace. The roof retains much of its original form with a plain king-post and curved braces to the central purlin.

The *Moat* is fragmentary.

Condition—Of house, good.

(4). HILTON HALL (Plate 149), house and pigeon-house, 300 yards N. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century on a rectangular plan with a staircase-wing on the S. The building was refronted in the 18th century and there are modern additions on the E. The sides and back of the house have brick bands between the storeys. Inside the building, the ground-floor rooms have original moulded ceiling-beams, one being enriched with guilloche-ornament; the E. room has a fireplace with a moulded lintel. The original staircase (Plate 164) has moulded rails, symmetrically-turned balusters and square newels with moulded terminals and pendants.

The *Pigeon-house* (Plate 166), S. of the house, is a square building of brick and of two storeys with a pyramidal roof, saddle-backed at the top. It was built, probably, late in the 17th century.

Condition—Of house, good.

MONUMENTS (5–17).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched or covered with corrugated iron. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, open fireplaces, and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(5). *Cottage*, on the N. side of Graveley Way, 250 yards E. of (3), has been refronted with early 18th-century brick. The original chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts and pilasters.

(6). *Old George Inn*, E. of (5) has an original chimney-stack, similar to that of (5).

(7). *Cottage*, on the S. side of Graveley Way, 120 yards E.S.E. of (3).

(8). *Cross Roads Farm* (Plate 72), 400 yards N. of the church, is of T-shaped plan, with the cross-wing at the W. end. There is a modern block on the W. side. The original chimney-stack has two detached diagonal shafts. Inside the building, one room has an original moulded ceiling-beam.

(9). *Cottage*, and smithy, 100 yards W.S.W. of (8).

(10). *Manor Farm*, house and barn, on the N. side of the green, 400 yards N.E. of the church. The *House* is of brick and was built early in the 18th century. It is of two storeys with attics and has a moulded band between the storeys and a moulded eaves-cornice; the hipped roof has three dormer-windows.

The *Barn*, N. of the house is of brick and of four bays with a double range of loops.

(11). *Cottage*, 180 yards E. of (10), has a cross-wing and a lower section on the W. which may be of earlier date. The original chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts.

(12). *Cottage*, three tenements, on the S. side of the green, 280 yards S. of (11).

Condition—Poor.

(13). *Barns*, two, at Grange Farm, 50 yards W. of (12) are weather-boarded. The eastern barn is of seven bays with aisles and a queen-post roof, perhaps of the 16th century. The western barn is of six bays and partly of two storeys. Some of the timber-framing is exposed.

Condition—Of eastern barn, poor; of western, good.

(14). *Park Farm*, house 200 yards E.N.E. of the church, was built about the middle of the 16th century on an L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the S. and E. The original chimney-stack at the E. end of the house has two octagonal shafts with moulded bases; the shafts are decorated with fleurs-de-lis and roses in relief, respectively. The S. wing has an original chimney-stack, rebuilt above the base, and a 17th-century stack with two square shafts. Inside the building, the E. room has an original moulded ceiling-beam and is lined with early 18th-century panelling with a moulded cornice and an eared architrave to the fireplace. There are other early 18th-century fittings including the staircase, which has turned balusters and moulded rails. On the first floor there is said to be a Stuart royal arms and Prince of Wales' feathers, painted on plaster, but now covered up.

(15). *Church Farm*, house and pigeon-house, 100 yards S.E. of the church. The *House* was burnt down some years ago and only a late 17th-century chimney-stack now remains standing.

The *Pigeon-house*, S. of the house, is a square 18th-century building of brick with a pyramidal roof and 'lantern.'

(16). *House* (Plate 73), formerly the Red Cow Inn, 120 yards N.E. of the church, was built in the 15th century with a central Hall and cross-wings at the N. and S. ends. The N. cross-wing has been destroyed and the Hall divided into two storeys. Inside the building, the inserted floor of the Hall has an early 17th-century moulded ceiling-beam and exposed joists. In the S. cross-wing is an original moulded ceiling-beam carved with paterae. In the back room is an early 18th-century corner-cupboard and a panelled door of the same date.

(17). *Cottage* (Plate 73), called the Old Vicarage, now three tenements, 250 yards N.E. of the church, is of L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the S. and E.

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46. HOLME (C.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. IX N.E.)

Holme is a parish and village 6½ m. S. of Peterborough.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Giles stands on the N. side of the village. The church was rebuilt in 1862 and enlarged. It incorporates the former N. and S. arcades, each having an added bay. The N. arcade formerly of three bays but now of four has two-centred arches, struck from below the springing-line, and of two chamfered orders with a chamfered label and two foliated stops; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases and the responds have attached half-columns; the third column, fourth arch and the base of the second column are modern, the rest is of *c.* 1300, reset and partly restored. The S. arcade also formerly of three bays and now of four has two-centred arches of one plain order with a double-chamfered label; the cylindrical columns and the half-round responds have scalloped or fluted capitals with chamfered abaci, except the second column the capital of which has a moulding of *c.* 1300 worked on the earlier capital; the third column, fourth arch and all the bases are modern, the rest is of late 12th-century date, reset and partly restored. The arcades are of Barnack stone.

Fittings—*Communion Table:* of oak, with heavy symmetrically-turned legs, moulded upper and lower rails, shaped brackets, *c.* 1630. *Monument:* In churchyard—S. of nave, head-stone with inscription but no name, late 17th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup of 1709 inscribed "Holme Com: Hunt. 1710."

Condition—Good, rebuilt.

Secular :—

(2). Cross, on roadside S. of churchyard. Only the square base of the cross remains; it has stop-chamfered angles.

Condition—Much defaced.

(3). Cottage (Plate 148), on S.W. side of the road 240 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are covered with slates. It was built probably in the second half of the 17th century. The front has bands above and below the second storey and is divided into bays by narrow pilaster strips. The ends of the house are finished with Dutch gables.

Condition—Good.

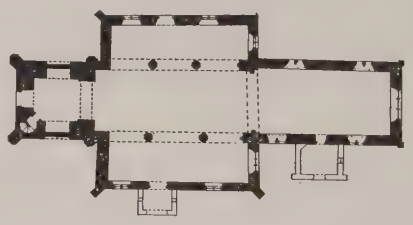
47. HOLYWELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH (E.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XIX S.W., [b]XXIII N.W.).

Holywell-cum-Needingworth is a parish adjoining that of St. Ives on the E. There are two villages, that of Needingworth having been largely burnt down in 1847. The Church and House (24) are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). Parish Church of St. John the Baptist stands at the W. end of the village of Holywell. The walls of the chancel are of stone-rubble, those of the nave and aisles are of stone and pebble-rubble and the W. tower is of ashlar; the roofs are covered with tiles and slates. The *Nave* is possibly the earliest part of the present building; the *Chancel* is of the second quarter of the 13th century, the *North Aisle* was added late in the same century and *c.* 1300 the *South Aisle* was built. Accounts remain to show that the W. Tower was added in 1547, Thomas Roper being the mason. As mention is made of journeys to Ramsey during the building and the masonry used is of various periods earlier than the date of the erection of the tower it may be assumed that much of the material came from the dissolved Abbey of Ramsey. The clearstorey was probably added at the same time. Modern work includes the rebuilding of the *South Porch* and the addition of a *Vestry* in 1862 when the church was restored, a restoration of the tower in 1915, and a general restoration in 1919 when the vestry was rebuilt.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32¼ ft. by 15¾ ft.) has a modern E. window with roll-moulded splays which are probably mediaeval. In the N. wall are two mid 13th-century windows, each of two small lancet-lights under a semi-circular head with moulded twin-labels and mask-stops; dividing the lights on the inside is a small detached shaft with moulded capital and base and from the cap of which springs a small chamfered half-arch to the middle of the rear-arch; the shaft, mullion and head of the second window are modern. In the S. wall are two similar original windows, and between them is the original S. doorway which now opens into the modern vestry; it has stop-chamfered jambs and a chamfered lintel resting on chamfered imposts. Running round the chancel

HUNTINGDON: (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS. From the S.E.
Tower, late 14th-century; remainder mostly late 15th or early 16th-century.

HUNTINGDON: (2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
W. Tower, late 14th-century.

S. Arcade of Nave, mid 13th-century.

W. Doorway, late 14th-century.

HUNTINGDON: (2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

HUNTINGDON: (2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
S. Doorway of chancel, early 13th-century.

LONG STOW: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH.
S. Doorway of S. Aisle, *c.* 1270; doors, early 16th-century.

at the level of the window-sills is an internal moulded string-course. The early 14th-century chancel-arch is of distorted two-centred form and of two chamfered orders with semi-octagonal responds with modern capitals and a moulded label on the W. face.

The *Nave* (37¾ ft. by 15¼ ft.) has a late 13th-century N. arcade of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label on the S. face and stops to the outer order over the piers; the piers are octagonal with moulded capitals of varied section and moulded bases partly covered by pews; the E. respond is semi-octagonal and has a modern capital; on the W. the outer order of the third arch dies on to the wall and the inner is carried on a carved head-corbel with a moulded capital; at the E. end of the wall is the rood-loft doorway with chamfered jambs and segmental head. The early 14th-century S. arcade is of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label on the N. face and stops to the outer order over the piers; the piers are octagonal and the E. respond semi-octagonal and all with moulded capitals and bases of varied section; on the W., the outer order of the westernmost arch springs off the wall and the inner order is carried on a carved head-corbel with a moulded capital. The clear-storey has a range of three early 16th-century windows on each side, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head.

The *North Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has an altered two-light E. window with a plain mullion and two-centred head. In the N. wall are two modern windows and between them is the late 13th-century N. doorway with jambs and two-centred arch of two hollow-chamfered orders, with a moulded label.

The *South Aisle* (9¾ ft. wide) has a 14th-century E. window of three lights with moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the original tracery has been replaced by carrying up the old mullions in modern stone. The eastern window in the S. wall is modern; the S. doorway is of early 14th-century date and has jambs and two-centred arch of two hollow-chamfered orders, with a moulded label and defaced head-stops; the western window is of early 14th-century date and of two uncusped lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and carved head-stops.

The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 10½ ft.) was built *c.* 1547, mainly of re-used material, and is in three stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles at the angles; the angle-buttresses are octagonal for the first stage and diagonal above; they stop at the level of the belfry. The tower-arch is of 14th-century stonework re-used; it is two-centred with the outer orders elaborately moulded with carved foliage bosses and rosettes in the hollows and a chamfered inner order resting on moulded corbels. In the N. wall is a recess with square jambs and a two-centred arch of 14th-century work; the arch springs from the same level as the tower-arch, and has the outer orders elaborately moulded and the inner chamfered and carried on carved foliated corbels; within the head of the recess is a modern window. In the S. wall is a similar recess, but the hollows of the outer order of the arch are filled with carved bosses. The W. doorway is of early 16th-century date and has moulded and shafted jambs and a trefoiled and subcusped arch in a square head with quatrefoils in the spandrels and a moulded label with modern stops. The W. window is of three trefoiled lights in a square head. The belfry has in the N., S. and W. walls three re-used 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled lights in a two-centred head. In the E. wall is a square-headed light with a square-headed door below opening on to the roof of the nave.

The *Roofs* are modern but under the wall-posts to the tie-beams of the nave-roof are eight re-used carved figures of *c.* 1500, four on either side; one holds a chalice, two scrolls and two others hold shields.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; second, third and fourth by William Haulsey, 1625. *Books:* (*a*) Jewel's Apology; (*b*) Prayer-book of 1669; (*c*) Collection of Statutes, 1632; (*d*) further Collection of Statutes 1667; also four large folio leaves of vellum from a work of Aristotle, late 13th- or 14th-century; (*c*) and (*d*) presented by Thomas Tenison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. *Chest:* In vestry—panelled with moulded styles, etc., late 16th- or early 17th-century. *Font:* with modern bowl on one octagonal and four round shafts, the latter with moulded capitals and bases, common chamfered plinth with projections to take angle-shafts, late 13th-century, one shaft and capital modern. *Locker:* In chancel—in N. wall, rectangular with modern door, 13th-century. *Piscina:* In chancel—unusually large recess with splayed jambs and trefoiled head with lobed points, moulded imposts and label with one mask-stop, large quatrefoiled drain, 13th-century. *Miscellanea:* fragments of window-tracery, etc., loose in churchyard S. of chancel.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

[b](2). The Holy Well, on the S. edge of the churchyard, is square and has a modern brick curb and an arch over, erected in 1845; on the top is a re-used 13th or 14th-century stone corbel.

Condition—Good.

[b](3). Moyne's Hall, house and moat, 600 yards E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, faced with modern brick and has a tiled roof. It

may be of 17th-century date but has been completely altered. Some original ceiling-beams remain. The garden-wall towards the road is probably of the 17th century.

The *Moat* lies to the N. of the house.

Condition—Of house, good.

MONUMENTS (4–26).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[b](4). *Goodger's Farm,* house 150 yards S.E. of the church, was mostly rebuilt a few years ago, but retains an original chimney-stack with two diagonal shafts.

[b](5). *House,* 100 yards E.S.E. of (4), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and W. Inside the building, the room at the angle of the house has two walls lined with original panelling with an enriched cornice; the door is of similar panelling. The middle room of the N. wing has an original ceiling-beam with the date 1667 indicated in nail-heads. The room above the angle-room has one wall lined with original panelling.

[b](6). *Cottage,* 20 yards E.S.E. of (5), was built, probably, early in the 18th century. The walls are of brick.

[b](7). *Cottage,* 60 yards E.S.E. of (6), has an original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts. On the base of the stack is the date 1623.

[b](8). *Cottage,* 50 yards E.S.E. of (7).

[b](9). *Cottage,* 70 yards E.S.E. of (8).

[b](10). *Cottage,* 40 yards E. of (9).

[b](11). *Cottage,* E. of (10).

[b](12). *Ferry Boat Inn,* 120 yards E. of (11), has a late 16th- or early 17th-century cross-wing at the W. end, but the rest of the house was rebuilt early in the 18th century. The front of the main block has been refaced with modern brick.

[b](13). *Cottages,* two, on the N. side of Back Lane, 500 yards E. of the church, were built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[b](14). *Cottage,* 60 yards W. of (13), has an E. wall of brick with a panel in the gable, bearing the date 1654 and the initials T. and H.I.

[b](15). *House,* 40 yards W. of (14), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the E. and N. On the E. gable are the initials, in wrought-iron, S.R.

[b](16). *Cottage,* 40 yards W. of (15).

NEEDINGWORTH:—

[a](17). *Range* of three cottages, on the W. side of Church Street, 1,200 yards N.N.E. of the church.

Condition—Partly ruinous.

[a](18). *Cottage,* two tenements, on the S.W. side of by-road, 160 yards N. of (17), was built probably early in the 18th century.

[a](19). *House* (Plate 73), at the E. corner of High Street and Church Street, has a cross-wing at the W. end. Inside the building, one room has an early 18th-century moulded cornice over the fireplace.

[a](20). *House,* on the N. side of High Street, 20 yards N.W. of (19), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](21). *House,* 180 yards E.N.E. of (20), is of 18th-century or modern date, but incorporates some walling of ashlar, with a chamfered plinth, perhaps of 16th-century date.

[a](22). *House,* 100 yards N.E. of (21), was built early in the 18th century. The walls are of brick with a band-course between the storeys and a modillioned eaves-cornice of wood.

[a](23). *Cottage,* 60 yards N.E. of (22), has an original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts and pilasters.

[a](24). *House,* called The Chestnuts, on the E. side of the road, 100 yards N.N.E. of (23), is of two storeys with attics and was built *c.* 1710. The walls are of brick and there is a cross-wing at the N. end. The elevations have a brick band between the storeys and the eaves have a wooden cornice; the cornice to the N. wing has modillions. The front door has a pediment supported on scrolled brackets; the door is panelled and above it is a radiated fan-light. Inside the building, several rooms have dadoes, doors and other original fittings. The staircase has a central lower flight, branching to left and right at the first landing; it has moulded rails, turned balusters and newels in the form of Doric columns. The staircase to the attic has at the top a simple open balustrade. At the top of the main staircase is a cartouche with the initials and date T.A. 1710.

[a](25). *Cottage,* two tenements, 60 yards N. of (24), was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

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[b](26). *Pike and Eel Inn,* on the left bank of the Ouse, 1½ m. E.N.E. of the church, has a wide open fireplace and a nail-studded door.

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48. HOUGHTON (D.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVIII S.E.)

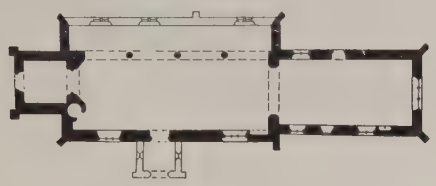
Houghton is a parish and village 3 m. E. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY stands in the village. The walls are mainly of pebble-rubble with dressings of Barnack stone; the N. aisle is

mostly of modern brick. The roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The *Chancel* was built or rebuilt in the second half of the 13th century. In the second half of the 14th century the *Nave* was largely rebuilt and perhaps lengthened, the *North Aisle* and the clearstorey added and, a little later, the *West Tower* and spire were rebuilt. A S. porch was added in the 16th or 17th century. The chancel was restored in 1851 and the whole church in 1870–1; the *South Porch* and the N. wall of the N. aisle are largely modern.

The tower and spire are a departure from the form usual in the district, but otherwise the church has no features of special interest.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (33¼ ft. by 16¼ ft.) has an E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the opening and label are of the 14th century and the tracery of the 15th century. The E. gable has mask-stop corbels at the base and the angles of the building terminate in head-stops on the tabling of the buttress. In the N. wall is an early 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights with net-tracery in a two-centred head; the jambs and mullions are moulded; further E. is an early 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs, acutely pointed head and moulded label. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost is of late 14th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a re-used 13th-century label and mask-stops; the middle window is a single trefoiled lancet-light, of *c.* 1300, with hollow-chamfered jambs and head; the westernmost window is of early 14th-century date and of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with moulded jambs and restored mullion and W. jamb. The 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on moulded corbels with 'knotted' terminations; the soffit of the inner order is grooved for a boarded tympanum; the label on the W. face appears to have been reset and the whole arch is somewhat distorted.

The *Nave* (48¼ ft. by 17¼ ft.) has a 14th-century N. arcade of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases; the E. respond has a moulded corbel with a defaced head beneath it; the W. springing of the W. arch is enveloped in the tower-buttress. In the S. wall are two 15th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights with modern vertical tracery in a four-centred head, with casement-moulded jambs and a re-used 14th-century label with head-stops; one stop to the eastern window is missing; the late 14th-century S. doorway has double shafted jambs and moulded two-centred arch with a label springing from the outer pair of jamb-shafts; at the E. end of the wall is a recess to provide more room for a nave-altar; it has a chamfered two-centred head probably of the 14th century, and at the back of the recess is a blocked opening, showing externally as a patch and having a thin oak lintel. The clearstorey has on the N. side four square late 14th-century windows each enclosing a quatrefoil, modern externally.

The *North Aisle* (6¼ ft. wide) is modern except the E. and W. walls. In the E. wall is a blocked window with a square head, of late 14th- or early 15th-century date.

The *West Tower* (10½ ft. square) is of three stages with a spire (Plate 4), all of late 14th-century date; the two lower stages have clasping buttresses at the W. angles. The ground-stage has splayed internal angles resting on small squinches about 5 ft. above the floor. The two-centred tower-arch is of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on round attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is similar to the easternmost window in the S. wall of the chancel; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch and is set in a slight projection. The second stage has a square-headed window in the W. wall. The bell-chamber is square below and octagonal above with an embattled parapet and tabled angles on which stand the panelled shafts of pinnacles now lacking their cappings. In each face of the stage is a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a two-centred head with a moulded label. The spire of ashlar has a heavy entasis and two ranges of openings; the four lower openings are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head; the four upper openings are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *South Porch* has been largely rebuilt but has a 16th-century or later outer archway, with splayed jambs, four-centred arch and moulded label; on the W. jamb is the date 1664 in large figures.

Fittings—*Bells:* 1st by Newcombe of Leicester, 16th-century, inscribed "Virg Bego Egach" probably intended for "Virgo Bega hec"; 2nd to 5th by W. Haulsey, 1626. *Piscina:* In chancel—double, with moulded two-centred arches, labels with mask-stops, shafted jambs and free shaft with moulded caps and bases, two round drains and old wooden shelf, mid to late 13th-century. *Plate:* includes early 17th-century cup with Elizabethan stem, no marks. *Seat:* In N. aisle—at W. end,

stone seat (Plate 141) with shaped arms with chamfered edges, 13th-century, not *in situ*.

Condition—Fairly good, but cracks in walls of tower.

Secular :—

(2). GEORGE AND DRAGON INN, 160 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 16th century with a central Hall and cross-wings at the E. and W. ends; the E. cross-wing has been rebuilt and is now roofed in continuation with the Hall. The W. end has 17th-century plaster-work in panels and at the back of the W. wing is a chimney-stack of the same date with diagonal pilaster strips. Inside the building, the former Hall has original moulded ceiling-beams, with a moulded stop and a wall-post at the S. end of the cross-beam; the moulded wall-plates have been mostly cut away except for a portion on the N. side which has a shield divided quarterly. The W. wing has chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

(3). HOUSE (Plate 72), on the E. side of the road, 300 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. The house was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. There is an 18th-century addition in the angle between the wings and a modern addition at the N. end. The upper storey projects on the W. front and at the S. end with a curved diagonal bracket at the angle; two original brackets on the W. side have conventional ornament. The central chimney-stack is original and has three octagonal shafts with moulded bases. The gable at the S. end projects and has a moulded base-beam. On the first floor are remains of an oriel-window, now blocked; adjoining are remains of ornamental pargeting of a lozengy design. Inside the building, the ground-floor rooms have exposed ceiling-beams, two being moulded and one having geometrical ornament in addition.

Condition—Good.

(4). HOUSE, now three tenements, on the S. side of the road, 150 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the first half of the 16th century with a cross-wing at the E. end. The upper storey projects on the N. front and at the E. end on exposed joists and curved brackets with a diagonal bracket at the angle. In the E. wall is an original window with moulded frame and mullion. The 17th-century central chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts. Inside the building some original chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed.

Condition—Good.

(5). BIRCHDENE, house on the N. side of the road, 30 yards N.E. of (4) is of two storeys. The walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. The house is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and S. The W. wing was built in the 17th century but the main or S. wing was added in the 18th century. Inside the building are some original chamfered and moulded ceiling-beams. The early 18th-century staircase has turned balusters, moulded strings and rails and square newels with ball-pendants.

Condition—Good.

(6). HOUGHTON MILL, 120 yards S.S.E. of the church, is of three storeys with attics, timber-framed and weather-boarded; the roofs are tiled. It was built, probably, in the 17th century and is of massive timber-framed construction but without any definite indication of date.

Condition—Fairly good.

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49. HUNTINGDON (C.d.).

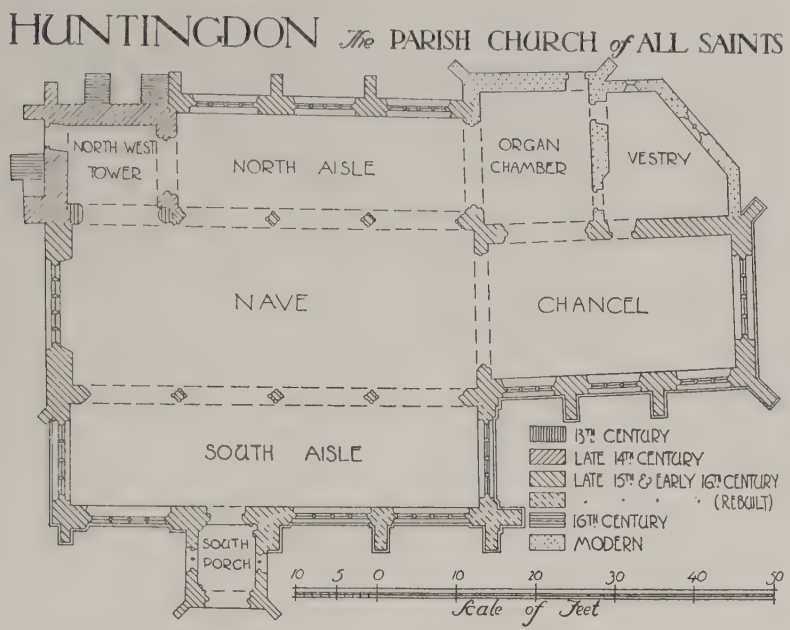
(O.S. 6 in. XVIII S.W.)

Huntingdon is a municipal Borough on the left bank of the River Ouse. The principal monuments are the parish churches of All Saints and St. Mary, the Castle, the Bridge, Hinchingbrooke House, the Grammar School, Walden House, Ferrar's House and Cowper House. Hinchingbrooke House was the residence of the Cromwells from 1538 to 1627 and afterwards of the Montagus, Earls of Sandwich. Under the celebrated Admiral, Edward the first Earl, Pepys often visited the house. Oliver Cromwell the Protector was born in Cromwell House (16), which has been since almost entirely rebuilt. Ferrar's House belonged to later generations of the Ferrars of Little Gidding.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS (Plate 79) stands on the N.W. side of the Market Place. The walls, generally, are of rubble, but the E. part of the S. aisle is of ashlar and the tower is partly of brick; the dressings are of Ketton and Barnack stone. The roofs are covered with lead. The earliest part of the existing building is the W. bay of the N. arcade, which is of early 13th-century date and now forms a tower-arch. The *Tower* itself was built late in the 14th century, and late in the 15th or early in the succeeding century the rest of the church, including the *Chancel, Nave, North* and *South Aisles* and *South Porch*, was rebuilt. The nave and N. aisle were restored in 1859 and in 1861 the E. part of the S. aisle was rebuilt, largely with the old material. The *North Vestry* and *Organ Chamber* are modern.

Architectural Description—All the details are of late 15th- or early 16th-century date unless otherwise described. The *Chancel* (30½ ft. by 16½ ft.)



has a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet; the parapet-string is carved with small bosses, including a rose, crown, fleur-de-lis, star, portcullis, crescent with manacles, molet, feathers, knot and a shield with the name R. Nowel, presumably that of the builder of the chancel. The partly restored E. window is of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and crocketed label with finial and grotesque stops. In the N. wall is a modern arch to the organ-chamber and further E. a doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head. In the S. wall are three much restored windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label similar to the E. window, but with returned stops; below the middle window are traces of the blocking of a former doorway; flanking it are the outlines of a parapet or breast-wall, cut back, which may possibly indicate the former existence of an outside pulpit. The chancel-arch is two-centred and of two orders, the outer double hollow-chamfered on the W. face, and continuous, and the inner moulded and springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the inner order may be of 14th-century material re-used; the responds have been partly restored.

The *Nave* (50 ft. by 19¾ ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays, the three eastern have four-centred arches of two moulded orders with a moulded ogee label on the S. face, carried up to the string-course at the base of the clearstorey; the columns have each four attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases and the responds have attached half-columns; the westernmost bay is of early 13th-century date; the arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; it springs on the E. from a cylindrical column with a moulded capital, all partly engaged in the respond of the adjoining bay; the W. respond is chamfered, the inner order of the arch resting on a short shaft with a moulded and foliated capital and a moulded base, supported on a foliated corbel. The S. arcade is of four bays uniform with the three eastern bays of the N. arcade. The clearstorey has an embattled parapet with a carved gargoyle on the N. side. There are three restored windows on the N. and four on the S. side, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. In the W. wall is a restored window of five cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The *North Aisle* (11¾ ft. wide) has an embattled parapet; the buttresses have gabled and crocketed heads with defaced figures or beasts at the angles. In the N. wall are three windows, each of four trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded and crocketed label and carved beast-stops.

The *South Aisle* (12½ ft. wide) has an embattled parapet with carved bosses on the string-course; the buttresses have crocketed pinnacles and a niche with a gabled and crocketed head in the face of each. The two E. bays have been rebuilt, but with much of the old material re-used, and the fourth bay has been much restored; the two eastern bays are faced with ashlar. In the E. wall is a window, almost entirely modern, and of four cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the mullions are carried down below the sill, both inside and out, to form panels; on the inside the two middle panels are original and formed the

reredos of an altar; they are each subdivided into two cusped panels, enclosing a blank and mutilated shield supported by two mutilated angels; the side panels have sub-cusped heads with foliated spandrels partly original. In the S. wall are three windows, similar to that in the E. wall; the old work includes probably the head-stops of the labels and most of the panelling below the windows; each panel has a sub-cusped head with foliated points and spandrels; the partly restored S. doorway has moulded jambs, four-centred arch and label. In the W. wall is a window of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label.

The *North West Tower* (10¾ ft. by 9¾ ft.) was built over the W. bay of the N. aisle late in the 14th century and is of two stages with an embattled parapet and crocketed pinnacles at the angles, partly restored; the parapet-string has a series of mask-corbels. The walls are of brick and stone with stone dressings, except the upper part of the bell-chamber, which is faced with ashlar. In the E. wall of the ground-stage is a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and chamfered bases. The upper storey of the ground-stage has a pointed opening in the E. wall. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label.

The *South Porch* has an embattled parapet with two carved gargoyles. The two-centred outer archway is of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and modern bases; the responds have been partly restored. In the middle of the parapet is a small niche with a moulded and carved bracket and a bowed and ribbed canopy. The side walls have each an internal recess with a four-centred head, containing a partly restored window of two cinquefoiled lights in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label.

The *Roof* of the chancel is low-pitched and of three bays with moulded main timbers, and curved braces to the tie-beams; the timbers form panels, are carved on the soffit and have bosses at the intersections carved with a cross on a foliated background, a pelican 'in her piety,' the letters I H S and foliage; the wall-posts have carved figures of saints, but they are of doubtful antiquity. The roof has remains of colour but has been considerably restored. The roof of the nave is modern, but some of the carved figures supporting the wall-posts may be original; three early 16th-century wall-posts carved with figures, probably from the nave-roof, are retained in the modern vestry and four others (Plate 159) have been incorporated in the modern Library of the archdeaconry.

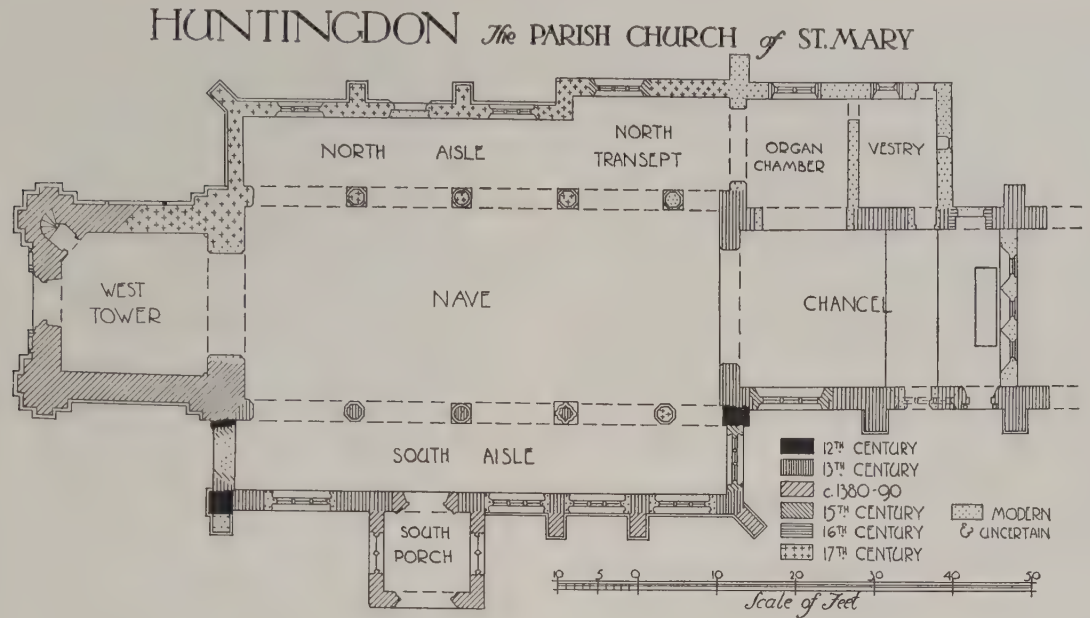
Fittings—*Bells:* four; 1st to 3rd by Newcombe, 1606, 4th by Tobias Norris, 1676. *Font:* In S. aisle—octagonal bowl, with remains of an arch on each face, springing from flat shafts at the angles, with remains of flat capitals, probably early 13th-century. *Monument:* In S. aisle—over S. doorway, to Alice (Greene) wife of Charles Weaver, 1636, alabaster wall-monument with kneeling figures of man and wife, two sons, three daughters and a baby, side pilasters supporting cornice with broken scrolled pediment, cartouche and three shields-of-arms. *Niches:* See Architectural Description under S. aisle and S. porch. *Piscina:* In chancel—with chamfered jambs, four-centred arch in a square head, shelf and quatrefoiled drain, early 16th-century. *Stoup:* In S. porch—in E. wall, recess with vaulted four-centred head, remains of bowl with moulded base, early 16th-century. *Miscellanea:* Incorporated in chancel-walls and loose in churchyard—numerous worked and moulded stones. Incorporated in tower-walls—stone with cross in round panel, perhaps a consecration cross, and stone with 12th-century cheveron ornament.

Condition—Good.

(2). Parish Church of St. Mary stands on the N.E. side of High Street, 250 yards N.W. of the Bridge. The walls generally are of freestone and rubble with Barnack-stone dressings but the walls of the N. aisle and the W. tower are of ashlar; inside the building the arches of the S. arcade of the nave are of clunch. The roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The remains of 12th-century buttresses at the N.E. and S.W. corners of the *South Aisle* are the earliest work extant, and suggest a Norman building of considerable size, but exactly how much of that structure is incorporated in the present church cannot definitely be stated. The present *Chancel* was built early in the 13th century, and the nave-arcades are of the same century. About 1380–90 the *West Tower* and the *South Porch* were added; the clearstorey was added to the nave about 1500. The fall of part of the W. tower in 1607 necessitated the rebuilding of the N. arcade of the nave and the *North Aisle*, besides the N.E. corner of the tower itself. Much of the old material was re-used in the rebuilding which was begun in 1608 and not completed until 1620. The church was restored in 1869, when the *Vestry* and *Organ Chamber* were added, and in 1876; further work was done to the W. tower and S. porch in 1913.

The church is of some architectural interest and the W. tower, although partly rebuilt, is a fine example of its period.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32¾ ft. by 19¾ ft.) was originally three bays in length but has been shortened to two; the present eastern buttresses were part of the side walls of the destroyed E. bay. The walls of the chancel have been raised probably in the 15th century when the nave-clearstorey was added; on the parapet of the



S. wall is carved a beast. In the E. wall are three modern windows. In the N. wall is an early 16th-century blocked doorway with a four-centred head and moulded label; further W. is an early 13th-century window of a single pointed light with shafted splays and an external moulded label, which is carried on small wall-shafts with moulded capitals and bases. In the S. wall is an early 13th-century doorway (Plate 82) with a two-centred head of two moulded orders and a label carved with 'dog-tooth' ornament and finishing in foliated spirals; the orders are carried on shafted jambs with carved capitals of 'stiff-leaf' foliage; the outer shafts are detached and have moulded bases; the two orders of the arch are not concentric; the splays have keeled edge-rolls; further W. are two late 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a three-centred head with a moulded label; both windows have reset shafted splays of 13th-century date similar to those of the window in the N. wall and both have been restored; below the first is a modern doorway. The late 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on semi-octagonal moulded corbels of early 17th-century date.

The *Vestry* is modern but reset in the N. wall is a single-light 13th-century window with shafted jambs similar to the window in the N. wall of the chancel.

The *Organ Chamber* is modern but has, re-set in the N. wall, a partly restored late 13th-century window of two pointed lights under a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The *Nave* (59 ft. by 24 ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays with a narrow bay at the E. end formed by inserting a narrow modern arch in the E. respond. The main arcade was rebuilt early in the 17th century with re-used material from the former late 13th-century arcade; the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders with moulded labels and a foliated stop at the W. end of the N. side; the second and fourth piers are octagonal and the third pier is round and all have moulded capitals and 'hold-water' bases; the bases of the first three piers are much restored; the W. respond is stop-chamfered with a moulded impost carried round a semi-octagonal moulded corbel of early 17th-century date (see also *Inscriptions* under Fittings). The mid 13th-century S. arcade (Plate 81) is of four bays with a narrow bay at the E. end; this bay has a two-centred arch of two hollow-chamfered orders dying on to the E. wall and on the W. carried on the first pier of the arcade; this pier, of late 17th-century date (see *Inscriptions*), is octagonal with a moulded capital and chamfered base; the four westernmost arches are each two-centred and of two moulded orders with a moulded label towards the nave with foliated stops; the second pier is of four keel-shaped shafts with attached circular shafts at the angles, the third pier is round and the fourth octagonal; all have moulded capitals and 'hold-water' bases; the W. respond is stop-chamfered and has a much decayed foliated corbel from which rise three small detached shafts (Plate 132) with carved 'stiff-leaf' capitals carrying the inner order of the arch above. The late 15th-century clearstorey has on the N. side a range of four slightly restored windows each of three cinquefoiled lights with moulded jambs and splays and a four-centred head with a moulded

label. On the S. side is a range of five windows, the first and fifth are each of two cinquefoiled lights with modern tracery and have internal hood-moulds with beast-head stops; these may be a little later than the remainder, which are each of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head with a moulded label; the third and fourth windows are similar to those in the opposite wall but have had the cusping cut away and the second window has plain splays.

The *North Transept* (19¾ ft. by 11½ ft.) has a modern archway in the E. wall and in the N. wall a partly restored late 15th- or early 16th-century window, reset early in the 17th century and of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head with a moulded label and grotesque beast-stops.

The *North Aisle* (8¾ ft. wide) has in the N. wall two early 17th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; both retain their old iron stanchions and saddle-bars and in the lower part of the middle light of the first window is an old casement; between the windows is a blocked doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label and defaced head-stops (see also *Inscriptions*).

The *South Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has at the N. end of the E. wall a flat 12th-century buttress against which the present E. wall appears to have been built; below the top of the buttress on the E. face is a shaped stop which suggests the remains of a corbel-table to a former chancel. In the E. wall is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head; it is entirely modern externally but the splays are original and have on each side a projecting octagonal bracket with a moulded shelf supported by corbels carved with mutilated half-angels holding blank shields. In the S. wall are four modern windows; the late 14th-century S. doorway has shafted jambs with moulded capitals and bases and a two-centred head of two moulded orders separated by a casement-moulding in which are carved foliated bosses; above the apex is a small semi-octagonal bracket supported on a corbel in the form of an ogee trefoil-headed niche with imitation ribs carved on the soffit. In the W. wall is a blocked window with a four-centred head, probably of the 15th century; the jambs were carried down subsequently to form a doorway and the whole afterwards filled in. The S.W. angle has a low clasping buttress of ashlar of the 12th century, and there are the lower stones of another flat buttress of the same date at the end of the wall against the tower.

The *West Tower* (18 ft. by 17¾ ft.) is of late 14th-century date with the E. part of the N. wall and the upper part of the E. wall rebuilt. It is in three stages (Plate 80) with a much worn moulded plinth and an embattled parapet; at the angles are elaborate buttresses terminating in crocketed pinnacles. The tower-arch is modern; in the internal E. angles of the ground-stage are the remains of vaulting-shafts, but it is unlikely that the vault was ever constructed; the N. wall was divided externally by small pinnacled buttresses into a middle bay with a crocketed gable and half bays on either side, but only the western half of this feature is now complete. The W. doorway (Plate 81) has shafted jambs with moulded capitals and decayed bases and a two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded and crocketed label carried up in ogee form to a carved finial on the string-course below the window; the tympanum is carved with a lily-pot and in the spandrels are quatrefoils with foliated cusp-points and trefoiled panels; the doorway is flanked on either side by a semi-hexagonal niche set between small pinnacled buttresses and having a semi-hexagonal projecting bracket with a moulded shelf supported on much perished corbels; each niche has a projecting trefoiled ogee head, cusped and ribbed on the underside and terminating in a crocketed and finialed gable. The second stage has in the W. wall a partly restored window of three cinquefoiled ogee lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and grotesque stops. The bell-chamber is divided from the second stage on the S. and E. sides by a plain band and on the N. and W. by a band of quatrefoil panels; the interior has been largely refaced with modern brick and the exterior of the E. wall with modern stone which blocks the former E. window. In each of the other walls are coupled windows, each of two lights, now round-headed, with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and carved stops. The parapet has a moulded string-course with carved bosses on the S. and W. faces, and above this on the W. and at the W. end of the N. side is a range of quatrefoiled panels with a band of running enrichment above; on the middle merlon of the parapet on the S. and W. sides and on the W. merlon on the N. side is a small niche with a projecting ogee crocketed head and a moulded bracket resting on a corbel, carved on the N. side with a lion's head and on the W. side with a man's head making a grimace; some pieces of panelling are built into the inner faces of the parapet. The W. buttresses are each of three gabled stages surmounted by crocketed pinnacles; the two lowest stages are set square to the tower-walls and the third stage is diagonal; above the roofs of the nave and aisles the E. buttresses are of similar form to the W. buttresses, but are plain where the latter are panelled; the first stage of each buttress has a subsidiary buttress projecting from it with

HUNTINGDON: (6) THE CASTLE, mount and bailey. From the S.

HUNTINGDON: (8) THE BRIDGE, *c.* 1300 and later. W. side.

HUNTINGDON: (10) HINCHINGBROOKE, dating from the 16th century or earlier.
From the S.W. S.W. Tower, mid 16th-century.

HUNTINGDON: (10) HINCHINGBROOKE.
Bay-window, dated 1602, rebuilt later against S. Front.

HUNTINGDON: (10) HINCHINGBROOKE.
N. Front of house, mid 16th-century and later.

a niche in the upper part having a cusped and crocketed ogee head and a crocketed and finialed gable; the carved subjects on the corbels below the brackets to the niches include the following, a pelican 'in her piety,' a man's head with leaves issuing from his mouth, two rams feeding, and two winged monsters; both the second and third stages of the W. buttresses are panelled but much of the carved ornament is greatly decayed.

The *South Porch* (10¾ ft. by 10¼ ft.) is of late 14th-century date; it has a parapet with a moulded coping and a low-pitched embattled gable which formerly had pinnacles at the angles. The two-centred outer archway is of two moulded orders with a moulded label; the shafted jambs have moulded capitals and bases partly covered by steps. In each of the side walls is a window of two cinque-foiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded jambs and splays. The angles of the porch are shafted and originally had niches in the upper part with brackets and canopied ogee heads, but the brackets are now missing and the heads are much damaged. On the string-course below the parapet to the W. wall is carved a grotesque head and on the middle of the parapet above the archway is a small shaft.

The *Roofs* are all modern, except that of the bell-chamber of the W. tower which has a heavy cambered tie-beam, strengthened by braces.

Fittings—*Brass Indent:* In S. aisle—fragment with indents of two symbols. *Chairs:* In chancel—two, of walnut with twisted uprights, legs and rails, carved backs and rails and crown supported by cherubs, late 17th-century, partly repaired. *Chests:* under tower—(1) of oak, plain hutch-type with iron lock, staple, hinges and bands; (2) of oak, hutch-type (Plate 146) with three panels in front with diamond-shaped enrichments, carved (acanthus) rail and stiles with guilloche, iron band, hinges and one staple, early 17th-century. *Coffins:* In churchyard—W. of N. aisle, two with shaped heads, one broken. *Font:* octagonal, with marble bowl patched in two places, set on central stem and eight circular shafts with moulded capitals, common abaci and 'hold-water' bases, the last perhaps restored, mid 13th-century. *Inscriptions:* In nave—on E. wall N. of chancel-arch in reset rectangular panel "R. CROMWEL I. TVRPIN BAILIEFS 1609"; on N. arcade of nave, on second pier, on E. face of bottom stone, "ROBERT LAW VICAR 1608," and on stone above, "RICHARD TRYCE"; on third pier, on bell of capital, "THOMAS HODSONE"; on fourth pier, on S.E. face just below the capital, "ROBERT LAMBE," and on the S.W. face, "AN LAMB"; on springer above pier "ANES ABOT"; on W. respond on either side of corbel, "WI" and "RK." On S. arcade, above first pier, in sunk panel with moulding above, "John Bardolph Job Bradshaw Churchwardens 1698." On N. wall of N. aisle, above doorway in a sunk panel, "NOVAE . STRVCTVRAE ROBERTVS . LAW . VICARIVS . NONO DIE . MARTII . FUNDAMENTA LOCAVIT ANNO 1608"; on parapet above doorway, "PERFECIT 1620." On W. tower, on N. wall, above window to bell-chamber, in panel the date "1613"; on parapet, in small panel, "R.H."; on W. wall, on panel on second stage of S. buttress "W.I. T.D. CHVRCH-WARDNS 1672," and an incised mark and the date "1672." *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In W. tower—on N. wall (1) to Sir Nicholas Pedley, 1685, marble tablet with cornice, urn, cherub-heads and shield-of-arms; on S. wall, (2) to John Lovesey, 1707, scrolled freestone tablet with cherub-heads and inscribed black marble cartouche. In churchyard (3) to Elizabeth, wife of John Coles, 1706–7. Floor-slabs: In S. aisle—(1) to Robert Sayer, 1670; (2) apparently part of incised base of cross and marginal band. *Piscina:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled four-centred head, sunk spandrels and quatrefoiled drain repaired in front, 15th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup of 1569 with a cover-paten of 1624 with the initials S. and M. P., three plates of 1684, each inscribed with an achievement-of-arms, and an early 17th-century cup and cover-paten, both without date-marks, but with the cup inscribed "Sant Benet Pereshe" and the paten inscribed "S.B." *Scratchings:* In nave—on N. arcade, various masons' marks. In N. aisle—on splay of N.E. window, the name N.(?) Huchen, date 1618, etc. On W. face of tower—large incised drawing of bell (Plate 81) with two round canons, 14th-century.

Condition—Good.

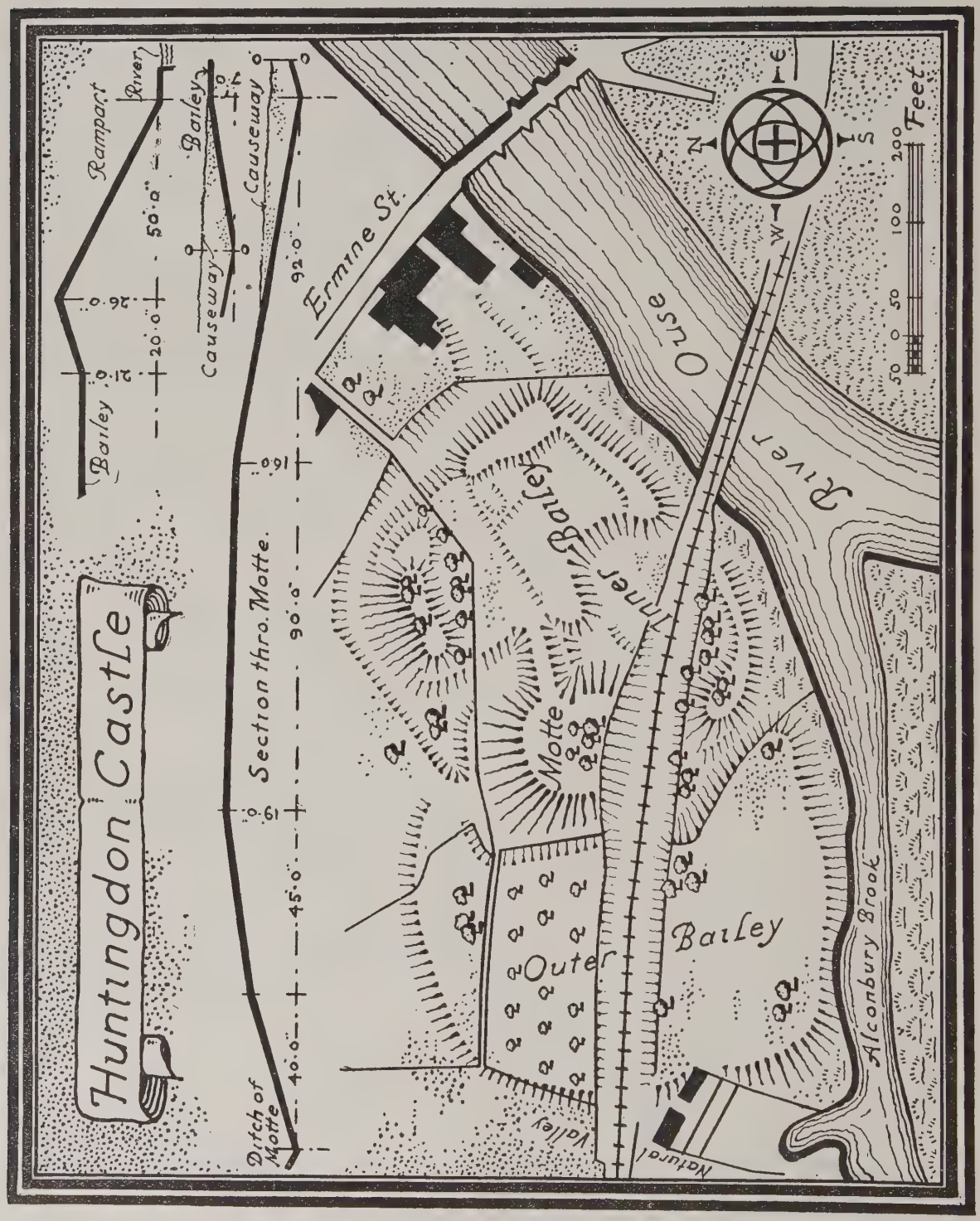
(3). ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCHYARD, on the S.W. side of the High Street, 470 yards N.W. of the Bridge has an old stone wall round the N.W. and S.W. sides. Stones from this church are said to have been re-used in the Barley Mow Inn at Hartford. Against the S.W. wall is a head-stone to Thomas Jeay, 1711, and Mary his daughter.

(4). ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHURCHYARD, on the W. side of the High Street, 200 yards N.W. of Market Hill, has the front or N.E. wall built of old re-used stone and some brickwork, and it probably dates from the destruction of the church in the 17th century.

(5). AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY OF ST. MARY stood partly on the site of the modern cemetery on the E. side of the town. Stone coffins have been found on the site, one of which is now at Hinchingbrooke. By the modern lodge of the cemetery is a large piece of 13th-century wall-arcading.

Secular:—

(6). THE CASTLE (Plate 83), mount and bailey, on the N. bank of the river just W. of the Bridge. The earthworks consist of a roughly


Huntingdon Castle
Section thro. Motte.
Rampart
River
Bailey
Causeway
Causeway
Ermine St.
Ouse
River
Inner Bailey
Motte
Outer
Bailey
Alconbury Brook
Ditch of Motte
Valley
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Feet
200
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oval motte with a half moon-shaped inner bailey of 2½ acres on the E. and a large outer bailey on the W. The motte is 90 yards in diameter at the base, 40 yards in diameter at the top and rises 12 ft. above the lower part of the inner bailey; it has been, apparently, considerably denuded. A causeway connects the E. side of the motte to the inner bailey, and both motte and inner bailey have their own ditches. The entrance to the inner bailey is on the E. with strongly marked ramparts at the N.E. and S.E. angles. The outer bailey is without ditch or rampart, but its limits on the N., S. and W. are indicated by a scarp.

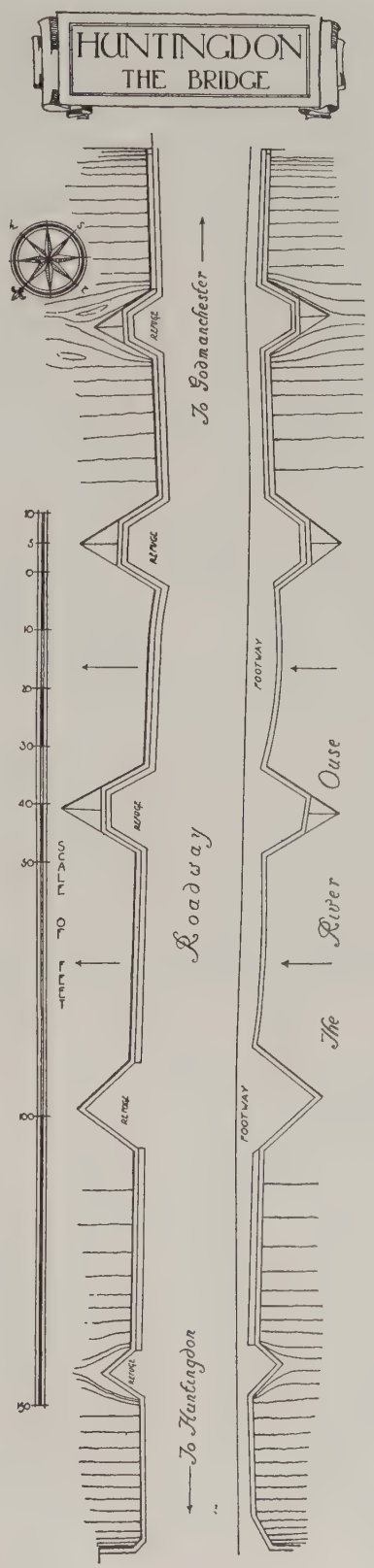
Condition—Fair, the works having been much cut into during the construction of the railway, which runs through the S. ends of the motte and inner bailey and through the middle of the outer bailey.

(7). Homestead Moat, on the W. side of Ermine Street, 1,300 yards N.W. of All Saints church.

(8). Huntingdon Bridge (Plate 83), crosses the Ouse at the S.E. end of the town and is of six spans faced with rough ashlar. It was built *c.* 1300, the former bridge having been partly washed away by an ice flood in the winter of 1293–4. Collections were made in the churches for its repair in 1296. The new bridge was built, apparently, by two authorities whose work joined over the third pier from the N.; this pier and all to the S. of it have semi-hexagonal refuges, the actual cut-water being finished with a tabled top; the piers to the N. have the cut-waters carried vertically up to form triangular refuges. The fourth arch appears to have been destroyed and subsequently rebuilt; this was perhaps done during the Civil War. There was formerly a chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury in connection with the bridge, but of this there are now no remains.

The bridge is an excellent example of the period.

The N. arch is segmental-pointed with a chamfered rib on each face; there are indications on the soffit of the arch that it incorporates an earlier arch which was widened *c.* 1300 on both sides; there is a string-course over the crown of the arch and round the first cut-water. The second arch is much higher and of two plain orders with a label on the W. face (Plate 131); the same face has also a corbel-table of trefoiled arches on ogee-shaped corbels and supporting the parapet; the E. face of the arch is plain; the third arch is similar to the second with a corbel-table below the parapet on the W. side, but the inner order of the arch is chamfered; the fourth arch is segmental-pointed and of two orders, the outer plain and the inner with a broad chamfer; the moulded label on the W. face only is similar to that of the second and third arches; on the E. face is a stone water-chute above the crown of the arch. The filling above



the fourth arch does not bond with the cut-waters and the whole has been rebuilt. The fifth arch is similar in detail to the fourth, but narrower, and has a stone water-chute above the crown of the label on the W. face. The S. arch is segmental and similar in detail to the fifth. There is a line in the masonry over the fourth, fifth and sixth arches, which may indicate a rebuilding of the upper part and the W. parapet was rebuilt in 1925.

Condition—Good.

(9). THE NUNS' BRIDGE (Plate 131), crossing the Alconbury Brook at S.W. boundary of Hinchingbrooke Park, about 350 yards S.S.W. of Hinchingbrooke House, is built of stone and brick. The original bridge, of which three spans remain on the E., is of the 15th or 16th century and of stone with stone cut-waters on the S. face. The bridge was repaired in brick in the 17th century and largely reconstructed in the 18th century. At the latter period it was widened on the N. side and the four western arches either added or rebuilt; the fifth arch from the E. has been refaced in modern times. The first and third arches are each of two chamfered orders on the S. face; the second arch is similar but of wider span and of slightly distorted segmental form; the cut-waters have been repaired in brick and one stone of the first cut-water is inscribed "I.W. 1763," no doubt the date of a repair. The filling above the arches is of rubble with some ashlar; the lower part of the parapet over the first arch is of 17th-century brick, but the main parapet of the whole bridge is of 18th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

(10). HINCHINGBROOKE, house (Plate 84), gateway and outbuildings, ¾ m. W.S.W. of All Saints' Church. The *House* is generally of two storeys, but some parts have an attic-storey in addition, and the S.W. tower and W. range are of three storeys. The walls are of stone and brick and the roofs are covered with tiles and lead.

The Benedictine nunnery of Hinchingbrooke is said to have been moved here from Eltisley in the time of William I. It was a small house and was finally suppressed in 1536. The site was granted in 1538 to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, and either he or his son transformed and mainly rebuilt the nunnery-buildings as a house. The alterations were so extensive that it is difficult to determine precisely how much of the old building was retained. It would appear, however, that the general plan was not altered to any great extent; the former Frater became the Great Hall and the priory church, perhaps shortened, is probably represented by the present Library; this is indicated by the rubble W. wall of the building which is probably mediaeval. The E. and W. ranges were much altered but the projection of the former chapter-house is perhaps retained in the existing Billiard Room. The cloister was retained as a central courtyard but was partly built over on the S. side. Two ranges of outbuildings, the gatehouse and boundary walls were all erected at this period, mainly of re-used material brought from elsewhere. It is not unlikely that in the gatehouse are to be found the missing parts of the still partly existing gatehouse of Ramsey Abbey; the details are the same and it is certain that a poor house, such as Hinchingbrooke Priory, could not have erected so ambitious a structure. The elaborate bay-windows on the N. front of the house are of the same date and workmanship as the gatehouse and may well be of the same provenance. In 1602 a large bay-window and loggia was added on the E. front of the house and a porch to the Great Hall, now destroyed, was perhaps of the same date. In 1627 Sir Oliver Cromwell sold the house to Sir Sidney Montagu, ancestor of the present owner, the Earl of Sandwich. The kitchen range, N.W. of the house, was raised and altered during the 17th century. Shortly after the Restoration, Edward Montagu, 1st Earl of Sandwich, added two storeys to the W. range of the house, built or rebuilt the great staircase and added a small wing on the N.W. The house was extensively damaged by fire in 1830, when the great staircase was destroyed. The consequent restoration, under Mr. E. Blore, included the practical reconstruction of the Great Hall on the N. side, the refacing of parts of the E. and S. fronts, the moving of the large bay of 1602 from the E. front to the S. front and the demolition of a gabled bay towards the western end of the library. Extensive additions were made on the N.W. side in 1894. The roofing in of the courtyard to form an inner hall was carried out in 1909.

The House contains interesting detail of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries and the Gatehouse is a handsome example of late 15th- or early 16th-century work.

Elevations—The *North Front* (Plate 86) consists of three main sections, the westernmost being modern and the other two of mid 16th-century date and faced with ashlar. The easternmost section is flanked by buttresses and has a two storeyed bay-window of late 15th- or early 16th-century material reset; it has a plinth and a restored embattled parapet with a frieze of quatrefoils and upright panels, the former enclosing portcullises and roses, mainly restored; the cornice below the frieze has bosses carved with roses, portcullises, falcons rising, and a badge of a piece of armour with two foliage-sprigs (? Gromwell); the upper storey of the bay has a window of five four-centred and transomed lights on the face and a window of two similar lights on the returns; below the sill is a second cornice carved with similar badges to those above and with a fleur-de-lis, a sprig of foliage and bosses of foliage; this cornice

is continued along the wall to the E.; between the windows of the bay are large panels with cusped and sub-cusped borders containing (*a*) a shield of arms in Roman cement of Cromwell impaling Cromwell of Surrey; (*b*) crowned portcullis in Roman cement, defaced shield with a crown and two supporting angels, the large initials E.R. and a defaced badge with a crown; (*c*) modern shield of Montagu [formerly Cromwell and Murfine]; the windows of the ground-storey are similar to those above, but have no transoms; the plinth has a band of sub-cusped quatrefoils. The gable of this section of the front is modern, but at the base of the gable is a moulded string-course with badges as on the bay-window, and in the middle is a partly restored panel with a cusped border having the points carved with portcullises and roses and in the middle a defaced badge, apparently a rayed rose; the moulded label has square scrolled stops. The cresting of the former gable is now set over a garden-doorway E. of the gatehouse. The middle section of the front has a bay-window of similar general character to that in the E. bay, but with transomed windows to the ground-floor and not to the first floor; the string-courses and panelling have badges similar to those on the E. bay-window; the large panels have carvings as follows—(*a*) shield bearing a defaced coat [Cromwell] impaling Warren and a second defaced shield; (*b*) crowned Tudor rose

with foliage and rose-sprigs, flanked by two defaced shields, each with a crown; (*c*) two defaced shields [formerly Cromwell impaling Welsh Kings]. W. of this bay-window is a modern porch and entrance; the former entrance, now replaced by a window, was in the W. bay; it was covered by a porch, now removed, for which a window and doorway in the adjoining kitchen-range were blocked and the label of the doorway cut back.

The *E. Front* is in three divisions, of which the northernmost is faced with modern ashlar and has no ancient features; the other two are of mid 16th-century red brick with some diapering in black brick and have late 18th-century windows of pseudo-Gothic form. The middle division had formerly a large projecting bay-window, but this has been removed and the opening built up flush with the rest of the wall; the return wall to the N. has a parapet string-course of re-used stone-work with the date 1531, in Arabic numerals, upon it. The S. division forming the end of the library has a large projecting bay-window of two storeys.

The *South Front* of the Library has no ancient features and is faced with modern ashlar. Set against it is the large semi-circular bay (Plate 85) of 1602 removed here from the E. front of the house in 1830. It originally had a greater projection and two bays of arcading are missing. The building is of ashlar and of two storeys; the ground-storey, originally an open loggia, has a range of five openings, now fitted with windows, and having round arches in square heads with moulded archivolts and imposts and key-blocks carved as medallions; the medallions bear carved badges or crests and the spandrels have shields-of-arms. The heraldry is that of Sir Henry Cromwell and Joan Warren his wife. Above the arches is a moulded cornice and in the middle, above the cornice, is an enriched tablet with a quartered achievement of the arms of Cromwell, flanked by terminal pilasters supporting an entablature. In the corresponding positions on the E. and W. sides are panels with cartouches-of-arms of Cromwell and Warren. The upper storey of the bay has a range of five square-headed windows, each of two lights with moulded stone frame, mullion and transom. The bay is finished with an entablature, balustrade and cresting; the frieze of the entablature has the inscription "ANNO DOMINI 1602" and the initials O.C. and E.O.C. of Sir Oliver Cromwell and his wife, presumably added later; the balustrade has alternate panels of pierced strapwork and moulded balusters; it is surmounted by four obelisks, two strapwork compositions and a large achievement of the arms of Queen Elizabeth.

The W. return wall of the Library is of rubble with a modern chimney-stack blocking a 16th-century square-headed window on the first floor; there are traces of a second window below it; these windows appear to have been inserted in the rubble-walling as they are surrounded by brick patching of the same date; the rubble wall is therefore probably of mediaeval date. The S. front between the library and the S.W. Tower is of rough ashlar, probably material re-used *c.* 1540, and has a mid 16th-century brick parapet with black brick diapering. The lower window is modern and the upper window has been altered, except for the moulded brick label of the square head; the doorway is modern, but incorporates a 13th-century moulded arch and foliated capitals and moulded bases to the modern side shafts.

The *S.W. Tower* (Plate 84) is of three storeys faced with re-used ashlar and with a mid 16th-century embattled parapet of brick with black brick diapering. The doorways and windows are all of 18th-century or modern date. There is a projecting two-storeyed porch on the W. face, of 16th-century date, but with no ancient external features. The tower has two late 17th-century lead rainwater-heads.

The *W. Front*, N. of the tower, is of three storeys, the lowest of stone and of 16th-century date and the two upper of brick, added in the second half of the 17th century; the upper part has a brick band between the storeys and windows of 17th-century form, but fitted with modern frames. In the angle between the main block and the N.W. wing is a large stone chimney-breast, possibly mediaeval. The N.W. wing is of the second half of the 17th century and of three storeys; the walls are of brick and the building is of similar character to the upper part of the main W. front. The wing has modern additions on three sides. The chimney-stacks of the house are all modern, except one over the E. range which is of mid 16th-century date and has two octagonal brick shafts with moulded capitals and bases; another stack, between the E. range and the library-wing has a 16th-century base and a modern shaft.

The *Kitchen Range* extends to the N.W. of the main block, and is of mid 16th-century date, raised and altered in the 17th century. It was originally of one storey and of red brick with black brick diapering on the E. front; the added storey on this side is of re-used ashlar, with an embattled brick parapet which partly masks the ends of six gables; there were originally two more gables, but these were probably destroyed by the fire of 1830. Near the middle of the range, on the E. front (Plate 88), are four recesses with four-centred heads, divided and flanked by buttresses; the northern recess has a 16th-century window of three four-centred lights in a square head with a moulded label; the second recess has a stone doorway, of the same date, with moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head; it is now blocked; above it is a window of two four-centred lights; the third recess has a

window of one small four-centred light. The ground-floor of the range, N. of the recesses, has three 16th-century windows, each of three square-headed lights, with a moulded label. S. of the recesses is a window similar to that in the N. recess; further S. are a two-light window and a doorway with a four-centred head, both blocked when the porch was added to the Hall. The 17th-century upper storey has in the N. half a range of six windows, each of three square-headed lights with a moulded label; all have been much altered; near the S. end of the range is a window of similar form, but with moulded oak frame and mullions. Near this window is a 17th-century rainwater-head and pipe with floral enrichments; the head has the Montagu crest and the straps the arms of Montagu and Monthermer. The N. end of the range has black brick diapering to the lower storey and a blocked 16th-century doorway. The W. front (Plate 89) of the range is a patchwork of brick and re-used ashlar; the original arrangement had two large stone chimney-stacks, near the middle, but these were out of use when the range of six timbered gables was added in the 17th century. None of the openings are original, except a blocked two-light window near the S. end with stone corbelling above it. A small annexe on this side is probably of the 17th century.

Interior—The interior of the house was much altered after the fire of 1830, but retains some old features. The great staircase is modern, but the compartment to the E. of it has a wooden cornice with enriched modillions, partly of late 17th-century date; the dado (Plate 119) on the E., W. and S. walls under the stairs is of the same date and has scrolled acanthus carving with rosettes and the initials E.S. and E.S.I. under coronets, for Edward, 1st Earl of Sandwich and Jemima his wife; there are also two panels with cartouches of the arms of Montagu and Monthermer; the bays are divided by pilasters with bay-leaf pendants and vases of flowers on the top. The late 17th-century door-case of the doorway opening into the library has an enriched architrave flanked by pilasters with fruit and floral pendants; consoles at the top support a broken pediment with an enriched palm-leaf panel in the middle and a cartouche above. The whole of this work, with the destroyed staircase, was carried out, according to Pepys, by Mr. Kennard, the King's master-joiner. Below the staircase, near the S. wall, two stone coffins have been found; these would indicate burials in the S. walk of the Priory cloister.

The Library has two doorways in the N. wall, both with carved overdoors consisting of two scrolls with swags, supporting a curved and enriched pediment with pendants of foliage and flowers below and medallions carved with draped heads of a man and a woman respectively; the doors themselves are modern, but incorporate early 16th-century linen-fold and richly carved panels (Plate 119), including vase and eagle panels, and figure-subjects of an ostrich hunt and a boar hunt, both foreign. The modern fireplace at the W. end incorporates a gadrooned frieze with the date 1580 and an overmantel of the same period richly carved and flanked by terminal pilasters supporting an entablature with a carved frieze and the date 1580; the enriched panel in the middle now contains a painting of Jemima, Countess of Sandwich. The bookcases incorporate carved frieze-panels, etc., of the 16th century and probably foreign. The room on the ground-floor of the S.W. tower has 16th-century moulded ceiling-beams dividing the ceiling into nine square panels. There is an unusually thick wall between the Library and the Billiard Room and in its W. end is contrived a narrow cupboard; it is not unlikely that this cupboard represents the lower end of the night-staircase from the nuns' dorter, which would have occupied the upper storey of the eastern range; this would also account for the thickness of the wall.

On the first floor at the head of the main staircase, is a doorway probably of the 16th century, with splayed jambs and square moulded head. Near the E. end of the thick wall, referred to above, is a doorway, the N. part of the head of which is formed by a two-centred arch of three chamfered orders; the work is rough in execution, but may be mediaeval; the small portion exposed is not sufficient to explain its origin or purpose. The top room in the S.W. tower has 16th-century cambered tie-beams with curved braces resting on wood corbels formed of lengths of a moulded beam, cut off.

The Kitchen wing has a late 17th-century great fireplace and two doorways, of the same date, opposite, one with a semi-circular fan-light.

The *Bake* and *Brewhouse range* stands to the N.W. of the main building. It is of two storeys, the lower of stone and probably of 16th-century date, and the upper of modern brick, rebuilt in 1894. The N.W. side is divided into four bays by stone buttresses, but otherwise there are no ancient features.

The *Gatehouse* (Plate 87) stands N.E. of the house. It is entirely of stone, the structure being of re-used ashlar, and the archways and enrichments brought from elsewhere and re-erected. As it stands, it was no doubt built about the middle of the 16th century, but the archways, etc., are of late 15th- or early 16th-century date and correspond closely in detail to the two bay-windows on the N. front of the house and to the surviving portions of the abbey gatehouse at Ramsey. The original gatehouse was of two storeys with projecting eaves on three sides and a series of five timbered gables on each main face; it was reduced to its present dimensions late in the 18th or early in the 19th

century. The N.E. front has a main archway with moulded and splayed responds and a moulded two-centred arch, the inner order of which springs from moulded corbels; the moulded label has carved paterae, crockets and a large finial. A horizontal string-course, also with carved paterae, forms a square head above the archway, the spandrels being filled with elaborate sub-cusped tracery. Flanking the arch the embattled pedestals standing on short shafts with corbel terminations, carved with foliage; the pedestals support large figures of 'woodmen,' each holding a tall club. Above the string-course, or head of the archway, is a frieze of subcusped quatrefoils and a cornice carved with large paterae; the middle part of the frieze is canted outwards to support an oriel window, now removed. Flanking the main archway are doorways, of which the western is modern; the eastern doorway has moulded and splayed jambs and moulded two-centred arch, with a moulded label, carved with paterae; in it is a battened door with plain strap-hinges and a simple iron knocker, dated 1600. The S.W. front has one large archway of similar design, detail and ornament to the main archway of the N.E. front, but the arch itself is of segmental-pointed form. The gatehouse is finished with a modern embattled parapet. The gate-hall has a small chamber on the N.W. side; in the dividing wall is a doorway with moulded jambs and a three-centred head; next to the doorway is a blocked opening with an incomplete arch of brick, abutting on to the doorway. There is an oak bench on both sides of the gate-hall and between the main and the footway is an oak balustrade of late 16th-century date with heavy turned balusters, moulded rail and square newel with a ball-terminal; there is a similar balustrade set against the S.E. wall.

The *Garden* N.E. of the house has a 16th-century wall on the N. side, mainly built of re-used ashlar, including numerous moulded stones; towards the E. end of the wall is a doorway made up of re-used stonework and having a moulded 13th-century arch, side shafts with one 12th- and a 13th-century carved capital; above the door is a frieze with plain triglyphs and a pediment with a round ornament in the tympanum; this feature was formerly on the E. gable of the N. front of the house. On the inside face, the same doorway has a 13th-century moulded arch springing from one early and one late 12th-century capital; in the wall above and at the sides are a number of carved stones, quatrefoiled panelling, head-corbels, etc. The door is made up of old materials. In the garden near the wall is an effigy and two stone coffins; the effigy, now broken, is of a man in mail-armour of early 13th-century date, with pot-helmet, surcoat and long heater-shaped shield; head loose and part below thighs missing; one coffin is complete and was found on the site of Huntingdon Priory; the other is broken and was that of a child; it has a curved shelf for the head, of unusual form.

The Terrace-wall, towards the road, is old and of re-used stonework in its northern part. The southern part and the parapet is of the 18th century.

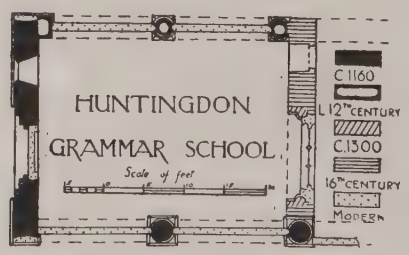
Condition—Good.

(11). The Town Hall stands on the S.E. side of Market Hill in the middle of the town. The present building was erected in 1745 on the site of the old Court House and was added to and altered in 1817. It contains a late 17th-century staircase, which was probably retained from the old Court House. This rises from the ground to the first floor, and has moulded strings and hand-rail, turned balusters and square newels.

Condition—Good.

(12). Huntingdon Grammar School (Plate 90). The old Hall of St. John's Hospital stands opposite and E. of All Saints' Church. The walls are of stone and the roofs are tiled. The Hospital of St. John is said to have been founded *temp.* Henry II by David Earl of Huntingdon. The surviving building is of that date, *c.* 1160, and was the western end of the Hall of the hospital. It had from the beginning an aisle on the S. side, but the N. aisle was added and the N. arcade built at the end of the 12th century. Probably in the 16th or early in the 17th century the Hall with its aisles was destroyed except for the two W. bays of the body of the building and a blocking wall built at the E. end; in this wall was reset an arch of *c.* 1300. During the 17th century the front was cased with red brick and finished with a Dutch gable. The building was restored in 1863 and again in 1878, when the brick casing of the front was removed and the front rebuilt; it has long been used by the school.

The building is of interest as being part of the Hall of a mediaeval hospital.



The *West Front* is faced with ashlar, partly original. The doorway, now blocked, is original but is said to have been raised; it has a round arch of three orders, the inner plain and the two outer enriched with cheveron ornament; the label, partly restored, has 'arcaded' enrichment; the jambs have each two free shafts with

E. side.

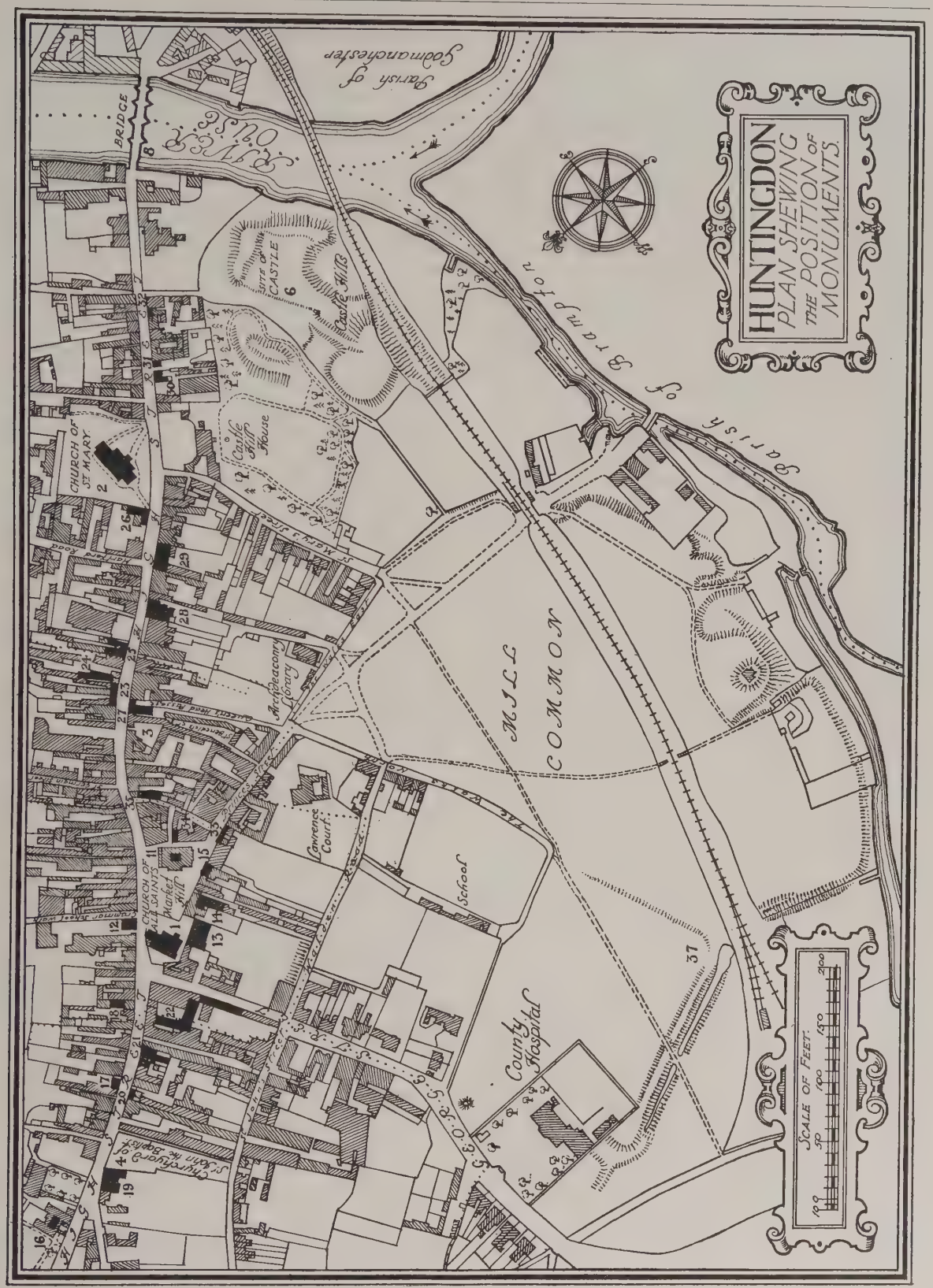
W. side.

HUNTINGDON: (10) HINCHINGBROOKE.
Gatehouse, erected mid 16th-century, with earlier material.

HUNTINGDON: (10) HINCHINGBROOKE.
N.W. Range, mid 16th-century and later. E. side.

HUNTINGDON: (10) HINCHINGBROOKE.
N.W. Range, mid 16th-century and later. W. side.

HUNTINGDON: (12) GRAMMAR SCHOOL, formerly St. John's Hospital, 12th-century. From the S.W.


HUNTINGDON
PLAN SHEWING THE POSITION OF MONUMENTS.
Parish of Godmanchester
RIVER OUSE
BRIDGE
Site of CASTLE
Castle Hills
Castle Hill House
CHURCH OF ST MARY
CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS
Market Hill
Archdeacon's Library
Convent Court
School
MILL COMMON
Parish of Stamford
County Hospital
Scale of Feet.
0 50 100 150 200

scalloped capitals, moulded bases and chamfered abaci with lozenge-ornament on the face and on the chamfer. Further N. is a round-headed window with roll and cheveron-ornament to the reveals. Above the doorway and window is a string-course with billet-ornament, mostly modern, and above it is a wall-arcade of five bays, pierced by two windows and almost entirely modern except perhaps for some of the voussoirs, which are carved with simple conventional foliage. The gable has a modern vesica-shaped window and a modern bell-cote with a small bell.

The N. arcade is of *c.* 1190 and has two-centred arches of two plain orders, the outer entirely modern; the cylindrical columns have moulded 'hold-water' bases, square plinths, bell-capitals and square chamfered abaci; the capital of the W. pier is carved with simple conventional leaves; the plain W. respond has a modern impost.

The S. arcade is of *c.* 1160 and has round arches of two plain orders except the outer order of the E. arch on the N. face, which has cheveron-ornament; the inner order is modern; the cylindrical columns have scalloped capitals, moulded abaci and bases and square plinths; the plain W. respond has a modern impost.

The E. wall is mostly faced with re-used 12th-century ashlar; the doorway has moulded jambs and segmental-pointed head of re-used 12th-century material; further S. is a modern window set in a recess formed by a reset arch of *c.* 1300; the arch is of three chamfered orders, the outer continuous, the middle order dying on to the respond and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and chamfered bases.

Condition—Good.

(13). Walden House (Plate 91), now used as County Council Offices, on the W. side of Market Hill, immediately S.W. of All Saints' Church, is of two storeys with attics and basement. It is built of brick with stone dressings and the roofs are tiled. The house is probably of late 17th-century date and is symmetrically designed on a rectangular plan; a modern extension has been added at the back.

The front or N.E. elevation is in five bays with a projecting Ionic pilaster at each end and has a moulded stone plinth and a modillioned eaves-cornice. The central doorway is a later addition, but the two windows on either side are square-headed and have moulded and eared architraves and moulded sills. The five windows to the first floor are similar and below each is a stone apron with a carved swag. The roof is hipped and has three flat-topped dormers and, lighting the basement, are square-headed windows with rubbed-brick arches. The two chimney-stacks which appear behind the ridge each have a recessed round-headed panel on the front face with plain projecting impost and key-blocks. The back elevation has a plinth, a flat projecting band of brick at the first-floor level which drops down to a lower level at either end and a moulded eaves-cornice of wood. The old windows on the first floor have been replaced by large modern windows, but on the ground-floor, on either side of the modern porch, the original windows remain, each square-headed and with a moulded brick cornice and pediment. The window-frames and sashes on both fronts are modern. Inside the building the S.E. room on the ground-floor is lined with bolection-moulded panelling and the fireplace is flanked by Doric pilasters supporting an entablature with a pulvinated frieze; over the fireplace is a moulded panel. The S.W. room is lined with re-used late 16th-century panelling, but has a moulded cornice of the date of the house; over the fireplace is a late 17th-century moulded shelf. Two rooms on the first floor have original moulded cornices and one room in the attics has a late 16th-century door of six panels. The staircase rises round a well from the ground-floor to the attics, with three flights between each floor; it has moulded strings and handrails, turned balusters and square newels, panelled and surmounted by moulded finials with 'acorn' tops.

Condition—Good.

(14). Falcon Hotel, on the W. side of Market Hill, S.S.E. of (13) is of two storeys, partly timber-framed and plastered and partly of brick; the roofs are tiled. The house was built late in the 16th century but has been much altered, the front block having been rebuilt as a separate building now used as a club. The carriage-way at the S. end of the front has posts and lintels of oak; those in front with simply carved brackets to the lintel and to the former overhang. The doors are of two folds with small moulded panels and in the right fold is a wicket. The carriage-way has a chamfered beam in the ceiling and exposed joists, and against the S. wall is a recess in brick, arched over and with moulded corbelling supporting a chimney above. In the back wing, flanking the yard, is a window of *c.* 1700 with original double-hung sashes. Inside the building, the Billiard Room is lined with original panelling and has a moulded ceiling-beam with geometrical decoration on the soffit; the fireplace is of early 18th-century date and has a heavy moulded architrave and cornice. Another room, the present Bar, has a chamfered ceiling-beam. Upstairs, the E. room of the back range has a plaster ceiling of pointed barrel-form.

Condition—Good.

(15). House, 15 yards S.S.E. of (14) is of two storeys with attics; the front has been refaced with brick and the roofs are tiled. The whole building has been considerably altered but retains a late 17th-century staircase rising round a small well from the ground-floor to the attics, with

moulded strings and hand-rails, turned balusters and square newels.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(16). CROMWELL HOUSE, on E. side of High Street, 250 yards N.N.W. of All Saints' Church, is of two storeys; it is built of stone and brick, and the roofs are covered with slate. It stands on the site of the house of Austin Friars which was founded about the year 1285. At the Dissolution it was granted to the Cromwell family and Oliver Cromwell was born here. The church and other buildings of the Friary were probably destroyed soon after the Dissolution, but one range, probably the western range of the cloister-block, was retained as a house. The house was almost entirely rebuilt at the beginning of the 19th century when the present N. block was added. The front part of the existing house stands on the foundations of a stone-built range running N. and S., and probably represents the W. range of the Friary buildings. In the E. wall the base of two 13th- or early 14th-century doorways were discovered in 1913. This range extended S. of the existing house and the S.W. angle of this continuation is still standing; this wall is of brick with stone quoins, and may be of the 16th or 17th century. Re-used in the S. part of the house are some elaborately moulded 14th-century roof-timbers, and in the garden are numerous moulded stones of various dates but not all native to the site.

Condition—Practically rebuilt.

(17). HOUSE and shop, on the E. side of High Street, 120 yards S.E. of (16), is of two storeys with attics. It is partly of plastered timber-framing and partly of brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably in the 17th century but refaced and re-roofed with a mansard roof in the 18th century. The cartway at the S. end has exposed beams and joists.

Condition—Good.

(18). HOUSE and shop, on the E. side of High Street, 60 yards S.E. of (17), is of two storeys with cellars; it is timber-framed and plastered and the roofs are tiled. The front block is of 18th-century date, but the back wing, which runs at right angles to it, was built in the first half of the 17th century and has modern additions at the E. end. The central chimney-stack to the 17th-century wing has four shafts set crossways on a rectangular base with a moulded capping; the tops of the shafts are modern. Inside the building, the two ground-floor rooms each have a chamfered ceiling-beam, one of which is supported on a shaped wall-bracket at one end.

Condition—Good.

(19). FERRAR'S HOUSE (Plate 93), on the W. side of the High Street, immediately N. of St. John the Baptist's churchyard, is of two storeys with attics. The walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. The front part of the house was built, probably by Edward Ferrar, early in the 18th century, and a back addition, half H-shaped on plan, with the wings extending towards the W. was added a little later, probably by Edward Ferrar, son of the above owner, after his marriage to Love Beverley in 1728. A modern addition has been built on the N. side of the house and the interior has been, to a certain extent, altered.

The house is a good example of its period.

The front to the street, or E. elevation, has a plinth, a moulded brick band to the level of the first floor, a modillioned eaves-cornice and a hipped roof. The front is symmetrically designed in seven bays and has a central entrance-doorway with a moulded architrave and a square head surmounted by a segmental pediment carried on curved brackets; the central window to the floor above has flat pilasters of rubbed brick at the sides supporting a semi-circular arch of rubbed brick with a projecting key-block; the remaining windows on both floors have segmental heads and rubbed-brick dressings and aprons; the second window from the S. on the ground-floor has been converted into a doorway. In the roof are three flat-topped dormers. The S. front is of two dates; the E. end is original and follows the design of the street-front; the W. end belongs to the later addition; the floors of the two parts are of slightly different levels. Inside the building, the entrance-hall is paved with flag-stones set lozenge-wise within a border of rectangular flags. The northernmost room in the back block has, above the fireplace, a shield of the arms of Ferrar impaling Beverley and indicating the date of the addition. On the first floor, one bedroom has an original cornice and fireplace. The fireplace has a bolection-moulded surround and moulded shelf with a moulded panel above containing an oil painting of a landscape with figures in the foreground; the fireplace is flanked by panelled pilasters supporting an architrave and frieze below the main cornice. One of the bedrooms has a chamfered beam in the ceiling and some of the rooms retain their old cornices; many 18th-century panelled doors remain. The staircase rises from the ground to the first floor in three flights round a well and has short flights from the first-floor landing to the bedrooms in the W. block which are at a slightly higher level; the staircase has moulded handrails, turned balusters and newels in the form of square Doric columns. The ceiling above has a moulded cornice round three sides from which springs a deep cove to a richly moulded rectangular central panel. A gallery along the E. wall connects the attics. In the staircase-window is the following stained glass: the head of a man *temp.* Charles I, wearing ruff and Vandyke beard; the head of a woman in costume of the same period; the head of a king; and two shields of Ferrar heraldry. The back-stair from

the first floor to the attics has turned balusters and a moulded handrail.

Condition—Good.

(20). HOUSE and shop on the W. side of the High Street, 70 yards S.S.E. of (19), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built, probably, early in the 16th century but has been converted into a modern shop and considerably altered. At the S. end of the building is a cartway with chamfered beam and exposed joists. The opening in front has an original cross-beam with curved brackets carved with foliage. The upper storey formerly projected in front but has been under-built.

Condition—Good.

(21). BLOCK of three houses and shops, 20 yards S.S.E. of (20), is of two storeys with attics and cellars. The walls are partly of plastered timber-framing and partly of brick; the roofs are tiled. The buildings date from the 16th century but have been added to and considerably altered at later periods. The front of the southernmost block was refronted *c.* 1800 and modern shop-fronts have been inserted on the ground-floor of the whole block. In the front roof are one gabled and four flat-topped dormers. A low wing at the back is partly of narrow bricks and partly refaced with modern brickwork. Inside the building, in the ceiling of the front northernmost shops, is a moulded 16th-century beam, and a passage to the S. end of the building has a stop-chamfered beam, cased where it is continued into the adjoining shop. In the southernmost shop are remains of early 18th-century panelling and a moulded cornice. One room in the back-wing has a chamfered ceiling-beam.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(22). GEORGE HOTEL, at the N.W. corner of High Street and George Street, is of two storeys with attics. It is partly of plastered timber-framing, and partly of brick; the roofs are tiled. The house is said to stand on the site of St. George's Church and is built round a large open courtyard. The N.W. range is the earliest part and is of early 17th-century date; the S.W. range was built late in the 17th century and two stable-ranges at the back are of early 18th-century date. The main building is of mid 19th-century date. The Gallery at the S.W. end of the yard is interesting.

The *N.W. range* is of plastered timber-framing; the upper storey projects on the yard side but the overhang has been under-built at one end. The early 17th-century chimney-stack has a cruciform shaft of four flues, set diagonally. The S.W. range is of brick and has a plain band on the outer face at the level of the first floor. The gallery (Plate 92) on the yard side has a balustrade with late 17th-century turned balusters and panelled posts supporting the roof. The gallery is supported on wooden posts in the form of columns with moulded capitals and bases. There were formerly four of these posts, but one appears to have been removed when the cartway was cut through the range. The gallery is approached by an external staircase in the W. angle of the court-yard, with turned balusters to the handrail.

Interior—The N.E. room of the N.W. range is lined with early 18th-century panelling, in two heights, with a moulded cornice and dado-rail. Other rooms in the building have chamfered ceiling-beams and on one side of the cartway in the S.W. range is the base of a chimney-stack, built of ashlar.

The *Stables*, S.W. of the main block and backing on to George Street are of two storeys and probably of early 18th-century date. The walls are of brick. Another block of stables, of similar character, lies further to the W.

Condition—Good.

(23). HOUSE, three tenements and shops, on the N.E. side of High Street, 200 yards S.E. of All Saints' Church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are timber-framed and plastered, with a front of modern brick; the roofs are covered with slates. It was built, probably, in the 17th century and has exposed beams and joists in the cartway at the N.W. end.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(24). HOUSE, shop and outbuilding, E. of (23), is of two storeys with attics; the walls are timber-framed and plastered and the roofs are tiled. The house was built early in the 16th century, but the front part has been entirely altered or rebuilt. Inside the building, the room at the back of the shop has two original moulded ceiling-beams. The outbuilding at the back of the house is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered, and is probably of 17th-century date.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(25). HOUSE, two tenements and shops, 20 yards S.E. of (24), is of two storeys with attics, timber-framed and plastered, the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century and has a cartway in the middle and two wings projecting at the back. The N.W. wall has exposed timber-framing. Inside the building a chamfered ceiling-beam is exposed.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(26). HOUSE, formerly the Bull Inn, on the W. side of St. Mary's churchyard, 100 yards S.E. of (25), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the N.W. and N.E. The street-front was altered early in the 18th century and has a deeply projecting upper storey; the early 18th-century doorway is flanked by Doric columns and has a pediment on the face of the upper storey. The upper storey has a gable in the middle, with an 18th-century window of three lights, the middle light having a round head.

The chimney-stack, at the junction of the wings, is original, with a moulded capping to the base and a cruciform shaft with pilaster strips.

Condition—Good.

(27). Queen's Head Inn, on the S.W. side of the street, 190 yards S.E. of All Saints' Church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the S.E. and S.W. The S.E. side of the house has a brick band between the storeys and three original windows with solid frames; two of these have a mullion and transom. Inside the building are some exposed ceiling-beams and an early 18th-century panelled dado.

Condition—Good.

(28). House, 80 yards S.E. of (27), is of two storeys with attics and cellars; the walls are partly of plastered timber-framing and partly of brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built, probably, late in the 16th century on an L-shaped plan with one wing facing High Street and the other projecting towards the S.W. About 1730 the house was refronted and otherwise considerably altered. The S.E. side of the back wing has exposed timber-framing and four original windows, each of two lights with moulded frame and mullion. The timber-framing is also exposed at the back of the main block. The chimney-stack of the back wing is original and has grouped diagonal shafts and pilasters. Inside the building, the end room of the back wing has an original fireplace with chamfered brick jambs and flat four-centred head; three of the walls are lined with original panelling and the fourth with early 18th-century panelling; the moulded ceiling-beam has the painted initials and date J. and G.B., 1674. The kitchen, adjoining, has a chamfered ceiling-beam. On the first floor, the end room of the wing is lined with original panelling and has an original fireplace (Plate 158) with chamfered jambs and four-centred arch in a square head, of plastered brick; it is flanked by fluted Doric pilasters of oak and above it is a fluted frieze and small shelf; the overmantel is of four bays divided by fluted Doric pilasters supporting a carved frieze; the bays have arcaded panels with arabesque ornament; there are two original panelled doors. The room over the kitchen has an early 18th-century fireplace with a moulded surround and shelf; above it are flanking pilasters supporting a cornice. There is a piece of original panelling at the head of the main staircase. At the top of the attic-staircase is a balustrade, with original turned balusters.

Condition—Good.

(29). Cowper House (Plate 93), now two houses and shop, 30 yards S.E. of (28), is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 18th century and has modern additions at the back. The front is symmetrically designed and has a band-course between the storeys, a modillioned eaves-cornice and a projecting central bay with a pediment; the windows have heads of rubbed brick, those on the first floor of the middle bay being shaped. In the tympanum of the pediment is a round-headed window. The back of the house is of similar general character to the front. Inside the building, the middle room on the street-front is lined with original panelling with a moulded dado-rail and enriched plaster cornice; the cornice is repeated against the two ceiling-beams; the doorways have enriched architraves, carved friezes and enriched cornices; the fireplace has a marble surround. The next room to the N.W. has a panelled dado and an original fireplace with a moulded stone surround; the end room or shop has a similar fireplace and flanking pilasters of wood, carried up to a dentilled cornice. The passage between the last two rooms has an elliptical archway with an enriched key-block, and springing from engaged Doric columns; above the arch is a coved and enriched cornice. On the first floor, two rooms are lined with original panelling and one has a fireplace with an original stone surround.

Condition—Good.

(30). House and shop, 140 yards S.E. of (29), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered and partly refaced in brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century but has been much altered.

Condition—Fairly good.

(31). Houses, two and shops, S.E. of (30), are of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. They were built in the 17th century, but the southern house was raised in the 18th century. The plain chimney-stack is original and there is an original chamfered beam in the southern house.

Condition—Good.

(32). House and shop, 35 yards S.E. of (31), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the first half of the 17th century and has an original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts.

Condition—Good.

(33). House, on the W. side of Princes Street, 90 yards S.S.E. of All Saints' Church, is of one storey with attics; the walls are timber-framed and plastered and partly faced with brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century, but the S. end has been pulled down, except for the S. gable; the chimney-stack, formerly central, is original and has grouped diagonal shafts and pilasters.

Condition—Fairly good.

(34). House, in Raitt's Passage, 80 yards S.E. of All Saints' Church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was

built in the 16th century, but the N.W. end has been rebuilt in brick. The upper storey projects on the N.E. side on curved brackets with a diagonal bracket and post at the N. angle; the timber-framing is exposed on this front. Inside the building are original chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good.

(35). HOUSE and shop, on the S. side of All Saints' Passage and 120 yards S.E. of All Saints' Church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. The N.E. part of the house was built *c.* 1660–70 and to this was added the adjoining house on the S.W., early in the 18th century. The original building has remains of a brick entablature between the storeys; the first floor has six original windows each set in an eared projection of brick and having solid frame, mullion and transom; the eaves have a moulded cornice. The early 18th-century addition has bands between the storeys and an eaves-cornice. On the first floor are two modernised windows and a small oval window.

Unclassified :—

(36). EARTHWORK, on the N. side of the Hartford Road, 220 yards N.E. of East Street, Newtown, consists of a roughly rectangular island, 17 yards by 9½ yards, with projections at the angles and in the middle of the N.E. end; it is surrounded by a moat. About 30 yards to the S.E. is a double bank, roughly parallel to the Hartford Road and with a double right-angled bend at the N.E. end.

Condition—Bad.

(37). EARTHWORKS, on Mill Common, S. of the County Hospital, consist of a well defined bank with a ditch on the W. side and running S.S.E. to the railway-cutting; beyond this the bank can be traced running almost S. to the Mill Stream. About 176 yards to the E. is a mound 150 ft. in diameter at the base and 60 ft. at the top and 10 ft. high above the highest part of the adjoining ground.

Condition—Fairly good.

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50. HURST, OLD (D.d.).

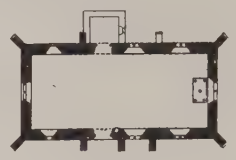
(O.S. 6 in. XVIII N.E.)

Old Hurst is a small village and parish, 4 m. N. of St. Ives. St. Peter's Chapel and Manor Farm are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). CHAPEL OF ST. PETER stands on the N. side of the village. The walls are of pebble-rubble and re-used freestone, with dressings of Ketton and Barnack stone; the roof is tiled. The 12th-century pillar-piscina is evidence of a previous building on the site, but the existing structure, consisting of a continuous *Chancel* and *Nave*, was built late in the 13th century. The chapel was restored in 1868, the E. wall rebuilt in 1903 and small restorations made in 1924. The *North Vestry* is modern.

The chapel is interesting as a small but complete example of its period.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* and *Nave* (43¾ ft. by 18½ ft.) are structurally undivided. The details are all of late 13th-century date, unless otherwise described. In the rebuilt E. wall is an original window of two plain pointed lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and head-stops; the reveals and mullion are moulded. In the N. wall are three windows, the easternmost of two plain pointed lights, with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the middle window is of two plain pointed lights with a moulded label carried horizontally across above the heads of the lights; the westernmost window is of one plain lancet-light. The N. doorway has chamfered jambs and two-centred head. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost is partly restored and of two plain pointed lights, with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and head-stops, one of which is modern; the middle window is similar to the easternmost but unrestored; the westernmost window is of one lancet-light but appears to have been formerly of two lights; it has a re-used moulded label, with head-stops; the S. doorway has an arch of two moulded orders, the inner trefoiled and continued down the jambs, and the outer order two-centred and springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and defaced bases; the moulded label has head-stops, one of which is modern. In the W. wall is a window of two plain pointed lights, with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the mullion has been restored; in the gable are two modern recesses for bells.

Fittings—*Altar:* In chancel—stone slab with chamfered under-edge, one consecration-cross, mediaeval. *Bells:* two; 1st by James Keene, 1630; 2nd, probably by Newman, 1705. *Chest:* In vestry—small, of hutch-type, incised ornament to front top-rail, late 17th-century. *Coffin-lid:* In churchyard—two fragments, one with part of a scrolled cross, 13th-century. *Doors:* On N. door—portions of iron hinges, repaired and forged to modern work, stamped initials R.M., 17th-century; on S. doorway—similar portions of hinges, 13th-century. *Font:* (Plate 9) octagonal bowl, each face with 'window-tracery' of three lights,

double-chamfered moulding at top and moulded under-side; stem with central octagonal stem with eight attached shafts having moulded capitals and bases and common moulded plinth, late 13th-century. *Piscina:* In chancel—in S.E. angle, pillar-piscina with round shaft, having lozenge checker-ornament and decayed moulded base, late 12th-century, bowl modern. *Plate:* includes cup, without marks, but probably of late 16th-century date, and a paten perhaps of the same date. *Sedilia:* Sills of N.E. and S.E. windows carried down to form seats, late 13th-century. *Stoup:* In S. wall—E. of doorway, rounded recess, with remains of bowl, mediaeval.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, 260 yards E. of the chapel.

(3). MANOR FARM, house and barn, 250 yards S.E. of the chapel. The *House* is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are covered with slates. The N.E. wing of the house is of late 16th- or early 17th-century date, but the front cross-wing was completely altered or rebuilt in the 18th century. On the N.E. gable is a chimney-stack with three grouped diagonal shafts. Inside the building, the fine original staircase (Plate 164) is of well-type with symmetrically turned balusters, moulded and enriched strings and hand-rails and moulded newels with enriched terminals and moulded pendants; on the first floor there is a second balustrade with enriched balusters. The kitchen door has old strap-hinges with trefoiled ends.

The *Barn* (Plate 150), W. of the house, is timber-framed with brick nogging; the roof is thatched. It is probably of 17th-century date and has aisles.

Condition—Of house, good.

(4). RANGE of two cottages, about 370 yards S.S.E. of the chapel, is of one storey with attics; the walls are now mostly of brick and the roofs are covered with corrugated iron. It was built, probably, in the 17th century, but has been much altered.

Condition—Fairly good.

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51. KEYSTON (A.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVI N.E.)

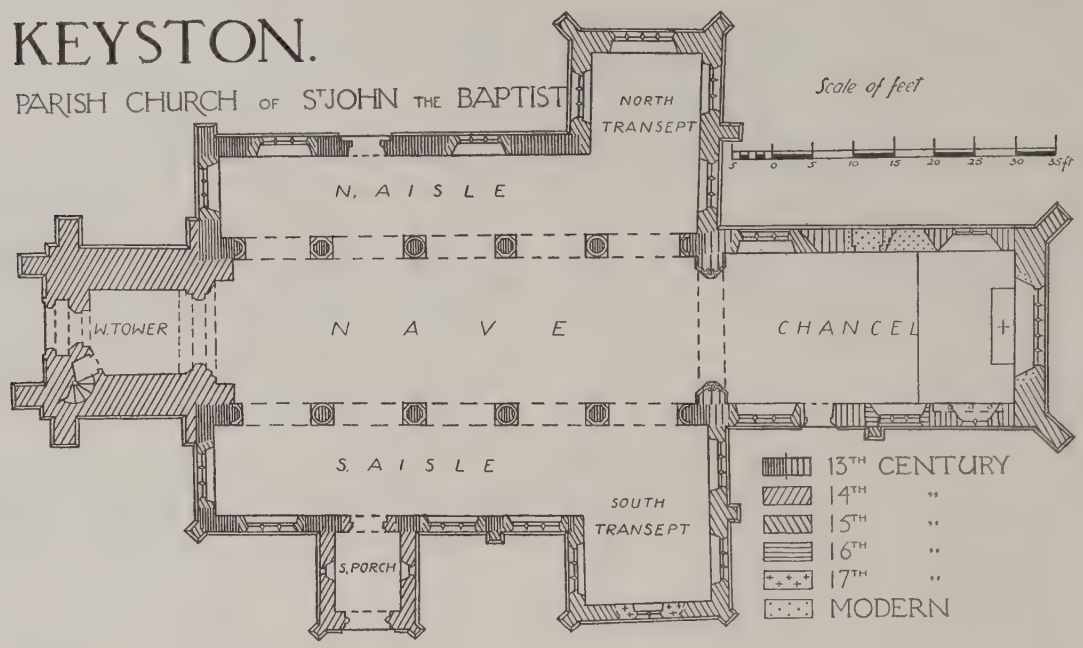
Keyston is a parish and village, on the Northamptonshire border, 6 m. N.W. of Kimbolton. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST stands in the middle of the village. The walls are of roughly coursed Weldon-rubble with dressings of Weldon and Barnack stone; the roofs are covered with zinc and lead. The *Nave* and *North* and *South Aisles* are of mid 13th-century date, and the *Chancel* is of the end of the century. The *West Tower* was added about the middle of the 14th century, and the *South Porch* was built about the same time. Towards the end of the 15th century the E. wall of the chancel was rebuilt and the N. and S. walls were heightened. About the same time the *North* and *South Transepts* were built, a clearstorey was added to the nave and the aisles were largely rebuilt. In the 16th century the roofs were renewed and the former stone vault to the W. tower was probably replaced in the same century by a wooden floor. Modern repairs of 1883, 1898 and subsequent dates have been extensive.

The church is architecturally interesting and the W. tower is a good example of its period. Among the fittings are some interesting fragments of stained glass and a good 17th-century lectern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (36 ft. by 19 ft.) has a five-light E. window, all modern except the jambs, two-centred head, chamfered two-centred rear-arch and some re-used stones in the splays. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern is of late 13th-century date and of two pointed lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head with moulded labels and defaced head-stops externally; the western window is of the 15th century and of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded labels and external head-stops; the rear-arch and label are of late 13th-century date and belong to a window, of which the E. splay remains, a yard to the E. W. of the eastern window is a blocked late 13th-century window, not visible externally, the internal label of which is continuous with that to the first window; further W. is a blocked doorway of fairly recent date. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost is similar to the corresponding window in the N. wall; the second window is of the same date, with the opening widened and filled with an early 16th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label and carved beast-stops; the original internal label has been mostly removed and the internal sill raised; the westernmost window is uniform with the corresponding window in the N. wall but with mask-stops to the internal label; the slightly repaired late 13th-century S. doorway has moulded and shafted jambs with carved 'stiff-leaf' capitals and moulded bases and a moulded trefoiled arch with foliated spandrels and moulded internal and external labels. The side walls of the chancel have an internal moulded string-course at the level of the window-sills and externally there is an old gargoyle reset on the S. wall. Above the windows, on both N. and S. walls, an offset marks the level



of the original roof, the upper part of the walls being of 15th-century date. The two-centred chancel-arch is of *c.* 1300 and of three chamfered orders with a moulded label on the E. side, but on the W. the label has been cut back to the wall-face; the slightly restored responds have each three attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, the latter mutilated on both sides.

The *Nave* (58½ ft. by 18½ ft.) has a mid 13th-century N. arcade of five bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, and shaped stops to the outer order; the moulded label on the S. face has a carved stop above the second column and a mask-stop at the E. end; the E. respond is semi-octagonal, the W. respond semi-circular and the piers are alternately round and octagonal and all with moulded capitals of varying sections and moulded bases on square plinths. The S. arcade is of mid 18th-century date and of five bays similar in general design to those of the N. arcade; the E. respond is semi-circular, the W. respond is semi-octagonal, the piers are alternately octagonal and circular and the moulded capitals are of varying section; the base to the E. respond has been nearly all cut away; the moulded label, on the N. face of the arcade, has a beast-stop at the E. end and a mask-stop over the first column. The late 15th-century clearstorey has on each side a range of five windows each of two trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; at the sill-level is an internal moulded string-course.

The *North Transept* (22½ ft. by 13¾ ft.) has a moulded plinth and parapet. In the E. wall are two late 15th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. In the N. wall is a late 15th-century four-light window with trefoiled lights below an embattled transom and an upper tier of cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. In the W. wall is a three-light window similar to those in the E. wall.

The *South Transept* (22 ft. by 16 ft.) has a moulded plinth and parapet. In the E. wall are two 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label; the label of the northern window has mask-stops but those to the southern window are carved. In the S. wall is a two-light window with a four-centred head; it was probably built in the 17th century with the re-used material from a former larger window, the splays of which are visible. In the W. wall is a three-light window similar to those in the E. wall.

The *North Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has a moulded plinth and restored parapet. In the N. wall are two late 15th-century three-light windows similar to those in the N. transept; the mid 13th-century N. doorway has a two-centred head of two chamfered orders, the inner continuous and the outer originally carried on detached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, of which only the capitals and the base to the W. shaft remain; the arch has a moulded label. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has a moulded plinth carried round from the S. transept. In the

HUNTINGDON: (13) WALDEN HOUSE, now County Council Offices, late 17th-century.
N.E. Front.

GREAT STAUGHTON: PLACE HOUSE, late 16th-century; altered later.
From the S.W.

HUNTINGDON: (22) GEORGE HOTEL.
Courtyard, 17th-century and later.

HUNTINGDON: (19) FERRAR'S HOUSE, W. side of High Street, early 18th-century.

HUNTINGDON: (29) COWPER HOUSE, S.W. side of High Street, early 18th-century.

KEYSTON : PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
W. front of W. Tower, mid 14th-century.

S. wall are three 15th-century windows, similar to those in the S. transept and with head-stops to the labels; the 14th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label and carved head-stops. In the W. wall is a late 15th-century window of three lights each with two trefoiled heads and a pendant in the middle and with tracery in a four-centred main head with moulded reveals and label.

The *West Tower* (12¼ ft. by 10¾ ft.) is of mid 14th-century date and of three stages (Plate 94); it has a moulded plinth and is surmounted by an octagonal broach-spire (Plate 36) of stone. The tower-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders with a moulded label on the E. side with carved head-stops; the outer order on the W. springs off the tower-walls, but the others are carried on responds of the same section as the arch and with continuous moulded capitals and bases; on either side of the arch, on the E. face, are weathered buttresses, with moulded plinths. The W. doorway has moulded jambs and a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops. The doorway is set within a shallow porch built in the thickness of the wall; the outer archway has shafted jambs with moulded capitals and chamfered bases and a moulded ogee arch, cusped and sub-cusped with rosettes to the two upper cusp-points; the two spandrels are carved with a cinquefoiled panel and the upper part of a horned beast respectively; the arch has a crocketed label terminating in a carved finial, and above is an outer label of gabled form and embattled, the whole composition is set in a slight projection flanked by small buttresses terminating in pinnacles. The porch has an ogee barrel-vault. Above the porch is a lozenge-shaped window with a moulded surround and quatrefoiled tracery. The first stage of the tower was originally vaulted, but this has been replaced, probably late in the 16th century, by a wooden floor; of the vaulting only the two-centred wall-ribs and the grotesque angle-corbels remain. The second stage has in each wall, except the E., a window of one trefoiled light with a moulded label and beast head-stops. In the E. wall is an opening to the roof with moulded jambs and segmental-pointed head. The bell-chamber has in each wall two transomed windows each with two upper and lower trefoiled lights and a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with twin moulded labels ending in grotesque head-stops; the jambs are splayed and enriched with carved flowers on a running stem and the cusping to the tracery has rosettes at the points; the transom is embattled and the upper lights have rough stone fillings with triangular piercings. Above the windows the walls are recessed and each face between the buttresses has a range of five panels with blind tracery in square heads. The circular staircase in the S.E. angle of the tower is roofed with a quadripartite vault with semi-circular chamfered ribs. The octagonal spire has shaped finials terminating the broaches and three tiers of four gabled spire-lights, the first and third tiers being on the cardinal-faces and the middle tiers being on the intermediate faces. The windows in the first tier are each of two pointed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded gable, round cross at the apex and mask-stops as kneelers; the lights are divided by a central shaft and the jambs have attached shafts, all with moulded capitals and bases except one shaft on the E. face which has a carved foliated capital. The windows of the second tier are smaller, but of similar design, with a trefoil at the apex to each gable. The windows of the third tier are each of a single light with a trefoiled ogee head and a trefoiled finial to the gable. The top of the spire has been restored.

The *South Porch* is of mid 14th-century date and has a moulded plinth and parapet. The S. wall has a low-pitched gable and a two-centred outer archway of two wave-moulded orders with a moulded label and carved head-stops; the outer order is continuous and the inner is carried on attached shafts with moulded capitals and modern bases. The side walls have each a window of one trefoiled light with a moulded label; the head of the E. window is modern.

The *Roof* of the N. transept is of late 15th- or early 16th-century date, partly repaired; it is of low-pitch and of two bays with a cambered tie-beam and curved braces with foliated spandrels carved with foliage and an eagle, moulded purlins, intermediate principal rafters, and a moulded wall-plate with modern embattlements; the spandrel between the tie-beams and the pitch of the roof is carved with conventional foliage, a grotesque face and two roses; the braces to the tie-beams spring off moulded and embattled stone corbels. The 16th-century roof to the S. transept is of two bays with cambered and moulded tie-beams and curved braces, wall-posts, ridge and purlins; the wall-posts rest on corbels, two of which are shaped, and two carved with heads; in the middle of the tie-beams are carved bosses of foliage and tracery, and the purlins have carved stops of foliage and men's faces. The northern-most bay has been rebuilt but incorporates the old purlin and ridge. Lying on the floor of the transept is the carved and moulded tie-beam from the S. aisle and set in the N. wall above the first pier of the nave-arcade is an old wooden corbel. The early 16th-century roof of the nave is of five bays similar in general design to the roof over the S. transept; the spandrels between the braces and the tie-beams have pierced traceried panels, but some of these are missing; the bosses in the middle of the tie-beams are (*a*) grotesque human head, (*b*) rose, (*c*, *d* and *e*) human heads, (*f*) foliage; the whole roof has been partly restored, and the rafters

to the fourth and fifth bays are modern; the E. truss has remains of painted decoration in bands. The repaired roof to the N. aisle is of early 16th-century date and of the pent-type; it is of four bays, of which the three westernmost are subdivided into two by an embattled intermediate principal; the tie-beams are supported by moulded and curved braces forming four-centred arches, with carved foliage in the spandrels and a large foliated spandrel under the higher end of the roof; they rest on semi-octagonal moulded corbels, of which two are carved with a shield and a rose respectively; the ridge and wall-plates are moulded and the latter on the N. side is also embattled. The roof to the S. aisle is for the most part modern but of 17th-century origin; it is of the pent-type and of four bays with curved and moulded braces on the S. side and stop-chamfered purlins; at the W. end are two wooden corbels carved as faces. The 16th- or 17th-century roof to the S. porch is of two bays with moulded and cambered tie-beams, moulded ridge and purlins and modern rafters.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 1st, 3rd and 4th by Newcombe and Watts, 1592. *Bracket:* over W. doorway, semi-octagonal with moulded edge corbelled back and supported by small figure, early 15th-century. *Brass Indent:* In N. transept—on W. wall, in stone slab with two-centred head, of figures of man and his wife with inscription-plate below, device and letter D on left-hand side and monogram on right-hand side, early 16th-century, slab reset. *Coffin-lid:* Against W. wall of S. aisle, with moulded edge and coped top carved with cross with foliated head and base, 13th- or 14th-century. *Doors:* In N. aisle—in N. doorway, of oak battens, nail-studded and with two-centred head; now nailed up and in bad state of repair, 16th-century. In S. aisle—in S. doorway, of oak, nail-studded, with close battens on back and modern strips round margin; two strap-hinges with foliated ends, ring-handle with scutcheon, 16th-century. *Font:* In S. aisle—octagonal bowl with tapering sides and chamfered upper and lower rims, 13th-century. Circular shaft with chamfered base on square plinth with chamfered edge, 13th-century, now supporting modern font. *Glass:* In chancel—in tracery of second window in N. wall, winged lion standing on a scroll inscribed "Marcus" in 'black-letter' on light diapered background; six quatrefoils, three with oak leaves, two with double roses and one with conventional rosette. In tracery of second window in S. wall, six quatrefoils similar to those in corresponding window in N. wall and a tracery-light with figure of a saint (? St. Barbara) with nimbus, long hair, embroidered gown and plain cloak, holding in right hand a palm-branch and in left hand a tower (?), all on field of oak-leaf. In heads of main lights two ornamental quarries, all 15th-century. In N. transept—in southernmost window in E. wall, in upper parts of three lights, borders with crowns together with initial R, alternating with plain blue and red glass; in middle of first and third lights, a star in surround of banded foliage; in second light, upper part of virgin saint wearing a white robe with oak-leaf embroidery. In adjoining window, remains of similar crown and letter-border and, in centre-light, head of a crowned virgin saint. In N. window, roundels in heads of lights, including four stars, six crowns, a double rose, conventional ornament, two Rs, fragment of 'black-letter' inscription, etc., all glass in N. transept late 15th- or early 16th-century. In S. transept—in W. window, an oak-leaf quatrefoil. In S. aisle—in first window, five oak-leaf quatrefoils, similar to those in chancel. *Lectern* and *Reading-desk.* Lectern: (Plate 32) of oak, with arabesque panels to front of desk, turned stem and flat tripod base with moulded edge, *c.* 1640. Reading-desk: of oak, made up probably from former 17th-century communion table, with four turned legs at corners, fluted top rails with small brackets under front and modern panelling. *Locker:* In N. transept—in E. wall, rectangular with chamfered jambs, head and projecting sill, 15th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In S. aisle—at W. end (1) oak cadaver (Plate 10) in shroud on oak slab with moulded edges and remains of red colour, late 15th- or early 16th-century. Loose, at W. end of S. aisle, (2) to John We .. den, 1704, head-stone. Floor-slabs: In chancel—on S. wall, (1) to "I.W." 1680; (2) to John Gardner, 1707; (3) to Francis and Catherine, children of John Gardner, early 18th-century. In N. transept—(4) to Ann, daughter of Robert Hampson, 1666; (5) to Alice, wife of Robert Gowler, 1(6)85; (6) to R . . ., illegible, probably 17th-century. *Piscinae:* In S. transept—in E. wall, with chamfered two-centred recess and octofoiled drain, 14th-century, probably reset. (See also *Sedilia.*) *Scratching:* In S. porch—on jamb of W. window "I.R." *Seating:* In nave and aisles—with square panelled ends, moulded rails and styles; seats to pews in nave modern, in aisles original, pew nearest S. door dated 1608. In N. transept—long modern seat with ends made up of panelling similar to pews in nave, one end inscribed, "D. Lee her Seat." Under S. arcade—against E. respond, modern triangular seat incorporating moulded bench-rails of *c.* 1608. *Sedilia:* In chancel—of three bays ranging with piscina which forms a fourth bay; bays divided by small circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases, chamfered jambs and trefoiled heads, spandrels carved with rosettes, moulded label; piscina with projecting basin and octofoiled drain and sedilia with stepped seats, *c.* 1300. *Sundials:* On S. wall of S. transept, square stone with scratched dial; on face of E. angle of buttress, scratched dial, almost obliterated; on N. side of E.

buttress, deeply cut and reset. *Miscellanea:* On E. wall of chancel, at N. end of gable, recessed panel carved with a rayed rose; at S. end of gable, carved head of bishop. In churchyard—lying against W. wall of S. aisle, fragment of carved gargoyle, 15th-century. Built into E. wall of porch, rectangular stone, 17 in. by 7½ in., carved on face with interlacing ornament, also a smaller stone with similar ornament, 11th-century. In S. wall of tower, at belfry-level, similar but larger stone, much weathered. Stone coffin—in field about 150 yards S.E. of church, tapering, probably 13th-century. Over ditches to road S. of the church, two coffin-lids, probably 13th-century.

Condition—Good, except roof of S. transept, which is in an advanced state of decay.

Secular :—

(2). EARTHWORKS, said to be site of old Manor House, 200 yards S.E. of the church, consist of a rectangular island surrounded by a dry ditch and various banks and ditches to the E. and W.

Condition—Poor.

(3). MANOR FARM, house 100 yards W.S.W. of the church, is largely modern, but incorporates some 17th-century walling of cornbrash-rubble, belonging to an earlier building.

Condition—Good.

(4). HOUSE, two tenements, on the N. side of the road, 100 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of cornbrash-rubble with dressings of Barnack stone; the roofs are tiled. The E. part of the house was built early in the 17th century; the western part was added or rebuilt later in the same century and the S. wing added *c.* 1700. The E. gable has a late 17th-century chimney-stack with two square shafts and a common entablature. In the S. gable of the wing is a sundial with the initials and date R.W. 1700, above. Inside, the building has some original chamfered ceiling-beams and one room has some early 18th-century panelling.

Condition—Good.

(5). HOUSE, 25 yards E. of (4) is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered on a stone plinth; the roofs are thatched. It was built *c.* 1700, but has been refaced with modern brick. Inside the building one original chamfered ceiling-beam is exposed.

Condition—Good.

(6). PIGEON-HOUSE, in farmyard, 250 yards S. of the church, is a square building of stone, built *c.* 1700. Only one wall is standing to any considerable height. The walls inside are lined with nests.

Condition—Ruined.

Unclassified :—

(7). MOUNDS, two, 700 yards N.W. of the church and about 240 ft. apart. They are about 52 ft. in diameter and are each surrounded by a ditch. One is 5 ft. and the other 3½ ft. high.

Condition—Fairly good.

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52. KIMBOLTON (B.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XX N.E., [b]XX S.E.)

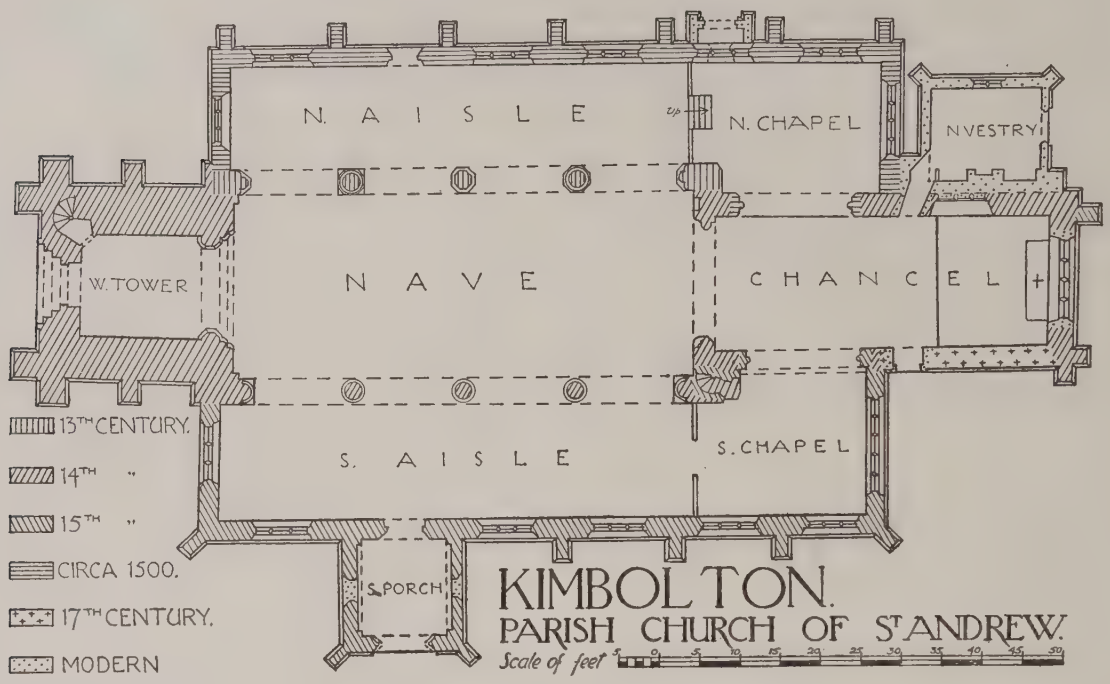
Kimbolton is a large village and parish 7 m. N.W. of St. Neots. The principal monuments are the Church and Kimbolton Castle. The latter belongs to the Montagus, Dukes of Manchester; here Katherine of Aragon died in 1536.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW (Plate 96) stands on the N. side of the High Street. The walls are of limestone and pebble-rubble with some ironstone; the dressings are of Weldon, Ketton and Barnack stone and the roofs are covered with lead. The earliest part of the building is the mid 13th-century N. arcade of the *Nave*. Early in the 14th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt, the S. arcade and *West Tower* built and the *South Aisle* added; towards the end of the same century the clearstorey was added. In the 15th century the chancel was partly rebuilt and late in the century the *South Chapel* and *South Porch* were added and the S. aisle rebuilt. About 1500 the *North Chapel* was added and the *North Aisle* rebuilt. The church was extensively restored in the 18th century, when the S. wall of the chancel was rebuilt, and in the 19th century the Montagu vault was inserted in the N. chapel and the small *North Porch* to the chapel added. The *North Vestry* was added in 1847 and there was a general restoration of the church in 1881–2.

The W. Tower has interesting detail and the roofs retain a considerable amount of carved work. Among the fittings the paintings on the screen, the plate and the stained-glass figure are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (41½ ft. by 16 ft.) has an E. window almost entirely modern; the lower part of the E. wall is of the 14th century, but the rest of the wall is of 15th-century ashlar. In the N. wall is a two-centred arch, of *c.* 1500 and of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts, with moulded capitals; further E. is a modern doorway and an early 14th-century window, now blocked, but formerly of three lights with plain intersecting tracery in a two-centred head. In the S. wall is a late 15th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders on the N. face and three chamfered orders on the S. face; the responds are moulded and have each an attached shaft with a moulded capital and plain base; further E. is a modern doorway. The chancel has an embattled parapet. The early 14th-century chancel-arch is



two-centred and of three moulded orders on the W. face, the two outer continuous and the inner springing from moulded shafts with moulded capitals; in the gable above the chancel-roof and showing externally are two blocked openings or panels, that on the N. square-headed, and that on the S. lozenge-shaped.

The *North Chapel* (23¾ ft. by 16 ft.) is of *c.* 1500 and has an E. window of four cinquefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a four-centred head, with moulded reveals and label. In the N. wall are two similar windows, but of three lights; below the western window is a modern doorway to the Montagu vault. The chapel is structurally undivided from the N. aisle.

The *South Chapel* (21 ft. by 18¼ ft.) is of late 15th-century date and has an E. window of five cinquefoiled lights, with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label. In the S. wall are two similar windows, but of three lights only. In the N.W. angle of the chapel is the 15th-century rood-loft staircase, continued up to the roof; the doorways are square-headed. The chapel is structurally undivided from the S. aisle.

The *Nave* (57 ft. by 23 ft.) has a mid 13th-century N. arcade of four bays, with two-centred arches of three chamfered orders; the columns and responds are alternately round and octagonal and have moulded bases and capitals with nail-head ornament, except the W. respond, which has carvings of fleur-de-lis form (Plate 55); the moulded labels have nail-head ornament and one head-stop. The early 14th-century S. arcade is of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders springing from round columns and half-round responds with moulded capitals and bases on square plinths. The late 14th-century clearstorey is embattled and has on each side four windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and stops carved with heads, foliage or roses; the parapet has carved head-corbels.

The *North Aisle* (13 ft. wide) is of *c.* 1500 and has, in the N. wall, three windows similar to the N. windows of the N. chapel; the N. doorway has moulded jambs, four-centred arch and label. In the W. wall is a partly restored window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label, with a re-used stop, carved with a double rose. The bases of the walls at the N.W. angle stand on earlier foundations.

The *South Aisle* (14¼ ft. wide) has an embattled parapet and the stumps of pinnacles over the buttresses. It is of late 15th-century date and has in the S. wall three windows similar to the S. windows of the S. chapel; the S. doorway has moulded and shafted jambs and moulded two-centred arch in a square head with traceried spandrels and a moulded label. The wall, W. of the S. porch, and also the W. wall appear to have been restored, in the 17th or 18th century, with the old materials. In the W. wall is a window, with a head largely modern, but with original moulded jambs and mullions; above it is reset a beast-stop.

The *West Tower* (about 13 ft. square) is of early 14th-century date and of three stages (Plate 96) with a moulded plinth and a cornice, at the base of the spire, carved with beasts, bird, heads, etc. The two-centred tower-arch is of four chamfered orders; the responds are of three orders and have each an impost-moulding. The W. window is of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops; the partly restored W. doorway (Plate 67) has a two-centred arch of four moulded orders, the three outer enriched with ball-flower ornament and all springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the moulded label has beast-stops. The second stage has in the E. wall a doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head; the opening through the wall is blocked on the E. face. In the N. wall is a small loop-light with a square head; in the S. wall is a modern clock-face and in the W. wall is a recess with a plain two-centred head, partly filled in. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window, of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head. The spire is ashlar-faced with two string-courses and has three tiers each of four spire-lights, facing the cardinal points; the windows of the lowest tier are each of two pointed and transomed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head; above the head is a gable with a quatrefoil or a trefoil in the tympanum. The windows of the middle tier are each of two trefoiled and transomed lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head. The windows of the highest tier are each of one pointed light in a gable, except the E. window, which has an ogee head to the light.

The *South Porch* is embattled and of late 15th-century date; it has an outer archway with moulded and shafted jambs and a moulded two-centred arch in a square head with pierced foliated spandrels and a moulded label. The side walls have each a recess with chamfered jambs and four-centred head, enclosing a window, formerly of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head but now blocked and otherwise damaged.

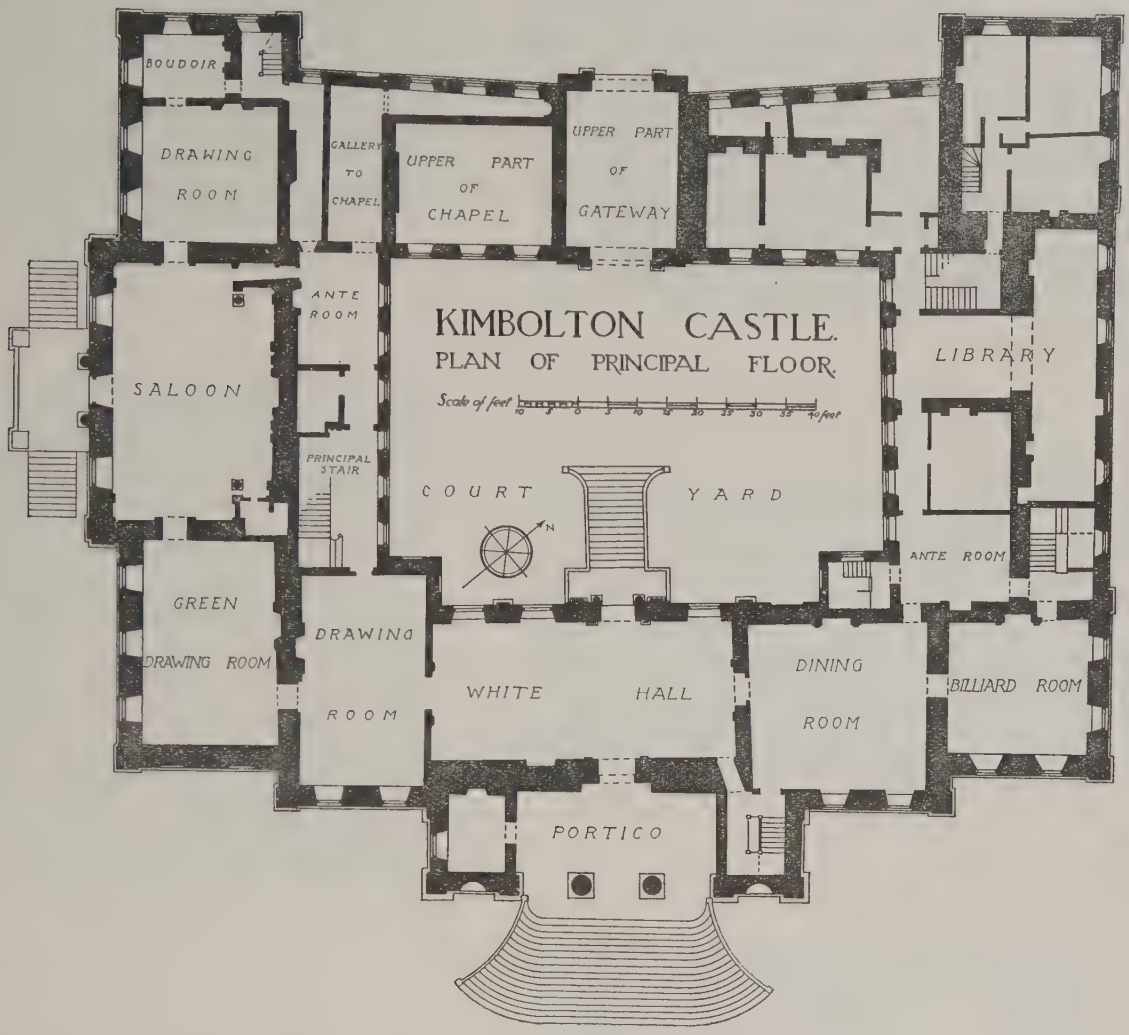
The *Roof* of the chancel is apparently modern, but may incorporate some old work including the carved figure at the W. end of the ridge. The roof of the N. chapel and aisle is of *c.* 1500 and of pent-form; it is of six bays with moulded main timbers and subsidiary principals; the main principals have curved braces and against the wall-posts are carved figures of S.S. Philip, Peter (Plate 95), Simon or Jude, James, John the Evangelist and Bartholomew; at the feet of the intermediate principals are carved figures of St. Michael (Plate 95), and angels holding shields with the emblems of the Passion, a book, etc.; the stone corbels are carved with angels or grotesques. The late 15th-century roof of the S. chapel is of flat pent-form and of one bay, subdivided into twelve panels; the main timbers are moulded and at the main intersections are bosses carved with the symbols of the Evangelists, roses, half-angel, shield bearing *a cheveron*, shield with the initials I H C within a crown of thorns, chalice with grapes and an Agnus Dei; the main principals have curved braces and carved figures of St. Thomas and St. Andrew (Plate 95) standing on stone corbels carved with half-figures of a man and an angel; at the feet of the subsidiary principals are carved figures (Plate 95) of St. Michael and an angel in an alb holding a chalice and wafer; the N. wall-plate has applied foliage and flowers and the S. wall-plate or cornice is embattled and has a series of half-figures of angels, mostly playing musical instruments or holding scrolls; two scrolls are inscribed in 17th-century letters—"Surgite Mortui" and "et venite ad judic(i)um"; these inscriptions together with the boarded soffit with stars of the two adjoining panels form part of the scheme of Monument (3) below. The 15th-century roof of the nave is low-pitched and of four bays; it has moulded main timbers and cambered tie-beams with curved braces; the 14th-century moulded corbels are carved with heads or figures, mostly grotesque, three holding shields (a) *a bend sinister*; (b) *a saltire*; (c) *three cheverons*. The late 15th-century roof of the S. aisle is of pent-form and of four bays, with moulded main timbers; at the main intersections are bosses carved with—1st bay, (*a*) eight bells placed radially, (*b*) foliage, (*c*) two hearts, bound together and with a scroll inscribed "Be trew," (*d*) foliage, (*e*) pomegranate tree; 2nd bay, (*a*) man riding an ass, (*b*) foliage and a shield—*a cheveron* impaling *a saltire*, (*c*) dogs attacking a hart, (*d*) swan; 3rd bay, (*a*) cripple, (*b*) man with hand-bells, (*c*) rosettes; 4th bay, (*a*) mermaid, (*b*) grotesque beast, (*c* and *d*) rosettes; at the feet of the main principals are carved figures of St. James the Less (?), St. John the Evangelist and St. Stephen (?); at the feet of the intermediate principals are angels (Plate 95) holding shields, one with a saltire, one the crowned initials I H C, and one holding a crown of thorns; the stone corbels are carved with figures of angels and a grotesque figure. The roof of the S. porch is modern except for the late 15th-century N. tie-beam which is moulded and carved with a rose.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 1st by Henry Bagley, 1702; 2nd by John Grene, 1571; 3rd by Henry Penn, 1713; 4th by William Eldridge, 1660; 5th by Watts, 1634 (Plate 7); bell-frame with damaged inscription "1619 . . . . . Allen, Thomas You(ng) C. W." *Chests:* In N. vestry—panelled front carved with conventional foliage in lozenges, carved top rail, panelled lid and old lock-plate, mid 17th-century. In N. aisle—plain boarded chest, lid in two parts, two locks, 17th-century, repaired. *Doors:* In S. chapel—in doorway to rood-loft staircase, with two cinquefoiled-headed panels

with foliated spandrels, early 16th-century, repaired. In N. doorway—of battens and of two folds, on trellis-framing, with fillets planted on face, two pairs of strap-hinges, early 16th-century. In S. doorway—battened and of two folds, with fragmentary applied tracery and rows of nails, trellis-framing at back, door pierced with holes, traditionally bullet-holes, late 14th-century. *Font:* square bowl with hollow-splayed angles, 13th-century or earlier, much worn, brought from Little Stukeley. *Funeral-helms, etc.:* In chancel —various remains of funeral-trophies, including, on N. side, two standards for flags, tabard, helm with crest, two coronets, a gauntlet and a sword; on S. side a sword, two spurs, a pair of gauntlets, four standards with remains of flags and a helm with crest, 17th-century. In S. chapel—a tabard, helm and two coronets, 17th-century. *Glass:* In N. chapel—in E. window, fragments of 15th-century tabernacle-work, 17th-century crest of the Montagu family, acanthus foliage, helm and coronet. In S. chapel—in E. window, various quarries with stars, the letters M R and X P C, etc., *c.* 1500; in S.W. window, quarries with star, sun and rose, also a figure (Plate 157) in ermine-ined robe with ermine cap, under canopy of tabernacle-work, below a scroll with the name Symon, 15th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slab.* Monuments: In S. chapel—on E. wall, (1) to Lady Isabella (Rich) wife of Sir John Smyth, 1632, tablet with black marble inscription-slab flanked by Doric columns resting on a moulded shelf and supporting an entablature with a lozenge and two shields-of-arms; in S.E. corner, (2) to Essex (Cheeke), wife of Edward, Earl of Manchester, 1658, tablet (Plate 25) of black marble and alabaster in the form of a cartouche, at top, a crescent and a cross and at base, a cherub with a cartouche-of-arms; against S. wall (3) to Henry, 1st Earl of Manchester, [1642], Chief Justice, Lord High Treasurer, President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal, altar-tomb and wall-monument of black and white marble; altar-tomb with black marble slab supporting a large cushion and resting on Ionic columns at the angles and an open arcade in front of two bays with a shield-of-arms on the middle pier; on wall above, an enriched oval tablet with a large achievement-of-arms above it; flanking the tablet and above the achievement, three Corinthian columns surmounted by skulls and a helm and crest; fixed on wall, flanking middle column, a sun and moon; in S.W. angle of chapel, (4) to Lady Anne (Rich), wife of Edward, Earl of Manchester, 1641, tablet generally similar to (2). Floor-slab: In S. chapel—to Lady Essex (Rich), wife of Sir Thomas Cheeke, and to her daughter Essex, Countess of Manchester, 1658. *Niches:* In nave—in E. wall, N. of chancel-arch, recess with cinquefoiled head with crockets, finial and ribbed soffit, flanked by crocketed pinnacles, late 15th- or early 16th-century, sill modern. On S. porch—over outer archway, with defaced head and remains of ribbed soffit, pedestal at base, late 15th-century. *Piscina:* In S. chapel—in S. wall, double recess with hollow-chamfered jambs and four-centred arches in a square head, two round drains, *c.* 1500. *Plate:* includes large late 16th-century cup (Plate 136) with enriched base and stem with brackets, engraved on bowl, a scene from Bel and the Dragon (Daniel XIIII), showing Daniel in the lions' den and Habakkuk being transported through the air by the angel; cup of 1665, given by Henry Ashton and bearing his achievement-of-arms; 17th-century paten and a large alms-dish (Plate 137) of *c.* 1660, covered with repoussé work of flowers and leaves. *Scratching:* In S. porch—on W. wall, initials and date, I.M. 1649 D.E. *Screens:* Between N. chapel and aisle—of four bays (Plate 41) with part of a fifth, middle bay being double and forming an entrance, each bay with cinquefoiled and subcusped ogee head, with crockets and finial and traceried filling above, moulded posts with buttresses and pinnacles, late 15th-century, standing on modern wall and made up with modern work, cornice and cresting mostly modern. Between S. chapel and aisle—of five bays (Plate 41) including central doorway, the latter with cinquefoiled and sub-cusped arch with crocketed label and traceried filling above, side bays similar but narrower and with ogee heads, moulded cornice with paterae and two masks, close lower panels with trefoiled and sub-cusped heads, each panel, N. of doorway, with a painted figure (Plate 19)—(*a*) the Virgin and St. Anne, (*b*) St. Michael with a red cross on the shield, (*c*) St. Edmund, crowned figure in armour and holding an arrow in his hand, (*d*) St. Edward the Confessor with sceptre and ring, late 15th-century, paintings still partly covered with modern paint. *Stoups:* In N. aisle—by N. doorway, recess with rounded head and defaced bowl. In S. porch—recess with chamfered jambs and four-centred head, broken bowl on semi-octagonal shaft, late 15th-century, much defaced.

Condition—Good.

[a](2). KIMBOLTON CASTLE, about ¼ m. S.E. of the church, is of three storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and Ketton stone and the roofs are covered with lead and slates. Sir Richard Wingfield, according to Leland, largely rebuilt the mediaeval castle in 1525; at that time it was surrounded by a double ditch. Portions of walls of this date survive in the S. range, and it would appear that the general lay-out of the building, round a central courtyard, was not subsequently altered. The house was bought, about 1620, by Henry Montagu, afterwards 1st Earl of Manchester, and extensively remodelled; it was probably also heightened, as the surviving work of this period, also in the S. range, is at the top of the



house. Towards the end of the 17th century, Charles, 4th Earl of Manchester, began the reconstruction of the house, with the rebuilding of the fronts to the courtyard; a range was added in advance of the old range on the S. side of the courtyard, the courtyard itself was probably extended towards the N., and projecting bays added in the S.E. and N.E. angles. The reconstruction was continued from the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, in 1707, who built or refaced the exterior of the building. The S. front was first undertaken and this was nearing completion in 1708; the materials were taken from the ruins of Stonely Priory (5), and the embattled parapet was thought to accord with the history of the house; this rebuilding involved that of the main S. range, only the 16th-century inner wall being retained. There is no evidence of the exact date of the refronting of the other elevations, but the work probably followed on with but little interruption; a large portico was added on the outer or E. face of the older Hall, a corridor and central feature on the W. front of the house and a loggia with rooms above it on the N. front. Practically the whole of the house was redecorated internally. Under the 4th Duke of Manchester, about 1766, Robert Adam built the outer Gatehouse W. of the castle, and the gateway, N. of castle. The house has been repaired and redecorated in modern times, the chief restorations being to the courtyard.

The house is mainly interesting for the late 17th-century work of the courtyard and for the work of Vanbrugh on the exterior. The lead rainwater heads and pipes and some of the ironwork are noteworthy. The historical associations of the house include the residence and death here of Queen Katherine of Aragon in 1536.

Elevations—The early 18th-century fronts of the house are all symmetrically designed and have ashlar-facing, rusticated pilasters at the angles and

embattled parapets; the windows have projecting architraves and segmental heads. The lower ground-storey forms a high plinth or podium and the walls have a main cornice below the parapet.

The *E. Front* (Plate 42) has a projecting central bay or feature of the Doric order with an entablature and balustraded parapet. At the main floor-level it has an open portico with two Doric columns and approached by a wide elliptical staircase with stone balustrades; set within the portico is a round-headed recess; flanking the portico and at the angles of the bay itself are Doric pilasters, the space between the pilasters being occupied by four round-headed niches in two tiers.

The *S. Front* (Plate 42) is the earliest of the four, being finished in 1708. The central projecting bay has a round-headed doorway, at the main floor-level, flanked by engaged Doric columns, supporting an entablature; it is approached by a double staircase, with an enclosing wall on the S. having a rusticated arch in front, and an elaborate iron balustrade. The windows flanking the doorway are round-headed and have key-stones.

The *W. Front* (Plate 97) has projecting wings at the sides, rising above the general level of the building. The central feature has a wide gateway leading into the courtyard; the round arch has a moulded archivolt and springs from panelled responds with moulded cappings; the double doors are panelled.

The *N. Front* has an added storey to the middle part. The ground-floor of the same part of the front forms a loggia with a groined vault of four bays and is fronted with a range of five elliptical arches with key-stones; the arcade has rusticated piers and responds with moulded cappings; three of the arches are open.

The *Courtyard* is flanked by late 17th-century ranges, built of red or lighter-coloured brick with stone dressings. The elevations, except that on the E., are of three storeys with a modillioned eaves-cornice and square-headed windows; the windows of the lower ground-floor have moulded architraves and scutcheon key-stones, with the Montagu arms, badge and monogram; the upper windows have similar key-stones or masks, flanked by acanthus-scrolls. The round-headed archway in the W. wall has a moulded archivolt, panelled pilasters at the sides and a key-stone with the Montagu crest. The projecting bays in the eastern angles of the courtyard have rusticated stone quoins. The E. side of the courtyard (Plate 98) is of two storeys only, the lower with a range of windows similar to the corresponding windows on the other sides; the upper storey has three tall windows lighting the Hall, and a dummy-window, all similar to, but much larger than, the upper windows at the other sides of the court; the wall is divided into five bays by Corinthian pilasters standing on tall pedestals and supporting an entablature, the cornice of which is continued round from the adjoining ranges. In the middle bay is a doorway flanked by engaged Ionic columns supporting an entablature and segmental pediment; the frieze bears the Montagu crest, the pediment, the monogram of the 4th Earl and on the wall above is a full achievement of the Montagu arms. The doorway is approached by a broad staircase, with balustrades of scrolled ironwork and panels of the monogram of the 4th Earl, also in ironwork. Round the courtyard are eight lead rainwater-pipes and heads (Plate 159), of late 17th-century date; the heads have the Montagu monogram, arms or crest and are enriched with acanthus and swags; the down pipes have rich foliage-ornament and the straps have leopards' heads and the Montagu crest, supporters, coronet or arms.

Interior—The *Lower Ground-floor* of the S. range incorporates one early 16th-century wall of rubble, containing a doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head, with a moulded label; further W. is a blocked window of the same date, with a segmental pointed rear-arch. The room at E. end, towards the courtyard, has some re-used moulded ceiling-beams of the 16th century; other rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams. The E. range incorporates part of the 16th-century return wall of the courtyard, at its S. end; in it is a doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred arch. The floor of the great Hall, called the White Hall, above, is carried on square piers supporting heavy beams; beneath the steps, leading up to the Hall, are barrel-vaults of brick. The N. range contains the Servants' Hall, which has chamfered ceiling-beams and a carved wood cartouche over the fireplace with palms, the Montagu crest and a cherub-head. In the W. wing is some 17th-century panelling and some doors of the same date. The *Principal Floor* contains, in the E. range, the *White Hall*. It has four doorways with panelled doors in two leaves, moulded architraves and enriched panels above each filled with a painted landscape; flanking the doorways are Ionic enriched pilasters, supporting a deep cornice with acanthus-ornament, carried round the room; the ceiling is coved and the walls have large bolection-moulded panels between the pilasters. The *Dining-room*, N. of the White Hall, has large bolection-moulded panels on the walls; these are filled with thick stamped wall-paper in black and gold; the fireplace has a moulded surround of coloured marble and an old iron fireback; the panel over the door to the White Hall has a painted landscape. The *Saloon*, the middle room of the S. range, has been considerably altered but the general arrangement is presumably that of Vanbrugh; the N. side is divided into bays by fluted Corinthian pilasters and columns supporting a deep entablature, which is carried round the room; the fireplace has a marble surround finished at the top

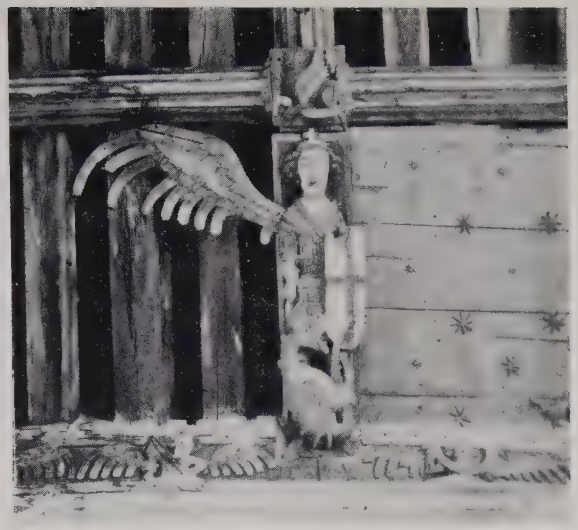


Figure of St. Michael, S. Chapel.

Figure of an Angel holding the Host, S. Chapel.

Figure of an Angel holding the Crown of Thorns, S. Aisle.

Figure of St. Andrew, S. Chapel.

Figure of St. Peter, N. Aisle.

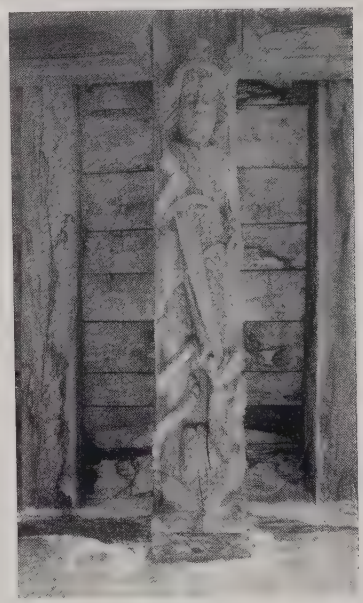


Figure of St. Michael N. Chapel.

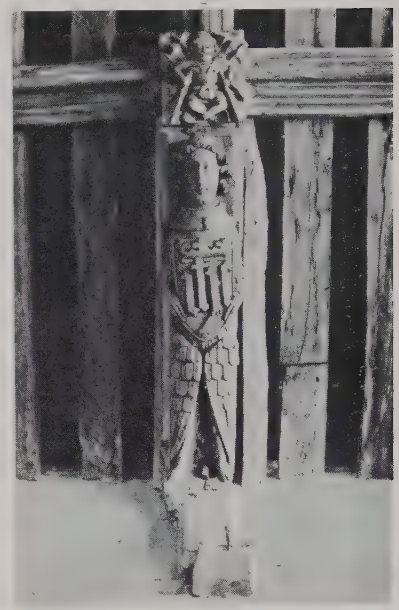


Figure of an Angel with crowned monogram, S. Aisle.

KIMBOLTON CHURCH.

Details of Roofs of Aisles and Chapels, late 15th-century.

KIMBOLTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.
W. Tower and Spire, early 14th-century

SPALDWICK: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.
Chancel, Nave, etc., 14th–16th-century; W. Tower and Spire, 14th-century.

KIMBOLTON : KIMBOLTON CASTLE. From the S.W.
Fronts by Sir John Vanbrugh, early 18th-century.

KIMBOLTON: KIMBOLTON CASTLE.
Courtyard from the N.W., late 17th-century.

with a large shell-ornament, swags and flanking cornices; there is an old iron fireback. The Green Drawing-room and the rooms at the W. end of the range retain some early 18th-century panelling and a fireplace with a moulded surround. The boudoir, at the W. end of the range, has a fireplace with a moulded marble surround, an old fireback, and a coved and painted ceiling of Venus and Cupid. In the W. range the chapel and gateway are the height of the lower ground and main floors. The *Chapel* has the altar at the N. end and a gallery at the S. end and W. side (Plate 119); the walls have moulded panelling and a cornice, above which, on the W. side, are three round arches, opening into the gallery and having panelled casing and moulded imposts; the gallery-front, in the three openings, has a balustrade of turned balusters. The gallery-front, at the S. end, is simply panelled and the central door-way has swags and festoons of carved drapery. The reredos is flanked by fluted Corinthian pilasters, supporting an entablature and broken segmental pediment. The *Gateway*, N. of the chapel, has walls lined with bolection-moulded panelling, with a round-headed niche in the middle of each side wall. The *Great Staircase* (Plate 100), leading up from the principal to the second floor, is probably modern but some of the panelling is old; the staircase passes through a wooden screen, with two round-headed openings at the level of the first landing and one similar opening below, crossing the corridor adjoining the staircase; these openings have panelled responds, palm-leaf enrichment over the arches and cartouches with the Montagu crest; between the upper bays is a fluted Corinthian pilaster, supporting an enriched entablature and supported on a carved and panelled pilaster with a scrolled bracket at the top. A staircase in the N. range has turned and twisted balusters. On the *Second Floor* most of the rooms and passages are panelled and the doorways have moulded architraves. The main passage in the S. range has three 17th-century windows each of two square-headed lights with moulded jambs and mullions. In a passage at the W. end of the range is some 17th-century re-used panelling, with arcaded enrichment. At the W. end of the N. wing is a 17th-century staircase with flat wavy balusters and a small room, near the staircase, has some exposed timber-framing.

Condition—Fairly good, but the E. portico is out of true.

[b](3). The Mound, formerly known as Castle Hill, in Kimbolton Park, ½ m. W.S.W. of the Castle, consists of an oval island about 50 yards by 40 yards surrounded by a wide ditch.

[a](4). Moat in the Vicarage Garden, about 100 yards S.W. of the church.

[a](5). Stonely Priory, house (Plate 47) and moat, nearly 1 m. E.S.E. of the church, is the site of a house of Austin Canons founded in the 12th century. The *House* is of two storeys of roughly coursed stone-rubble and modern brick; the roofs are tiled. It is a small rectangular building of 15th- or early 16th-century date and is reputed to have been part of the priory buildings. Only the four external walls of the original building remain. The upper part of the first floor has been rebuilt and a brick parapet has been added to the W. wall. In the W. wall is a doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head. Inside the building one of the ground-floor rooms has a chamfered ceiling beam and in the other room the ceiling has exposed joists.

The *Moat* of irregular trianglar form, surrounds the house, but is fragmentary.

Condition—Of house, poor.

Monuments (6–39).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[a](6). *Cottage*, 60 yards N. of the church, was built *c.* 1700.

[a](7). *House*, 30 yards N.W. of the church, has an early 18th-century wing on the N.E. The front entrance has a stone slab as a threshold, possibly a portion of a head-stone, on which are traces of illegible lettering. Inside the building one door is hung on a pair of ' cock's head ' hinges and the cupboard-door under the staircase is hung on a pair of old angle-hinges.

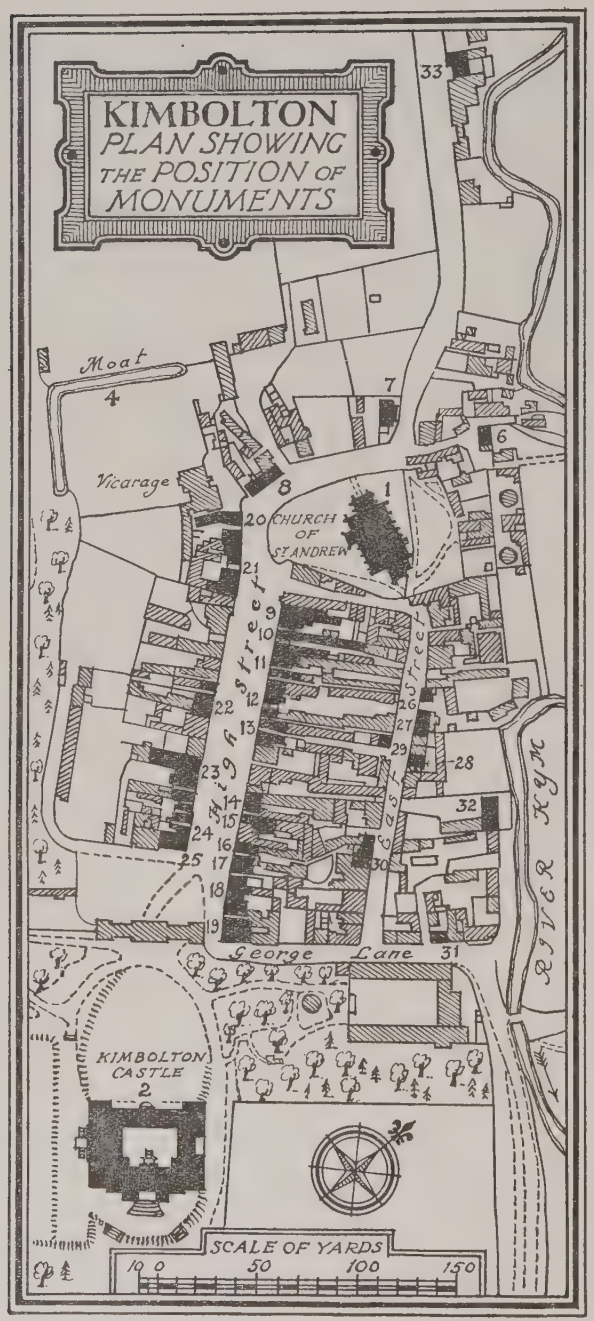
[a](8). *Range* of two houses and shop, at N. end of the High Street, 40 yards W.S.W. of the church, has been remodelled and added to at the back late in the 18th century. The upper storey projects at the E. end of the S. elevation.

High Street (Plate 3). *N.E. side*:—

[a](9). *House* and shop, 10 yards S.E. of the corner and 50 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys with attics. It was remodelled and refronted in the 18th century when the front part was converted into a shop. The central portion of the back part of the building has been raised and the back wing has been altered in modern times. In the back part of the building is some exposed timber-framing with modern brick nogging.

[a](10). *Range* of two houses and shops, adjoining (9) on the S.E., is of two storeys with attics. The shop-fronts are later alterations and the building has been added to at the back. Between the shops is a central passage-way with the timber-framing exposed in the walls.

[a](11). *House* and shop, adjoining (10) on the S.E., is of two storeys with attics. It was built *c.* 1700 but has had a modern shop-window



inserted on the S.E. end of the front and modern additions at the back. The front to the street has a wooden modillioned cornice at the eaves-level.

[a](12). *White Horse Hotel,* adjoining (11) on the S.E. is of two storeys with attics; the roofs are covered with slates and tiles. It was built *c.* 1640 but has been added to and altered at a later date, and in modern times. The front is covered with modern stucco and has a carriage-way towards the S.E. end, and with an exposed beam and joists in the ceiling. There is some exposed timber-framing in the S.E. wall of the passage at the back of the building. Reset in the back wall is a stone with the date 1640.

[a](13). *Block* of three houses and shops, adjoining (12) on the S.E., is of two storeys with attics and has had the front much altered and replastered. It has later additions at the back.

[a](14). *House,* shop and inn, 30 yards S.E. of (13) is of two storeys with attics. It was built in the 16th century and was added to at the back late in the 17th century when portions of the upper floor which originally projected were rebuilt. Later alterations include the insertion of a shop-front at the N.W. end of the building, the under-building of the upper floor which originally projected along the whole of the front to the street, the remodelling of the upper part of the front and the re-roofing of the building. In the back of the building is an old two-light transomed and mullioned window and in the central passage is some exposed timber-framing including two brackets which supported the former projecting upper storey.

[a](15). *House* and shop adjoining (14) on the S.E. has had a modern shop-front inserted on the ground-floor and has modern additions at the back. It has been much altered and has a modern slate roof.

[a](16). *House* and shop, 15 yards S.E. of (15) is of two storeys with attics. It has been converted into a shop in modern times and added to at the back.

[a](17). *House,* adjoining (16) on the S.E. is of two storeys with attics. The upper storey on the street-front projects but has been partly underbuilt by the addition of two bay-windows.

[a](18). *Range* of two houses and shop, adjoining (17) on the S.E. is of two storeys with attics. It has been considerably altered and has modern additions at the back. Inside the building one of the ceiling-beams is moulded.

[a](19). *George Hotel,* adjoining (18) on the S.E. at corner of High Street and George Street, is of two storeys with attics. It was built as a dwelling-house on a rectangular plan but extended at the back in recent years and converted into a hotel. Inside the building some of the timber-construction is exposed. On the first floor is some bolection-moulded panelling. The staircase (Plate 165) has moulded strings and handrail, square newels and turned balusters.

S.W. side:—

[a](20). *House,* 10 yards S.E. of (8) is of two storeys with attics and a cellar. The walls are of brick and plastered timber-framing. The original house was built on a rectangular plan with a projecting staircase at the back. About 1700 the

house was to a great extent remodelled and an L-shaped wing was added on the N. with a passage-way adjoining the original building and the long wing projecting towards the S.W. In recent years additions have been made at the back of the earlier part of the house. The elevation to the street has been refronted. Inside the building the ground-floor rooms of the original house are lined with moulded panelling with moulded skirtings, dado rails and cornices. The 17th-century door to the staircase leading to the cellar is hung on two strap-hinges and above it are some re-used flat, shaped balusters. In the W. wing some of the timber-construction is exposed. One of the bed-rooms in the main building has some bolection-moulded panelling. The staircase (Plate 164) leading to the attics has some re-used symmetrically turned balusters of early 17th-century date, some late 17th-century turned balusters and square newels with ball-tops. In the attics are some 17th-century doors.

[a](21). *House*, adjoining (20) on the S.E. is of two storeys with attics. It is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.W. and S.W. The N.W. wing was rebuilt early in the 18th century and both wings have modern additions at the back.

[a](22). *House* and offices, 50 yards S.E. of (21) has N.W. and S.E. wings extending towards the S.W. at the back. Both wings and the central block have modern additions at the back and the building has been much altered both internally and externally. Inside the building some of the timber-construction is exposed and one of the ground-floor rooms is lined with bolection-moulded panelling with a moulded architrave to the doorway.

[a](23). *House*, 25 yards S.E. of (22) is of three storeys. It was built *c.* 1700 on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S.E. and S.W. It has since been considerably remodelled; both wings have been added to at the back, the elevation to the street has been refronted and the main block has been re-roofed. Inside the building a small amount of the timber-construction is, in places, exposed.

[a](24). *House*, now three tenements, adjoining (23) on the S.E. is of two storeys with attics. It was built about *c.* 1600. About 1700 a gabled addition was built at the back of the middle part of the building and the N.W. end extended further towards the S.W., but the extension has since been practically rebuilt. At a later date the house was partly remodelled and the S.E. end extended towards the S.W. at the back. The street-front has at the northern end a coved moulded eaves-cornice of wood. Inside the building one of the exposed ceiling-beams is supported at one end on a shaped and moulded bracket.

[a](25). *House*, adjoining (24) on the S.E., at southernmost end of the street, had the block fronting the High Street remodelled and heightened *c.* 1700. The front to the High Street has a coved plaster-cornice at the eaves. The return front is gabled at the N.E. end and the S.W. end is lower than the gabled portion.

East Street. N.E. side:—

[a](26). *House*, 60 yards E.S.E. of the church is probably part of a larger house. On the street-front two later bay-windows have been added on the ground-floor but above them, on the first floor, are two mullioned and transomed windows with old frames. Between them is a late 17th- or early 18th-century sundial with painted black figures on a white ground; it has a moulded rim and is surmounted by a moulded cornice. At the eaves is a coved plastered cornice enriched with modelled *amorini*, grapes, etc., but now in a very bad condition. Inside the building on the first floor some of the timber-framing is exposed.

[a](27). *House*, 10 yards S.E. of (26) is of two storeys with attics. A late 17th-century wing has been added at the back and later work includes a considerable amount of remodelling and further additions. Inside the building in one of the ground-floor rooms is a moulded ceiling-beam. In the back wing is a six-panelled 17th-century door.

[a](28). *House*, 10 yards S.E. of (27) has modern additions at the back.

S.W. side:—

[a](29). *House* and shop, 80 yards S.E. of the church has had a modern shop-front inserted on the ground-floor. Inside the building some of the timber-construction is exposed.

[a](30). *House*, 50 yards S.E. of (29) was built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S.E. and S.W. Late in the 18th century it was extensively altered when additions were made to the S.E. wing. On the street-front the N.W. end is gabled and originally projected on the upper floor but has since been underbuilt.

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[a](31). *Cottage*, on N.W. side of George Lane, 100 yards N.E. of (19) was built early in the 18th century.

[a](32). *Barn* about 40 yards back from N.E. side of East Street and 120 yards E.S.E. of the church has had most of the plaster-work replaced by brick-nogging and the timber-framing exposed; it stands on a brick plinth which has been mostly rebuilt. It is internally in three bays with struts supporting the tie-beams, collars and rafters.

[a](33). *House*, two tenements, on N.E. side of the road to Tilbrook, 230 yards N.W. of the church has had a modern gabled addition built on the front and modern extensions on the back.

Condition—Poor.

Stonely :—

[b](34). *Cottage* on S.W. side of Hatchet Lane, about 1,130 yards S.S.E. of the church has a stone plinth and modern pantile roof. It has been added to on the N.W. and S.W. Inside the building on the first floor some of the timber-construction is exposed.

[b](35). *House* on S.W. side of Hatchet Lane, 50 yards S.E. of (34) has been added to on the S.E. The N.W. end of the front to the lane is gabled and has original barge-boards, with a slight enrichment carved on the under edges. On the first floor is an original three-light window with moulded wood frame and mullions. On the back elevation, the N.W. end projects slightly and is gabled. Inside the building one of the bedrooms has a segmental plaster ceiling.

[b](36). *Cottage,* on N.E. side of Hatchet Lane opposite (35) has been much altered and converted into a one-storey residence.

[b](37). *Cottage,* on S.E. side of the St. Neots road, 1600 yards S.W. of the church is of two storeys with attics. It has a modern addition on the S.W.

[a](38). *Warren House,* on border of Warren Spinney, 1,000 yards N.E. of the church was built probably as a 'standing' and largely with re-used 16th- and early 17th-century material probably brought from the old Castle late in the 17th century. It is a small square building of brick and stone with a projecting rectangular porch in the middle of the S.W. front and later additions at the back. The S.W. or front elevation has a brick plinth and a stone frieze and moulded cornice with a stone parapet above with a moulded coping surmounted in the middle by a gable. The porch has a moulded stone cornice and parapet formed of re-used window-sills and a round-headed entrance-doorway with moulded brick imposts and label. On the first floor is a central round-headed window with moulded stone jambs and archivolt and square blocks at the springing; the archivolt is returned across the whole front of the building as a moulded string course below the frieze; the central window is flanked on either side by a two-light window with moulded stone jambs, head and mullions; both side windows are now blocked. In the middle of the parapet is a blocked two-light window of similar detail to the side windows on the first floor. The N.W. elevation is gabled and has a fragmentary brick plinth and a projecting chimney-stack with splayed offsets and an L-shaped shaft; on either side of the stack the wall is covered with modern plaster. The S.E. elevation is gabled and covered with modern plaster and the back elevation is hidden by modern additions. The inner door to the porch is of nail-studded battens.

[a](39). *House* (Plate 71), at Worndtich, 1 m. N.W. of the church is of stone, brick and plastered timber-framing. It is built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. and is probably of 16th-century origin but almost entirely rebuilt in the first half of the 17th century. The N. front has been refaced with modern brick and the S. front is covered with modern roughcast. The gabled E. wall of the E. wing is of ashlar and is surmounted by a rectangular brick chimney-stack with three conjoined square shafts set diagonally. The central chimney-stack to the N. wing is similar but with two shafts. Inside the building some of the timber-construction is exposed and some 17th-century panelling remains.

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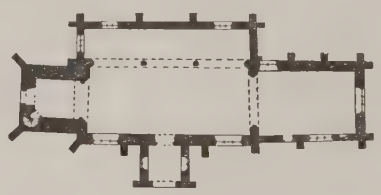
53. KINGS RIPTON (D.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVIII N.W.)

Kings Ripton is a small parish 3½ m. N.N.E. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Peter stands in the village. The walls generally are of rubble with dressings of Barnack and Ketton stone; the N. wall of the chancel has been largely refaced or rebuilt with brick and the S. wall is of brick on a stone base; the W. tower is faced with ashlar. The roofs are covered with tiles and slates. The S. wall of the *Nave* may date from the 13th century and is the earliest part of the building. The *Chancel* was rebuilt late in the 13th century and the S. wall was re-erected probably early in the 15th century. The *North Aisle* and arcade were built, the walls of the nave raised and the clearstorey added late in the 14th century. The *West Tower* was added in the 15th century. Early in the 16th century the N. wall of the chancel was rebuilt or refaced and the *South Porch* added. The church has been restored in modern times.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (24 ft. by 15¾ ft.) has a late 13th-century E. window of three lights with moulded splays and modern tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and carved head-stops; on the gable is an original foliated cross. The N. wall has in the W. end a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head and an inserted transom to form a 'low-side.' In the S. wall is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights in a restored four-centred head;

the S. doorway is probably of the 14th century, reset, and has moulded jambs and a two-centred head with a moulded label, with head-stops, carried up at the apex in ogee form and terminating in a foliated finial. The late 14th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and repaired bases; the arch has probably been reset.

The *Nave* (40 ft. by 16¾ ft.) has a late 14th-century N. arcade of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the octagonal piers and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals and bases. Above the arcade is a moulded string-course surmounted by a range of three late 14th-century clearstorey windows each of a single quatrefoil with square jambs and head completely restored externally. In the S. wall are two tall late 14th-century windows heightened early in the 16th century and each of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the late 14th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head.

The *North Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) is of late 14th-century date and has in the N. wall two much restored windows each of three cinquefoiled lights in a three-centred head. In the W. wall is a similar window, also much restored.

The *West Tower* (9¾ ft. square) is of the 15th century and is divided externally by chamfered string-courses into four stages; it has a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet originally designed for pinnacles at the angles. The tower-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders all of which are continuous except the two outer on the W. which stop against the side walls of the tower. The W. doorway has moulded jambs and a four-centred head with a moulded label; the W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The stage below the bell-chamber has in the E. wall a single light with a two-centred head. The bell-chamber has in each wall a transomed window of two trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. Carved on the string-course below the parapet, on each face, is a gargoyle.

The *South Porch* is of early 16th-century date but has a modern outer archway with a reset label. The side walls have each a window of two trefoiled lights in a square head. Below the eaves is a moulded string-course which is carried across the S. front rising in a low-pitched rake to the middle; it marks the rake of the original parapet, the wall above being gabled at a steeper pitch and being probably a later addition.

The *Roof* of the nave has four chamfered tie-beams with chamfered wall-posts and curved braces; the E. truss is plastered; the westernmost tie-beam is modern; the remaining timbers are probably of late 14th-century date. Supporting the wall-posts, on the moulded string on the N. wall, are four carved heads under semi-octagonal moulded corbels. On the S. wall are three similar and one modern corbel.

Fittings—*Altar:* stone slab with moulded edge, cross, and diagonal chases on soffit for bearers, possibly 14th-century, partly recut. *Bells:* two, both by William Culverden, early 16th-century; 1st inscribed "Sancte Johannes ora pro nobis"; 2nd inscribed "Sancte Johannes." Bell-frame, of oak, with cages for three bells. *Font* (Plate 8): square bowl of Barnack stone with attached shafts at angles, similar shafts in middle of N. and S. faces, and three intermediate shafts on E. face; rest of sides filled in with crude conventional foliage and a four-pointed star in the middle of the W. face; bowl pieced together from fragments and made up with modern repair; stem with octagonal central shaft and four circular shafts with cushion-capitals and bases at angles; chamfered plinth, late 12th-century. *Locker:* In chancel—in E. wall, small square recess with rebated reveals. *Piscina:* In chancel—large recess with moulded sill, jambs and trefoiled head, moulded label and mask-stops, two round drains with six radiating ridges, late 13th-century. *Stoup:* In S. porch—in N.E. angle, broken round bowl with chamfered under edge, early 16th-century.

The walls of the churchyard are mainly of mediaeval rubble with stone copings.

Condition—Fairly good, but some cracks in masonry, window-heads, etc.

Secular:—

(2). FARMHOUSE, 60 yards W. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 16th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and W. On the E. front the upper storey projects and has the timber-framing partly exposed; the front doorway has a four-centred head with original carved scrolled foilage. The N. wall is of stone below and brick above. Inside the building are some exposed chamfered beams and there is a cased beam in the N. room on the ground-floor.

Condition—Good.

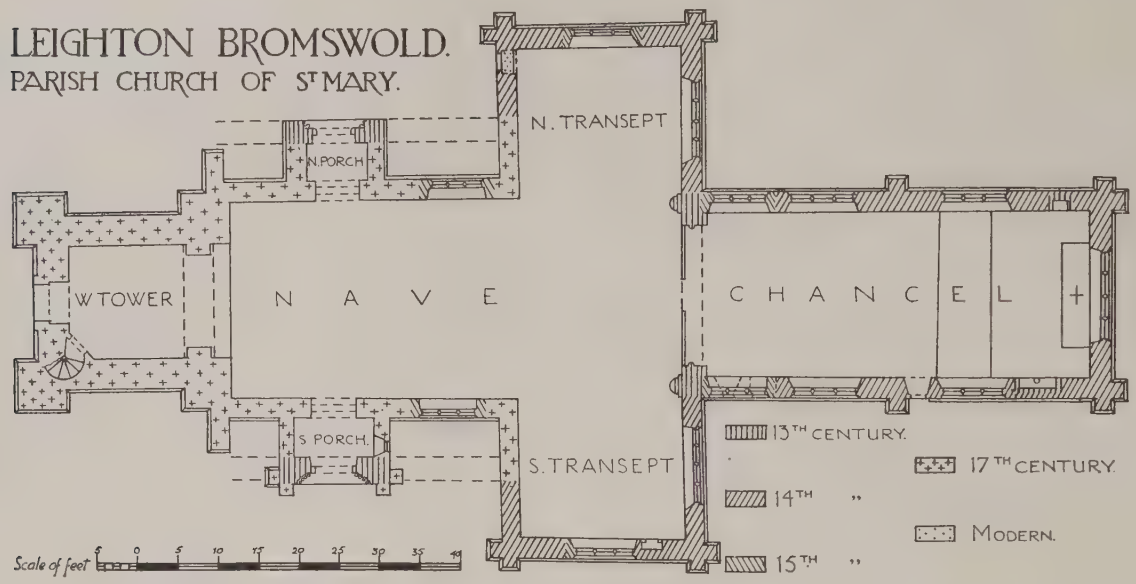
(3). OUTBUILDING, at Rectory Farm, 150 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys and of timber-framing and brick nogging; the roofs are tiled. The outbuilding is rectangular and was built in the 17th century and stands on posts.

Condition—Good.

54. LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD (B.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVI N.E.)

Leighton Bromswold is a parish and village 8 m. W.N.W. of Huntingdon. The Church and



'castle' are the principal monuments. George Herbert, who held the prebend of Leyton Ecclesia, was responsible for the restoration of the church in 1626.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Mary (Plate 100) stands at the E. end of the village. The walls generally are of coursed Weldon rubble with some pebbles ; the tower is ashlar-faced ; the dressings are of Ketton, Weldon and Barnack stone and the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* with an aisled nave was built about the middle of the 13th century. In the 14th century the chancel was largely rebuilt and probably enlarged, and about the middle of the century the *North* and *South Transepts* were added. In 1626 the church was restored by George Herbert, when the *Nave* was rebuilt of greater width, the arcades removed and the aisles abolished except for the N. and S. doorways, which were retained as the outer entrances to the new *North* and *South Porches* ; in 1634 the *West Tower* was built. The church was restored in 1870.

The church has an interesting architectural history and the 17th-century tower is an unusual feature. Among the fittings, the pulpits, seating, rainwater-heads and monuments are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (46¾ ft. by 20¼ ft.) has an early 14th-century E. window with a 15th-century head ; it is of four pointed lights with vertical tracery in a flat four-centred head. In the N. wall are three windows, the two eastern of early 14th-century date and each of three pointed lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops ; the westernmost window is of late 15th-century date and of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals. In the S. wall are three windows generally uniform with the corresponding windows in the N. wall, but the middle window has one foliated stop ; the late 15th- or early 16th-century doorway, partly restored, has chamfered jambs and moulded four-centred head ; below the westernmost window is a blocked 14th-century doorway, showing internally, with a segmental-pointed rear-arch ; W. of it is a blocked 'low-side' window. The 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continued down the responds and the inner springing from triple attached shafts with moulded capitals and now terminating on modern corbels ; the labels on both faces are moulded and the E. label has mask-stops. Above the arch, on the E. face, is the weathering of the earlier chancel-roof.

The *Nave* (55¾ ft. by 24 ft.) has, flanking the chancel-arch, the 13th-century responds of the former N. and S. arcades ; they each have a half-round attached shaft with a moulded capital and base. The N. wall, W. of the transept, has a reset late 15th-century window similar to those in the chancel but with a moulded label and head-stops ; the reset late 15th-century archway to the porch has a head of two chamfered orders, the outer segmental-pointed and continued down the jambs, and the inner two-centred and resting on 17th-century moulded corbels ; at the W. end of the wall is a recess, at the level of the windows, which may indicate a first intention to extend the nave further W. and to insert a second window. The S. wall has a window and archway and a recess similar to those in the N. wall, but the corbels of the archway have been partly cut away.

The *North Transept* (20¼ ft. by 18¼ ft.) is mainly of mid 14th-century date. In the E. wall is a partly restored window of four trefoiled ogee lights with net-tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops; in the N. wall is a slightly restored late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label with scrolled stops; the wall has the marks of the earlier and lower-pitched gable. In the W. wall is a 14th-century doorway, now blocked; it has chamfered jambs, two-centred head and label. On the external face of the wall is the lower end of the stone weathering to the roof of the former aisle.

The *South Transept* (20¼ ft. by 17½ ft.) is uniform in date and detail with the N. transept except that there is no doorway in the W. wall.

The *West Tower* (14 ft. square) was built in 1634 and is of three stages (Plate 99), finished with a modillioned cornice between the buttresses, an embattled parapet and angle pedestals, supporting obelisks with ball-terminals. The two-centred tower-arch is of two classically moulded orders springing from square responds with moulded imposts. The W. window is of two coupled lights divided and flanked by plain pilasters and with round heads, moulded archivolts and imposts; the W. doorway is flanked by plain pilasters with moulded capitals and has a half-round moulded arch with a plain key-stone; above the doorway is a plain tablet. The second stage has in the W. wall a square-headed window with a moulded stone architrave. The bell-chamber has in each wall a double window similar to, but larger than, the W. window of the ground-stage; above each pair of windows is a lozenge-shaped panel.

The *North Porch* has a mid 13th-century N. wall and doorway, once forming part of the outer wall of the N. aisle; the doorway has a two-centred arch of three orders, the two outer chamfered and springing from free shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the inner order is rounded and continuous except for a moulded impost; there is a moulded label.

The *South Porch* is of similar character and date to the N. porch. The mid 13th-century outer doorway has a two-centred arch of three moulded orders with a moulded label and a line of 'dog-tooth' ornament; the jambs have each four free shafts, mostly modern, with moulded capitals and bases; the mouldings are continued round the rounded inner order. In the E. wall is a 17th-century window of one square-headed light.

The *Roof* of the chancel is modern, except for five repaired 17th-century trusses, with moulded tie-beams, moulded and panelled braces and moulded wall-posts with shaped and moulded pendants. The 17th-century roof of the nave is similar to that of the chancel and has some modern repair; it is of six bays; the wall-plates are carried across the openings into the transepts. The roofs of the transepts are of similar date and detail to that of the nave; they are each of three unequal bays.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 2nd, 3rd and 4th by Thomas Norris, 1641; 5th, by the same founder and bearing the names, "Esme, Catherina," for the parents of James, Duke of Lennox, who built the tower. *Brackets:* In chancel—in E. wall, in form of moulded capital, late 13th-century, now cut back to wall-face. In S. transept—on E. wall, rectangular shelf with 'ball-flower' ornament and a carved head below, early 14th-century. *Brass Indent:* In W. tower—of figure of man, with inscription-plate, 15th-century. *Chairs* (Plate 40): In chancel—two, with moulded and twisted legs, front rail, and back-uprights, *c.* 1700. *Chest:* In S. transept, plain chest with coped lid, two locks, iron straps and three strap-hinges, all terminating in fleurs-de-lis, 16th-century. *Communion Table:* with turned legs, moulded top rails with shaped brackets, plain lower rails, *c.* 1630–40, top modern. *Doors:* In nave—in N. and S. doorways, two, each of two leaves with moulded panels and nail-studded framing; both doors set in moulded framing, with panelling above, mid 17th-century, partly repaired. *Font:* formed of two 13th-century capitals with a shaft between, one capital forming bowl and the other the base. Cover, modern except for mid 17th-century turned capping and terminal. *Lockers:* In chancel—in N. wall, with rebated jambs and trefoiled head, stone division or shelf, late 13th-century. In S. transept—in S. wall, rectangular, with chamfered and rebated reveals, 14th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slab.* Monuments: In N. transept—in N.E. angle, (1) of Sir Robert [Tyrwhitt 1572] and Elizabeth [Oxenbridge], his wife [1578], altar-tomb of alabaster, S. side divided into three bays by ornamental pilasters, shield in middle bay with arms *three tirwhitts* for Tyrwhitt quartering *a chief indented,* the whole impaling *a lion with a forked tail and a border,* figures of daughter and two swaddled infants in side bays; similar pilasters at W. end of tomb, forming two bays each with a shield bearing (*a*) the quarterly coat above and (*b*) the impaled coat; on tomb, recumbent effigies (Plate 103) of man and wife, man in plate-armour with head on mantled helm and lion at feet, legs of man missing; effigy of wife in French cap, long cloak, etc.; further W. (2) alabaster effigy (Plate 103) of lady similar to (1), said to be of Katherine, daughter of the above and wife of Sir Henry D'Arcy, 1567, head on two cushions, hands broken, modern altar-tomb with old alabaster plinth, mid to late 16th-century. Floor-slab: In tower—to William Chapman, 1687. *Piscinae:* In chancel—double, with two-centred arches

(Plate 140) the moulding continued to form an intersecting arcade, free shaft to each jamb and in middle, with moulded capitals and bases, shelves within the recess, at level of abaci of side-shafts, two multifoiled drains, mid 13th-century, reset. In S. transept—in S. wall, recess with trefoiled head and round drain, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes cup (Plate 136) of 1627, with lozenge-of-arms and two crests and a cover-paten of about the same date with a crest. *Pulpits* (Plate 101)*:* two, of oak and of the same general design, set against the two responds of the chancel-arch, each of pentagonal form with a short flight of steps, base having a series of short turned balusters connected by segmental arches and capped by a cornice, the whole continued outwards as a rail to the stairs; upper part of pulpit, each face divided into two bays by turned columns with moulded bases and capitals from which spring segmental arches and the whole finished with an entablature; door similar but with one half-column only, between the bays and with strap-hinges; sounding-board resting on panelled standard at back with two attached pilasters; board finished with an entablature with segmental arches below and turned pendants, boarded soffit with turned pendant in middle, *c.* 1630–40. *Rainwater-heads:* On N. and S. walls of chancel—four, three with embattled tops and painted decoration, curved junction with down-pipes, on one of which is a fleur-de-lis; one head (Plate 59) on S. side elaborately shaped, with enriched cornice and cresting, the date 1632, and strap-work ornament on the flanges, junction with down-pipe enriched with acanthus ornament, down-pipe with strap-work ornament and enriched straps with three crests. On the N. wall of N. transept—two shaped heads with embattled tops, the two heads bearing together the date 1634. On N. wall of nave—head with arabesque ornament and painted decoration; on S. wall, with rounded and moulded head. On S. wall of S. transept—two similar to those on N. transept, but with painted decoration and no date, all 17th-century. *Scratchings:* On tower—on parapet, R.D. 1641; on doorway of bell-chamber, W.H. R.I. 1666; on wall of second stage, E.S. 1653. *Screens:* Under chancel-arch (Plate 100)—low screen in two parts with opening in middle, plain lower panels and open upper panels, six on each side, with round arches springing from short turned balusters, moulded top rail and turned knobs over alternate balusters and flanking central opening, *c.* 1630–40. In S. transept—modern screen to vestry incorporating eleven bays of arcading probably from one of the stalls or seats, *c.* 1630–40. In W. tower—across N.W. angle, curved screen or partition of moulded panelling, 16th-century, cornice and door modern. *Seating* (Plate 100): In nave—fourteen benches, upper parts of backs with a series of panels formed by attached half-balusters, with moulded top rail, open ends with turned terminals and curved arm-rests, supported by turned balusters, *c.* 1630–40, made up with some modern work. In N. transept—six benches generally similar to those in nave but with open arcaded backs formed by segmental arches resting on turned balusters, also one front enclosure (Plate 101) of similar design and two benches at E. end of nave, *c.* 1630–40. *Stalls:* In chancel—four stalls similar to the benches in the N. transept, but with half-balusters attached to the lower panelling, made up with modern work. *Tiles:* In N. transept—some red and yellow glazed tiles, probably 17th-century. *Miscellanea:* In N. transept—part of large crest carved in stone, perhaps part of a 17th-century monument, also part of a round jamb-shaft. Incorporated in litany-desk and lectern, some 17th-century woodwork. Incorporated in churchyard-wall, various worked stones including large shield.

Condition—Good generally, but one crack in E. wall of chancel.

Secular :—

(2). The Castle, gatehouse, now vicarage, and earthworks, 100 yards S.E. of the church. The *Gatehouse* was the only building actually executed of a large house projected by Sir Gervaise Clifton in 1616. It is of two storeys to the main block and three storeys to the towers; the walls are of red brick with stone dressings and the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The house consists of a rectangular block with square towers at the four angles. It has a modern hall on the N. front between the towers and modern additions on the E. side.

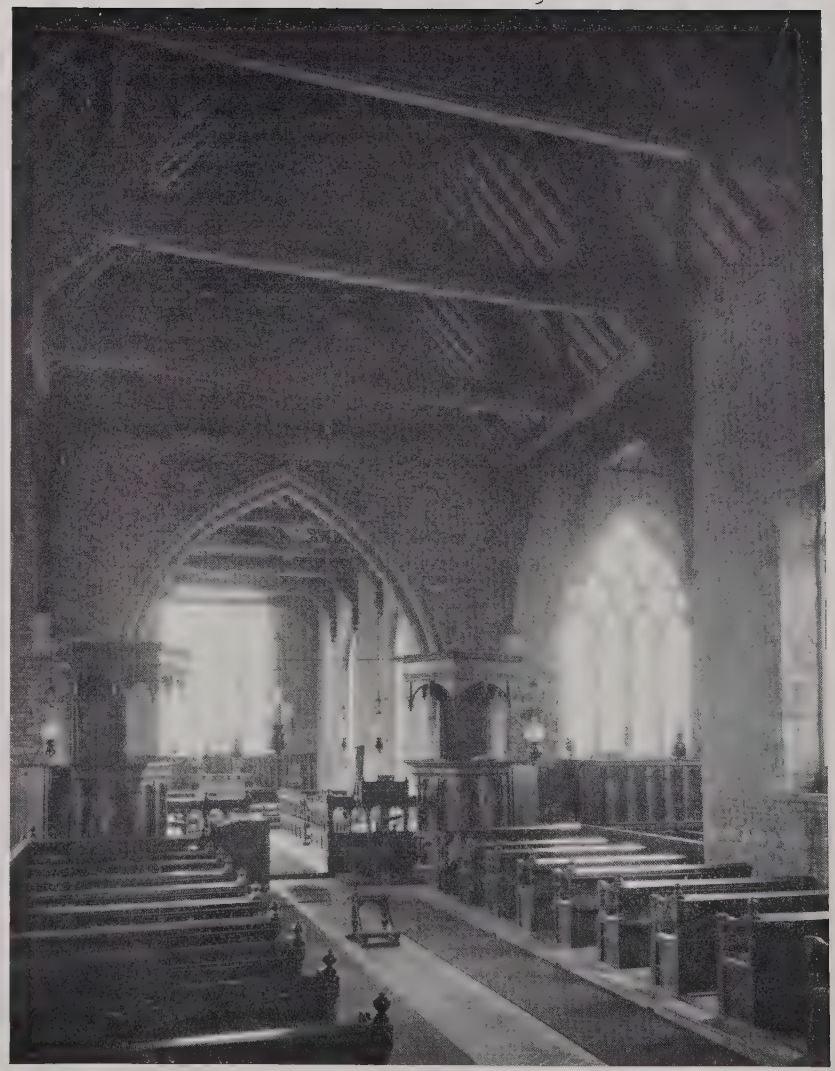
The building is interesting as a large Jacobean gatehouse. A plan of the proposed house is preserved in the Soane Museum.

The *N. front* has the large round arch of the gateway now blocked; it has a moulded archivolt, imposts and faceted key-stone and is flanked by Doric columns, standing on pedestals and supporting an entablature with triglyphs and rosettes on the frieze. Above the entablature the lines of the columns are carried up by enriched pilasters capped by balls; the wall is finished with a balustrade, several of the balusters of which are missing. Between the columns and the towers are two-light windows with moulded jambs and mullions, and a window has been inserted above the arch. The towers have stone quoins and moulded string-courses between the storeys; the windows of the two lower storeys are each of two transomed lights, with moulded jambs and mullions; the windows of the top storey are similar but without transoms.

The *S. Front* (Plate 102) is similar to the N. front but the pilasters and balustrade, above the entablature, have been removed and replaced by later work; the arch on this side is filled with a

LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
W. Tower, 1634.

KIMBOLTON: KIMBOLTON CASTLE.
Great Staircase, partly early 18th-century.



LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Interior, looking S.E. Pulpits, Screen and Seating, *c.* 1630–40.

From Chancel, looking S.W.

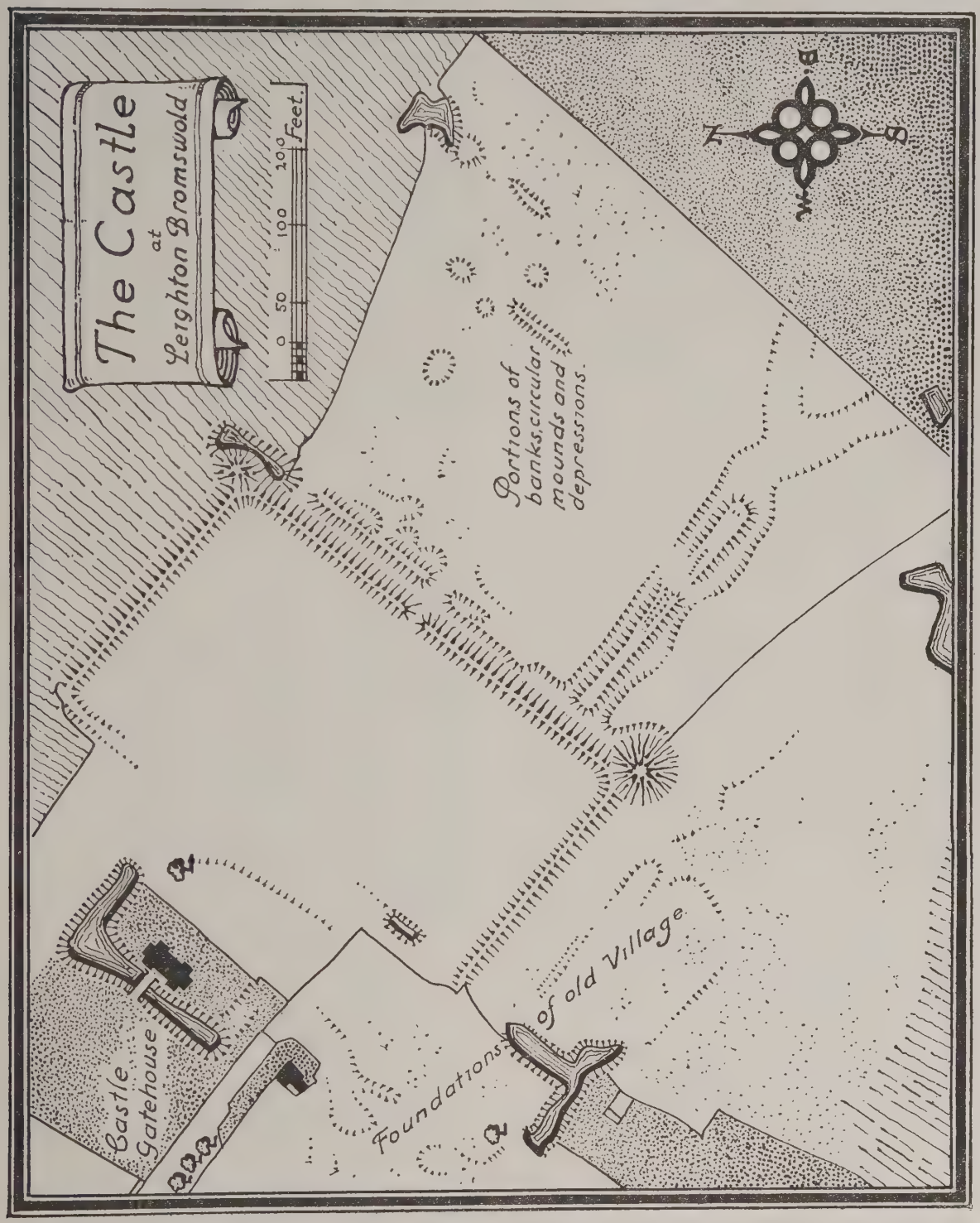
From N. Transept, looking S.S.E.

From S. Transept, looking E.N.E.

LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD CHURCH.
Three interior views showing Pulpits, Screens, and Seating, *c.* 1630–40.

OFFORD CLUNY: (11) House, E. side of road, 470 yards N.N.E. of Church. Main part dated 1632. Porch dated 1668.

LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD: (2) THE CASTLE. Gatehouse, now Vicarage, *c.* 1616. S. Front.


The Castle
at
Leighton Bromswold
0 50 100 200 Feet.
N.
W.
E.
S.
Portions of banks, circular mounds and depressions.
Castle Gatehouse
Foundations of old Village

modern bay-window. The side elevations have been much altered except for the towers which have the same treatment as on the two fronts.

Interior—The main room, the former gateway, has an original stone fireplace, with stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head; above it is fixed some original panelling to form an overmantel. The main W. room has a fireplace, similar to that just described and also with some refixed panelling above. The modern bay-window, on the S. front, incorporates an original moulded beam with strap-work enrichment. On the first floor, the room in the S.W. tower has an original stone fireplace with stop-moulded jambs and square head.

The *Earthworks* consist of two arms of a wet moat formerly surrounding the site of the castle-building and a large rectangular enclosure, adjoining it on the S.E. The enclosure, no doubt a garden, is surrounded by a bank and has circular mounds at the S.E. angles. The southern and much larger of the two mounds is 94 ft. in diameter at the base and 13 ft. high. There are traces of banks and ditches to the S.E. and S.W. of the main enclosure.

Condition—Of gatehouse, good.

MONUMENTS (3–9).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

(3). *Green Man Inn*, on the S.W. side of the road, 350 yards W.N.W. of the church, has been much altered.

(4). *House*, now two tenements, 50 yards S.E. of (3).

(5). *Cottage*, on the N.E. side of the road, 40 yards E. of (4).

(6). *House*, two tenements, 60 yards S.E. of (5), was rebuilt in the 18th century except the cross-wing.

(7). *House*, two tenements, 80 yards S.E. of (6), and (90) yards W.N.W. of the church.

(8). *House*, on the W. side of Sheep Street, 130 yards N.N.E. of the church, was built *c.* 1700.

(9). *Cottage*, 50 yards S.W. of (2).

LITTLE CATWORTH, see CATWORTH.
LITTLE GIDDING, see GIDDING, LITTLE.
LITTLE PAXTON, see PAXTON, LITTLE.
LITTLE RAVELEY, see RAVELEY, LITTLE.
LITTLE STUKELEY, see STUKELEY, LITTLE.
LONG STOW, see STOW, LONG.

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55. MIDLOE (B.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXI S.W. and XXV N.W.)

Midloe is a small parish 3½ m. N.N.W. of St. Neots.

Secular :—

MIDLOE GRANGE, house and moat, stands on the S. side of the parish. The *House* is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 16th century on a half H-shaped plan with the cross-wings at the N. and S. ends. In the 18th century the space between the wings was filled in and the N. cross-wing extended towards the W. The upper storey of the S. cross-wing originally projected at the W. end but has been underbuilt. Inside the building are some original chamfered ceiling-beams and a room on the first floor has an original stone fireplace with chamfered jambs, four-centred head and ornamental spandrels. A room at the S.W. angle has a plaster ceiling of barrel-form with two curved braces, showing below it, and forming a slight pointed arch.

The *Moat* encloses a large island and has an internal bank; the E. side has been destroyed.

Condition—Of house, fairly good.

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56. MOLESWORTH (A.d.).

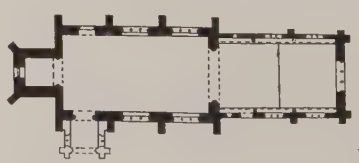
(O.S. 6 in. [a]XVI N.E., [b]XVI N.W.)

Molesworth is a parish and small village 5 m. N.N.W. of Kimbolton. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER stands to the W. of the village. The walls are of coursed Weldon-rubble with some brown cobble and the dressings are of Weldon, Ketton and Barnack stone; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The *Chancel* was built *c.* 1270–80. The *Nave* was mostly rebuilt and the *West Tower* was added in the latter part of the 15th century. The church was restored in 1884–5, when the chancel is said to have been taken down and reconstructed, and the *South Porch* was added in 1890.

Among the fittings is an unusually well preserved painting of St. Christopher and another one, less complete, of St. Anthony.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28¾ ft. by 16½ ft.) has a moulded plinth and a moulded string-course at the level of the window-sills. The late 13th-century E. window is of three pointed lights with plate-tracery of a quatrefoil and two trefoils in a two-centred moulded head with a moulded label and carved head-stops, one crowned and the other defaced; both jambs and splays have angle-shafts with moulded capitals and the two-centred rear-arch is moulded. The N. wall

(Plate 6) is arcaded in three bays with two-centred arches of one chamfered order with a moulded label; the arches spring at either end from the E. and W. walls of the chancel; the arches of the first two bays are carried on a moulded corbel and have a mask-stop to the label, and the arches of the second and third bays are carried down to a seat within the recess; in each of the first two bays is an original window of three grouped lancets with chamfered and rebated jambs and a moulded label and in the third bay is a single lancet. The S. wall is arcaded in a similar manner to the N. wall but the label has one carved head and one mask-stop; the windows in the first two bays are similar to those in the corresponding bays in the N. wall but the lights are graduated and the first window has been considerably repaired; the S. doorway is in the third bay and has a two-centred head of two hollow-chamfered orders with the moulded string continued round from the walls of the chancel as a moulded label; further W. is a 13th-century 'low-side' window of one square-headed light. The walls of the chancel have been considerably repaired, especially the exterior of the S. wall, and the N. wall has, on the inside, been partly rebuilt with old material and heightened. The late 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on semi-circular attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, all partly restored; the arch has a moulded label on the W. side.

The *Nave* (36¼ ft. by 19¼ ft.) has a chamfered plinth and oversailing parapet with pilaster-strips carried up from the heads of the buttresses; on the E. end of the coping to the N. wall is a mutilated cross of doubtful antiquity. In the N. wall are two late 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the splays of the eastern window have been carried down to form a window-seat; further W. is a blocked 15th-century N. doorway; it has chamfered jambs and four-centred head with a moulded label continued along as a string-course, above which the wall is set back. In the S. wall are two late 15th-century windows similar to those in the N. wall; further W. is the late 13th-century S. doorway; it has a two-centred arch of one stop-chamfered order and shafted jambs, one with a moulded capital, the other with a carved capital with oak foliage, and both with moulded bases; the moulded label has one old mask-stop.

The *West Tower* (7¾ ft. by 7 ft.) is of late 15th-century date and in two stages with a chamfered plinth and an embattled parapet. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two orders, the outer hollow-chamfered and continuous and the inner wave-moulded and carried on semi-circular responds with semi-octagonal moulded capitals and moulded bases. The W. window is of a single cinquefoiled light with a moulded label. The second stage has in the E. wall a doorway into the roof with a two-centred arch in a square head and in each of the other walls a single-light window similar to that in the W. wall of the lower stage. The tower has been restored and re-pointed internally.

The *Roof* of the chancel is modern but has some re-used curved and moulded braces to the tie-beams, probably of the 14th century. The roof of the nave is in three bays and of early 16th-century date but with modern repairs, particularly to the third bay; it has moulded and cambered tie-beams; moulded purlins, ridges and short king-blocks, one of which with the adjoining spandrel-pieces is ornamented with crosses formy.

Fittings—*Bells:* three, inaccessible, 2nd by Thomas Norris, 1636; 3rd by Henry Penn, 1710. *Brass Indent:* In nave—towards E. end, on much worn, cracked and tapering slab with marginal inscription in Lombardic capitals, to the wife of . . . . . de Molesworthe, early 14th-century. *Bracket:* In chancel—carved head, possibly label-stop from S. arcade, late 13th-century. *Communion Table:* of oak, with four turned legs, moulded rails and stretchers; top lengthened and with inserted marble slab in middle, early 18th-century. *Font:* octagonal, of baluster-form with shallow circular sunk bowl, early 18th-century. *Locker:* In chancel—in E. wall, square, with modern door. *Paintings:* (Plate 105) In nave—on N. wall, in red line, of St. Christopher and the Child Christ; St. Christopher in white tunic and red cloak, with halo and forked beard, standing in mid-stream, holding ragged staff in both hands and Child on left shoulder; numerous fishes in the water and on right side of main figures a gabled hut with exposed timber-framing, and, at door, the Hermit holding a staff with large lantern attached; background covered with brocade-design; in spandrels at top, two shields-of-arms, (a) *a cheveron between three pheons a ring for difference;* (b) *quarterly* 1 and 4 *on a fesse three roundels,* 2 and 3, as (a), late 15th- or early 16th-century. On S. wall, of St. Anthony, upper part in poor state of preservation, lower part showing staff and both hands of the Saint holding a bell; in foreground a pig with bell round neck standing on hind legs with fore-feet against the Saint; on either side, conventional cactus-trees, on left side of figure a timber-framed hut and background of brocade-design; part of border of running conventional foliage, late 15th- or early 16th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—in S.E. angle, square projecting slab with moulded front edge and circular drain. *Plate:* includes a cup (Plate 136) and cover-paten of 1569, both with bands of incised ornament, and a pewter alms-dish of early 18th-century date. *Pulpit:* of oak, hexagonal with moulded cornice and base and bolection-moulded panels, on modern stone base, early 18th-century. *Sundial:* On second buttress of S. wall of nave—large incised semi-circular dial.

Miscellanea: In nave—in recess in N. wall, fragments of masonry including portion of jamb-shaft with spiral ornament, respond cap, and portion of cushion-capital, all 12th-century; portion of 13th-century jamb and of base to column, late 13th-century; portion of window-tracery, 14th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

MONUMENTS (2–5).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are covered with thatch. Inside, the buildings have chamfered or cased beams and some have exposed ceiling-joists.

Condition—Good, or fairly good unless otherwise stated.

[a](2). *Yew Tree Farm,* house 200 yards N.E. of the church, was built *c.* 1700 on a rectangular plan and has later additions at either end. The central chimney-stack to the original building has a stone base.

[a](3). *House,* on S.W. side of road, 120 yards N. of (2), was built *c.* 1700 on a rectangular plan with a central chimney. Various alterations have since been made and two small additions built on the S. side. It has a stone plinth and three dormer-windows in the roof to the N. front. On the W. front some of the timber-framing is exposed. The central chimney-stack is rectangular and has two attached square shafts. Inside the building some of the constructional timbers are exposed.

[a](4). *Spring Hill Farm,* house 400 yards S.E. of (3), is of two storeys with attics. It was built early in the 17th century on a 'central-chimney type' of plan but has modern extensions at the E. end and along the N. side. The S. front has a stone plinth and some of the timber is exposed. On the N. side is an original nail-studded battened door in an original frame. The central chimney-stack has a rectangular stone base with a moulded capping, above which it has been rebuilt in brick. Inside the building are two moulded ceiling-beams.

[a](5). *House,* 50 yards S. of (4) is of early 19th-century date but incorporates a wing of an early 17th-century building. This wing has a stone plinth and is gabled at the E. and W. ends. A chimney-stack to the later house is possibly of 17th-century date and may have been retained from the former building. Inside the 17th-century wing are some moulded beams and on the upper floor some of the timber-construction is exposed.

Condition—Poor.

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57. MORBORNE (B.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. V S.W.)

Morborne is a small parish 6 m. S.W. of Peterborough. The Church is the principal monument.

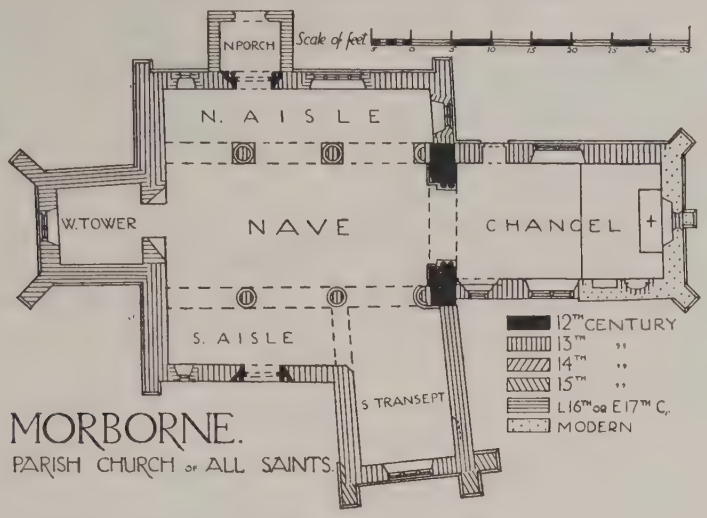
Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS stands in the village. The walls are of coursed stone and pebble-rubble with dressings of Barnack and Ketton stone; the tower is of brick with ashlar buttresses; the roofs are covered with slates. The chancel-arch is part of a mid 12th-century church, of which the S.E. angle of the *Nave* also remains. About the middle of the 13th century the church was largely rebuilt, the *Chancel* was widened to the N. and no doubt lengthened, the N. arcade and *North Aisle* added *c.* 1240, followed by the *South Transept* and *South Aisle* and arcade, *c.* 1250–60. A W. tower was added probably in the 14th century. In the 16th or early in the 17th century the N. and S. walls of the aisles were partly rebuilt, the *West Tower* rebuilt in brick and the *North Porch* added. The church was restored in 1864 and in 1900–1, and the E. wall and part of the S. wall of the chancel have been rebuilt.

The church is of some architectural interest and among the fittings the piscina and the effigy of a priest are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25½ ft. by 14¼ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is a mid 13th-century window with two later trefoiled lights in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label, mask-stops, and a moulded rear-arch and shafted splays; further W. is a 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs, two-centred arch, moulded imposts and label. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of *c.* 1250 and of two lancet-lights with a round light over, and all under a moulded label with mask-stops; the splays and the mullion internally are shafted and the lines branch off from the mullion and terminate in fleurs-de-lis on either side of the round light; the rear-arch is moulded; the western window is of similar date and of one lancet-light; below the internal sill the window-recess is cut square. The mid 12th-century chancel-arch (Plate 77) is two-centred and of two roll-moulded orders, the inner having two rolls on the soffit and the outer a band of diapered decoration in addition; the responds have shafts corresponding to the roll-mouldings of the arch but of larger size and with moulded bases and abaci with simple zig-zag ornament; the capitals are of cushion-type with a cable-moulded necking.

The *Nave* (32¾ ft. by 15¼ ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1240 and of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the round columns have moulded capitals and bases, the latter with square plinths and spur-ornaments; the E. respond has an attached half-column, but the W. arch dies on to the wall; the chamfered label on the S. side of the arcade has a rosette, head and mask-stops; the inner order of the arches has a scrolled stop above the second column. The mid 13th-century S. arcade is of three bays with two-centred arches



of two chamfered orders and a moulded label on the N. face, with stops similar to the N. arcade; the round columns and half-round E. respond have moulded bases and capitals with nail-head ornament; the W. arch dies on to the wall.

The *North Aisle* (6¾ ft. wide) has in the E. wall an early 14th-century window of two lights with 16th-century rounded heads to the lights and an inserted lintel of the same date. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of the 16th century and of four round-headed lights, partly restored; the western window is of the same date and character but of one light only; the reset late 12th-century N. doorway, partly restored, has a two-centred head of two orders, the outer plain and the inner chamfered and continuous; the outer order of the jambs has round shafts with 'water-leaf' capitals, modern abaci and moulded bases.

The *South Transept* (18½ ft. by 11¾ ft.) has an E. wall, blank except for part of the N. jamb and head of a blocked recess. In the S. wall is a 13th-century window of three lancet-lights in a segmental head with a moulded label. In the W. wall is a mid 13th-century arch, segmental-pointed, and of two chamfered orders; it springs on the N. from the first column of the arcade and on the S. from a moulded corbel, terminating on a human head.

The *South Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has in the S. wall a single-light window similar to that in the N. aisle; the S. doorway is generally similar to the N. doorway but has been more extensively restored.

The *West Tower* (10½ ft. by 10 ft.) is of late 16th- or early 17th-century date, and of two stages with an embattled parapet and small pinnacles at the angles; the walls are of brick with some stone dressings. In the E. wall is the W. window of the nave, cut down to form an arch; it has a three-centred head, moulded label and head-stops. The W. window is of two round-headed lights in a square head with a moulded pediment. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two three-centred lights in a square head with a moulded label; low down in the E. wall is a relieving-arch of a former doorway.

The *North Porch* has an early 17th-century outer archway with chamfered jambs and flat four-centred arch in a square head.

Fittings—*Bells:* two; 1st by Norris, 1614; 2nd by Henry Penn, 1712. *Coffin* and *Coffin-lids:* At W. end of S. aisle—coffin with shaped head. In S. transept—lid with raised cross and double omega-ornament. In N. porch—seats made up of coffin-lids; all probably 13th-century. *Fonts:* In N. aisle—plain round bowl with chamfered top edge, probably 13th-century, stem and base modern. In S. transept—square bowl with chamfered edges, probably 12th-century. *Lockers:* In chancel—in N. wall, two, rectangular, the lower one with stone partition, probably 13th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slab.* Monuments: In S. aisle—(1) tapering slab with effigy (Plate 10) of priest in high relief, in mass-vestments with Y-shaped orphrey to chasuble, feet on two men's heads, 13th-century. In S. transept—(2) to Thomas Woods, 1700, head-stone, loose. Floor-slab: In N. aisle—to Mildred (?), wife of Thomas Butler, 1680. *Piscina:* In chancel—recess (Plate 140) with moulded jambs, segmental-pointed head and label with foliated and head stops; in recess, double piscina with moulded jambs and two-centred heads with carved flower-bosses; central shaft with moulded capital and base; spandrel between arches, carved with a fleur-de-lis and two rosettes; above arches, three small recesses each with a segmental-pointed head, quatrefoiled drain in E. bay, 13th-century. *Scratching:* In N. porch—on seat, initials and date, 1674, R.(H. ?). *Sedile:* In range with piscina; recess similar to above with moulded label and plain seat. *Sundial:* On S. wall of S. transept—incised 17th-century dial.

Condition—Poor, bad cracks in S. aisle and N. porch and tendency to settlement in tower.

Secular :—

(2). Manor Farm, house and moat S. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are covered with slates. It was built *c.* 1692 and has a modern S.E. wing. In the N. wall is an original doorway with part moulded jambs and square head with a moulded cornice; the former flat four-centred head has been cut away; above the doorway is a square panel with a carved achievement of the quartered arms of Forest of Morborne with the initials P.F.; below is the date 1692. The S. wall has two gabled dormers and a blocked window. Inside the building is some exposed timber-work.

The *Moat* is fragmentary.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(3). Cottage, two tenements, at N.E. corner of churchyard, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. It was built in the 17th century and has some exposed timber-framing inside the building.

Condition—Bad.

Unclassified :—

(4). Mounds, two, on the W. side of the Great North Road, about 1¼ m. E. of the church. The southern mound is about 50 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. high, and is surrounded by the remains of a ditch. The northern mound is rectangular with rounded angles, 45 ft. by 21 ft. and about 4 ft. high.

Needingworth, see Holywell-cum-Needingworth.

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58. OFFORD CLUNY (C.e.).

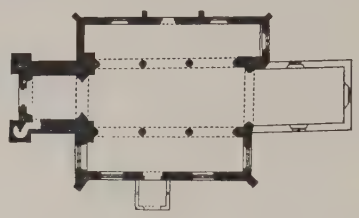
(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXI S.E., [b]XXII S.W.)

Offord Cluny is a parish and village about 3 m. S.S.W. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of All Saints stands in the village. The walls, where old, are of pebble and iron-stone-rubble with some freestone; the dressings are of Barnack and other freestone and the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The *Nave* with its arcades and the chancel-arch are of late 13th-century date, the S. arcade being perhaps the earliest detail and the N. arcade of *c.* 1280. The *Aisles* may be of the same date as their respective arcades, but all the details of the N. aisle were inserted probably early in the 15th century and those of the S. aisle late in the 15th or early in the 16th century. The *West Tower* was built probably early in the 15th century and the clearstorey added early in the 16th century. The stair-turret of the tower was rebuilt in 1687 and the Chancel rebuilt in 1726. The *South Porch* was added or rebuilt in 1851.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* is of 1726 except the late 13th-century chancel-arch,



which is of distorted two-centred form and of two hollow-chamfered orders; the chamfered responds have each a semi-octagonal attached shaft with moulded capital and plain base; that on the S. cut back.

The *Nave* (38½ ft. by 14½ ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1280 and of three bays with two-centred arches of two hollow-chamfered orders; the cylindrical columns have moulded capitals and bases and the responds have attached half-columns. The S. arcade is of slightly earlier date and is also of three bays with two-centred arches of one chamfered order; it is probable that a former inner order has been removed; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals, cut back and altered at some uncertain date, and moulded or chamfered bases. The early 16th-century clear-storey has on each side three windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a moulded four-centred head.

The North Aisle (8½ ft. wide) has in the E. wall an early 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label. In the N. wall are two similar windows and between them is the early 15th-century N. doorway with chamfered jambs, two-centred head and moulded label.

The *South Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has late 15th- or early 16th-century E. and W. windows each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the label of the W. window has head and beast-stops. In the S. wall are two windows similar to that in the E. wall; the S. doorway, of uncertain date, has chamfered jambs and two-centred arch. The angles and S. wall of the aisle have carved gargoyles (Plate 35).

The *West Tower* (about 10¾ ft. square) is probably of early 15th-century date and is of three stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with the stumps of pinnacles at the angles and a carved gargoyle in the middle of each face. The S.W. stair-turret was rebuilt in brick and stone and bears the inscription "John Barns William Silke Churchwardens 1687." The two-centred tower-arch is of three orders, the two outer chamfered and dying on to the splayed responds and the inner order moulded and springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label with grotesque head-stops; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a square head with trefoiled

spandrels. The second stage has in the E. wall the weathering for a former steep-pitched roof of the nave. The N., S. and W. walls have each a quatrefoiled opening, set in a square. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The *Roof* of the nave is low-pitched and of early 16th-century date and of three bays with moulded and cambered tie-beams with curved braces, moulded purlins, ridge, intermediate principals and wall-plates; the wall-posts stand on plain oak corbels; at the feet of the intermediate principals are six carved figures as follows—N. side, (*a*) figure in alb with censer; (*b*) figure with short skirted garment and armour on legs, holding staff in left hand; (*c*) seraph with feathered body and wings over legs; S. side, (*a*) figure as (*a*) on N. but holding book and an object like a hammer; (*b*) figure in armour with sword and shield, bearing a plain cross; (*c*) as figure (*c*) on N. but with hands in attitude of prayer; all the figures have hair bound with a diadem with a cross in front and probably represent the heavenly hierarchy; on the hollow of the N. wall-plate is the inscription A.C. W.S. 1683 I. B. R.G.; the S. wall-plate has running foliage-ornament. The early 16th-century roof of the N. aisle is of flat pent-form and of three bays with chamfered principals, curved braces, oak corbels, moulded wall-posts and purlins, except in the E. bay where the purlin is chamfered. The roof of the S. aisle is of similar date and character to that of the N. aisle, but all the principals and purlins are moulded; on the S. wall-plate is the date 1776 but this is not the date of the timber itself and refers only to a repair.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd by James Keene, 1630. Bell-frame inscribed W.E. T.E. 1620. *Brackets:* In N. aisle—on E. wall, two rectangular moulded brackets, early 16th-century. *Chest:* In N. aisle—of oak with moulded lid, plain front and sides, shaped brackets at base, two locks remaining out of three, late 17th-century. *Communion Table:* of oak, with heavy turned legs, moulded top rails with shaped brackets, plain lower rails, early 17th-century. *Door:* In tower—in lower doorway of turret-staircase, of battens with strap-hinges, 16th- or 17th-century. *Font:* In churchyard—S.E. of chancel, octagonal bowl with round basin, mortices for fastenings of lid, mediaeval, much broken. *Monuments* and *Floor-slab.* Monuments: In churchyard, S. of chancel, (1) to Katharine, wife of George Allen, 1705, head-stone with shaped top and carved face; (2) to Mary, wife of George Allen, 1703, head-stone similar to above; S. of nave, (3) to Moses Chamberlin, late 17th- or early 18th-century, small head-stone. Floor-slab: In chancel —to George Walker, 1694–5, and to George, his son, 171–, with shield-of-arms. *Piscina:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, with hollow-chamfered jambs and trefoiled arch in a square head, octofoiled drain, 14th-century. *Pulpit* (Plate 152): of oak, hexagonal, with two ranges of arcaded panels, carved with guilloche and conventional foliage-ornament, diamond panels in middle of each main panel, cornice with egg and dart ornament, moulded middle rail, early 17th-century, lower rail and stem modern. *Scratchings:* On W. jamb of N. doorway, initials and names including Philip Johnson, 1622 or 1632. *Stalls:* In chancel—reading-desk, made up of early 17th-century panelling with fluted frieze. *Miscellanea:* In churchyard—at E. end, some worked and moulded stones.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

[b](2). Manor House, on the E. side of the road, 100 yards E.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 18th century on a modified H-shaped plan with the cross-wings at the N. and S. ends. There are modern additions on the E. side. The W. front has a brick band between the storeys and a modillioned eaves-cornice continued round the sides of the house. The windows generally have plain segmental heads and those on the ground-floor at the back have key-blocks. Inside the building some original panelled doors remain and there are some turned balusters re-used in the back staircase. One room has an original moulded surround to the fireplace, with a frieze and a cornice above. The garden-wall, N. of the house, is original and has a gate flanked by brick piers with moulded cornices and ball-finials.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (3–13).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, wide fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

[b](3). *Manor Farm,* house, 80 yards S. of (2), is of irregular plan. The E. part of the house was built late in the 16th century but the W. block was rebuilt early in the 18th century. The N. front of the original building has a projecting wing with an overhanging upper storey on the N. and E. In the upper storey of the main block is an original oriel-window of three lights with moulded frame and mullions and a gable. The upper storey projects also on part of the S. front. Inside the building there is an early 18th-century cupboard.

[b](4). *Cottage,* at the S. corner of New Road, 60 yards S. of (3), was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

[b](5). *Cottage*, two tenements on the S. side of New Road, 100 yards E. of (4), was built probably early in the 18th century.

[a](6). *House* (Plate 72) on the W. side of the main road, 60 yards S.W. of (4), is of modified L-shaped plan with the wings extending toward the S. and W. The E. front has three gables with original moulded barge-boards and pendants at the apex. The original chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts on a square base with a moulded capping. Inside the building there are some original battened doors; the staircase has flat-shaped balusters and square newels with faceted terminals.

[a](7). *Range* of three tenements, on the N. side of the Buckden Road, 100 yards N.N.E of the church, was built, probably, early in the 18th century.

[b](8). *Whitwell Farm*, house on the W. side of the main road, 300 yards N.N.E. of the church, has been refaced in brick and mainly rebuilt early in the 18th century.

[b](9). *Cottage*, 100 yards N. of (8), has an original moulded ceiling-beam and some original doors.

[b](10). *Cottage*, two tenements, 10 yards N. of (9), was built, probably, early in the 18th century and has some original panelled doors.

[b](11). *House* (Plate 102), three tenements, on the E. side of the road, 30 yards N.E. of (10), was built *c.* 1632. Later in the century the N. part of the house and the porch were added, the latter being dated 1668. The W. front has exposed timber-framing and two gabled dormers, the front doorway has a moulded frame and a lintel carved with the date 1632; the door is of nine moulded panels. The much restored wooden porch has enriched moulded barge-boards, with a moulded pendant at the apex; the beam at the base of the gable has the incised date 1668. The two bay-windows on the front have original moulded frames and mullions and a moulded cornice above. The timber-framing is mostly exposed at the back of the house and there are two original windows with moulded frames; the original chimney-stack has stepped offsets and grouped diagonal shafts. Inside the building are two original battened doors with strap-hinges and two early 18th-century doors. The spiral staircase has an original octagonal newel.

[b](12). *Cottage*, 60 yards S. of (11), was built in the 16th century and has an original moulded ceiling-beam.

[b](13). *House*, 100 yards S. of (12), has an original central chimney-stack with a moulded base and a moulded panel in the front. Inside the building is a 16th-century moulded ceiling-beam, perhaps re-used. The N. room is lined with original panelling.

59. OFFORD DARCY (C.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXI S.E., [b]XXII S.W.)

Offord Darcy is a parish and village, nearly 4 m. S.S.W. of Huntingdon. The Church and Manor House are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of St. Peter stands W. of the village. The walls are of rubble with some ironstone and pebbles; the dressings are of Barnack stone and clunch and the roofs are covered with tiles and slates. The earliest detail in the church are the two early to mid 12th-century eastern bays of the N. arcade of the *Nave*; the western bay was added at a rather later date. The *Chancel* was rebuilt and enlarged probably *c.* 1260–70. About 1330 the S. arcade was built and the *South Aisle* added; the *South Porch* is of about the same date; late in the same century *c.* 1370–80, the *West Tower* and spire were built. Late in the 15th century the *North Aisle* was rebuilt and the clearstorey raised. The spire was rebuilt in 1860.

The church is of some interest from the variety of periods of its erection.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 13¾ ft.) has a late 15th- or early 16th-century E. window, much restored and of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded internal and external reveals. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern a partly restored 13th-century window of one trefoiled light and the western a partly restored late 15th- or early 16th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head, with moulded internal and external reveals. In the S. wall are two windows, similar to the corresponding windows in the N. wall, but the head of the eastern window is modern; between them is a 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs, segmental-pointed arch and a moulded label, covered with cement. The late 15th- or early 16th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from shafts of the same section, with moulded capitals and bases; above the arch on the E. face of the wall are the lines of the former low-pitched roof of the nave; at the apex is an old gable-cross reset.

The *Nave* (52 ft. by 16¼ ft.) has an early to mid 12th-century N. arcade of two bays with round arches of one order, roll-moulded on the S. face; the square piers have attached shafts at the angles with simple cushion-capitals and grooved and chamfered abaci, continued round the piers; the responds are similar to the piers; the third bay of the arcade is of rather later date, the earlier W. respond now forming part of the second pier; the imposts are chamfered and the shafts have no

Effigy in N. Transept, said to be of Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt and wife of Sir Henry D'Arcy, 1567.

Effigies in N. Transept, of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, 1572, and Elizabeth his wife, 1578.

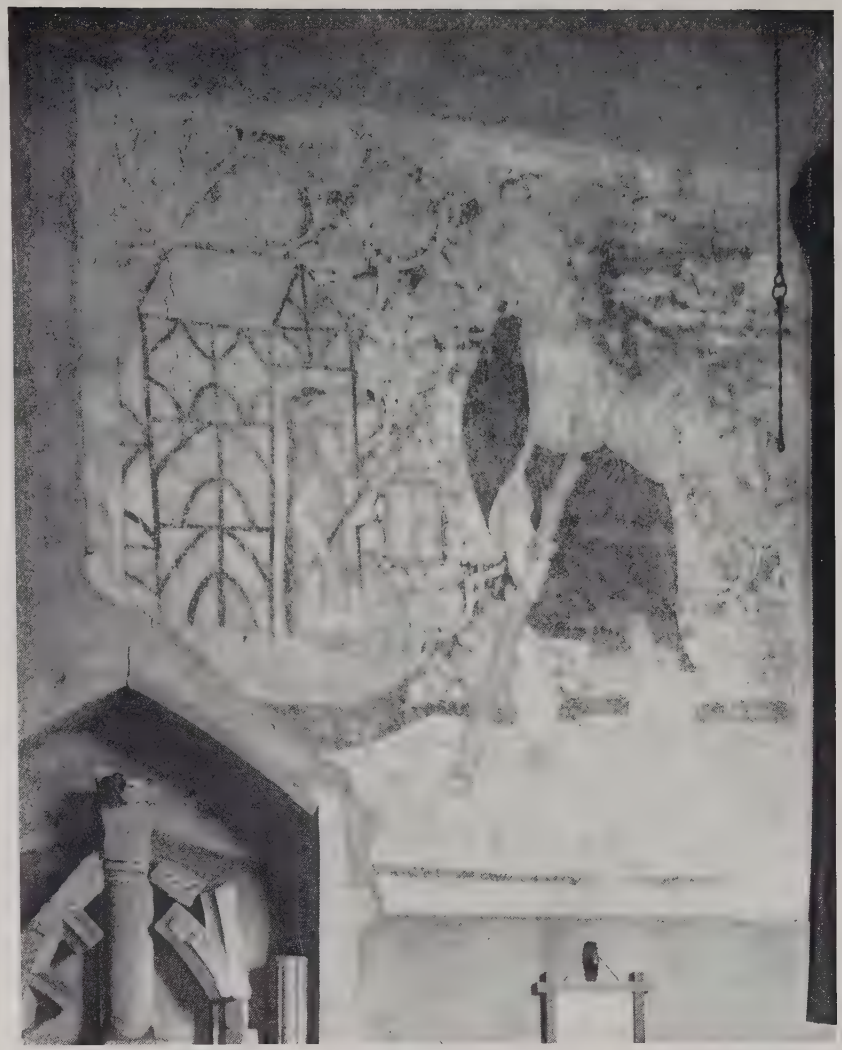
LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

ORTON LONGUEVILLE: PARISH CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY.

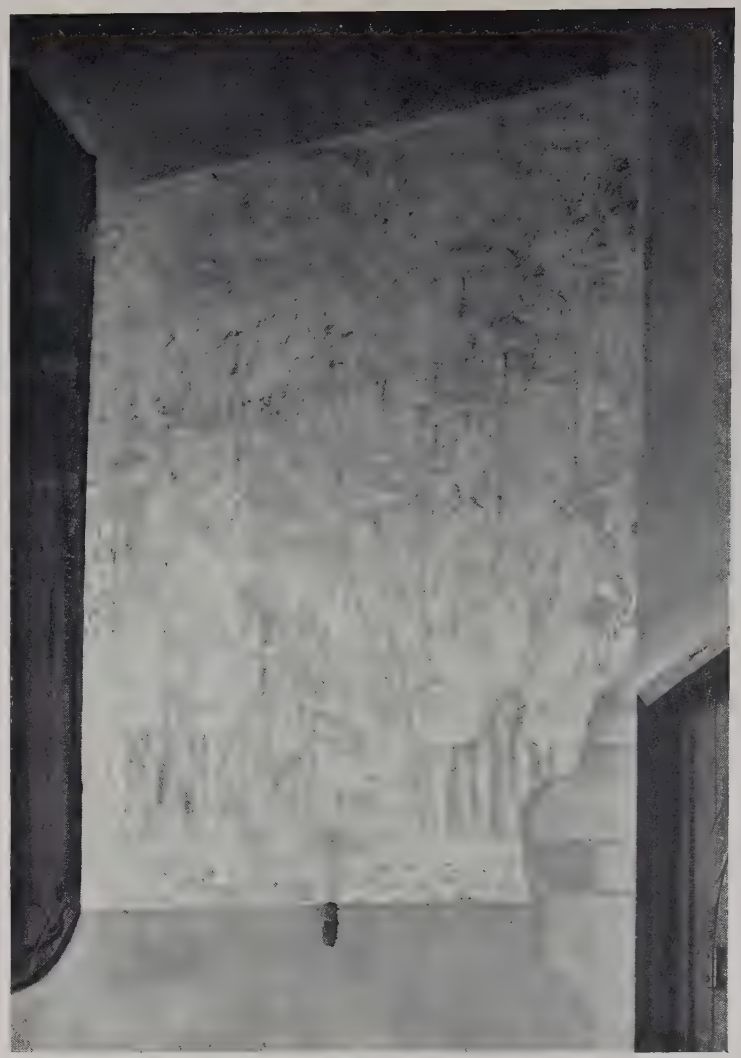
Painting of St. Christopher on N. wall of N. Aisle, early 16th-century.

OLD WESTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

Painting of St. Margaret on N. splay of E. window of S. Aisle, 14th-century.



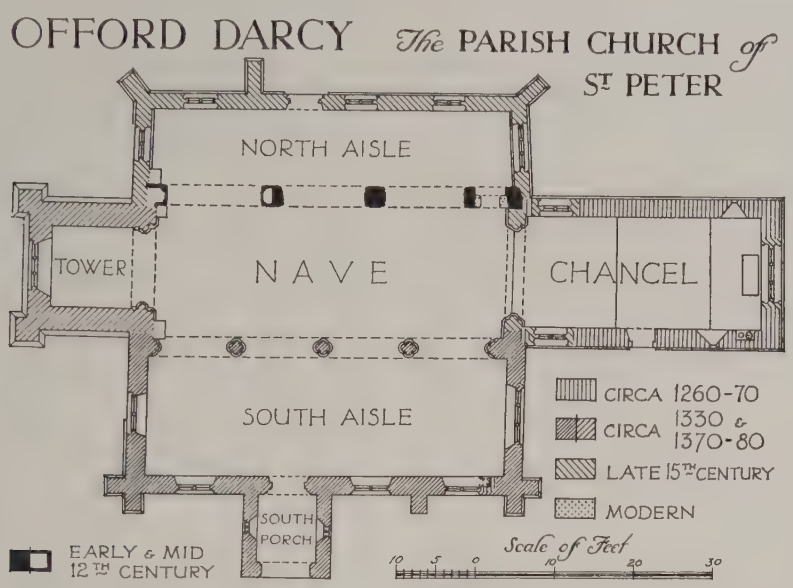
St. Christopher on the N. wall.



St. Anthony on the S. wall.

MOLESWORTH: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER.
Wall-paintings in Nave, late 15th or early 16th-century.

OFFORD DARCY : PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER.
Remains of Screen under Chancel-arch, 14th-century.



capitals; the E. respond is pierced by a modern arch apparently cut through from a round-headed recess on the N. face. The S. arcade is of *c.* 1330 and of four bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the columns are composed of four filleted shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the responds have attached half-columns. The clearstorey has three windows on the N. and four on the S. side, all of late 15th-century date and each of two trefoiled lights in a four-centred head.

The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) is of late 15th-century date and has a partly restored E. window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded internal and external reveals. In the N. wall are three similar windows, but of two lights only; the eastern and westernmost are partly restored; the N. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (14¾ ft. wide) has an E. window all modern except the 14th-century splays, jambs, and parts of the mullions. In the S. wall are three partly restored 14th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with leaf-tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded label; the middle window has old head-stops; the 14th-century S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders, with a moulded label and modern stops. In the W. wall is a partly restored 14th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a plain label. The modern parapet of the aisle has a 14th-century string-course with running ornament of ball-flowers.

The *West Tower* (10 ft. square) is of late 14th-century date and of three stages, with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with gargoyles at the angles. The two-centred tower-arch is of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from round attached shafts, with moulded capitals and bases. The partly restored W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights in a two-centred head, with moulded external reveals. The second stage has in the N., S. and W. walls a small quatrefoil-opening. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label. The octagonal spire is of ashlar with rolls at the angles; it has two tiers each of four spire-lights; the windows of the lower tier are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a gable with remains of crockets; the mullions are missing; the windows are flanked by attached shafts; the windows of the upper tier are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head, formerly crocketed.

The *South Porch* is of the 14th century, much restored. The restored outer archway is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, dying on to the chamfered responds. On the gable is an original cross. The side walls have each a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the whole of the eastern window is cut from a single stone.

The *Roof* of the nave is modern but rests on stone corbels, of doubtful antiquity, but some of which may possibly be of late 15th- or early 16th-century date; they are carved with various figures or heads of men and women and one boss of foliage. The roof-corbels in the S. aisle are carved with human and beast-heads.

Fittings—*Bells:* three; 1st by Christopher Gray, 1676; 2nd by Tobias Norris, 1618; 3rd by W. Haulsey, 1620. *Brackets:* Flanking E.

window—two head-corbels, used as brackets, possibly 13th-century. *Brasses* and *Indent.* Brasses: In nave—(1), of [Dr. William Taylard, 1532], kneeling figure of man in academic robes and doctor's cap, indents of scroll, inscription-plate, shield and another plate. In S. aisle—in recess of S.E. window, (2) of Sir Laurence Pabenham, 1400, and Elizabeth (Engeyne), 1377, and Joan (Dawbeney), his wives, half-figure, engraved *c.* 1440, of man in plate-armour, and two women in veiled head-dresses, etc. Indent: In churchyard—outside S. porch, of inscription-plate. *Chest:* In S. aisle—of deal boards, with coped lid, one lock, iron straps and twisted iron ring at each end, 17th-century. *Door:* In S. doorway—modern, but with two old strap-hinges. *Glass:* In chancel—in tracery of S.W. window, quatrefoiled filling of foliage pattern, 15th-century. *Monuments:* In N. aisle—on N. wall, (1) slab (Plate 10) with two panels filled with much-worn figures in low relief of man and woman in civil costume, both with buttoned sleeves, feet of both on monsters, mid to late 14th-century. In S. aisle—on S. wall, (2) of Richard Nailour, 1616, alabaster wall-monument (Plate 25), with kneeling figures of man and his two wives, Elizabeth (Lovell) and Katherine (Herne), two sons and six daughters, round-headed recess flanked by Doric pilasters, supporting entablature, round pediment and three skulls, achievement and shield-of-arms. *Piscinae:* In chancel—large recess with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head with lobed cusp-points, two drains, one quatrefoiled and one round; second opening above with trefoiled head, 13th-century. In S. aisle—in E. splay of S.E. window, recess with trefoiled arch to S. and W. resting on common octagonal shaft of marble, with moulded capital and round base, vaulted soffit with diagonal chamfered ribs and mask-boss, octofoiled drain, 13th-century, reset. *Plate:* includes inscribed cup dated 1569, with engraved ornament, also cover-paten, probably of the same date. *Screen:* Under chancel-arch—head of screen (Plate 106), of seven bays, each with cinquefoiled, subcusped, ogee heads and tracery, mullions all removed, 14th-century. Split turned balusters reset on end posts. *Table:* (Plate 151) In N. aisle—with turned legs and shaped brackets to top rail, 17th-century, painted. *Miscellanea:* In churchyard—S. of chancel, stone trough, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ft. by $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft., slightly tapering and with rounded angles, date and purpose uncertain.

Condition—Good, but much ivy on walls.

Secular :—

[b](2). Homestead Moat, 400 yards E.S.E. of the church, appears to have consisted of an inner and an outer enclosure.

[a](3). Manor House, 40 yards S.S.W. of the church, is of three storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. The house was built, according to the visitation of Huntingdonshire of 1613, by Richard Nailour, who had bought the manor and who died in 1616. The original plan was of H-shape with the cross-wings at the N. and S. ends. The space between the wings on the W. side was filled in by staircases late in the 17th century. In the first half of the 18th century the E. front was entirely rebuilt, the space between the wings being filled in. The W. front has been refaced in modern times when additions were made at the N. end of the house.

The staircase is a good example of its period.

The E. front is entirely of the 18th century, and is symmetrically arranged with a deep alcove in the middle, this alcove has curiously cemented rustications, a round head and a plastered semi-dome of shell-form. The W. front has been very largely refaced but retains its original chimney-stack with the base of three octagonal shafts and a later top. Inside the house, the Hall, in the main block, has chamfered ceiling-beams; the original stone fireplace has stop-moulded jambs and a four-centred arch in a square head; above the head are two painted shields-of-arms of Nailour impaling Lovell and Herne respectively for Richard Nailour and his two wives. The door in the S. wall is of two folds with raised panels. The two rooms at the S. end have early 18th-century panelling and doors. Also on the ground-floor is some original panelling and doors and some early 18th-century doors. On the first floor, the room over the hall is lined with original panelling; above the fireplace is an overmantel (Plate 158) of three bays divided by fluted pilasters and having enriched arcaded panels. There are several 18th-century panelled doors. The 17th-century main staircase (Plate 164) has turned balusters, heavy moulded hand-rail and string and square newels with round-headed panels and ball-terminals. The second staircase is of the first half of the 18th century and has turned and fluted balusters, panelled string, moulded hand-rail and square newels, except the lowest newel, which is in the form of a fluted column.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (4–9).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

[a](4). *Manor Farm*, house, two tenements, on the W. side of the road, 370 yards S.S.E. of the church, was extended southwards in the 18th century. Inside the building is an original cup board-door.

[a](5). *Cottage*, two tenements, on the E. side of the road, 30 yards S.E. of (4), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[a](6). *House*, three tenements, 190 yards N. of (5), has some exposed timber-framing with brick filling. Inside the building is an early 18th-century panelled door.

[a](7). *Range* of three tenements on the W. side of the road, 250 yards E.N.E. of the church. The S. tenement was built in the 17th century, but the rest of the range is an early 18th-century structure of brick with a band between the storeys. The main doorway has a shaped head and an early 18th-century panelled door.

[a](8). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the road, 60 yards N.N.E. of (7), was built in the 17th or early in the 18th century and has a roof of corrugated iron.

[a](9). *Horseshoe Inn*, on the W. side of the road, 60 yards N. of (8), has a cross-wing at the N. end. The upper storeys and the gable of the cross-wing project at the E. end on curved brackets ; the base-beam of the gable is moulded and has the date 1626 ; on the soffit of the overhang is the cornice of an oriel-window, now removed. Inside the building, the middle room has some early 18th-century fittings.

Old Hurst, see Hurst, Old.
Old Weston, see Weston, Old.

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60. ORTON LONGUEVILLE (B.a.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]II S.E., [b]V N.E.)

Orton Longueville is a parish on the S. bank of the Nene 2 m. S.W. of Peterborough. The Church and Orton Hall are the principal monuments.

Roman :—

[b](1). Remains of a hut-village were found in the gravel-pits at Orton Longueville Park, 800 ft. S. of the Oundle road and 500 ft. E. of the eastern boundary-wall of the park. Hut-circles were observed about 4 ft. below the surface, and in them many coarse Romano-British potsherds, a shale spindle-whorl, part of a bronze bracelet, an iron knife and probably much more.

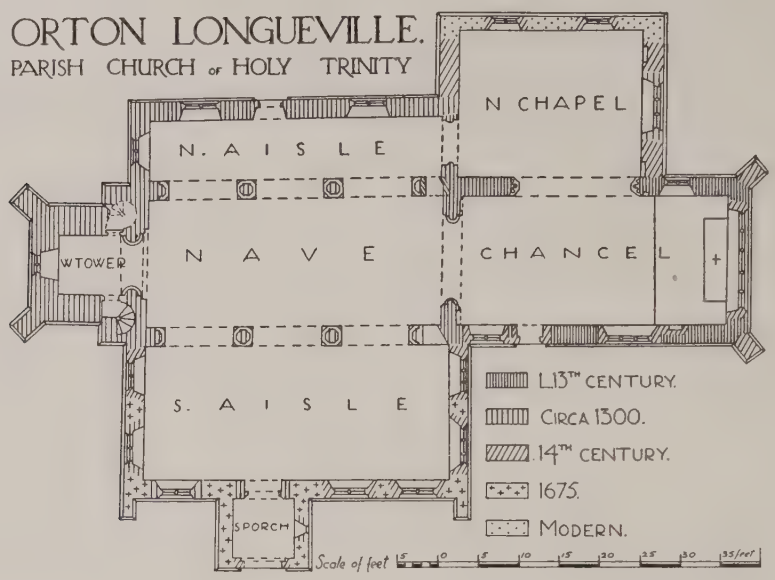
Ecclesiastical :—

[b](2). Parish Church of Holy Trinity stands at the N. end of the village. The walls are of local stone roughly coursed ; the roofs are covered with lead. The earliest details are the bases of the *Nave* arcades, of *c.* 1240. The chancel-arch is of *c.* 1280 and the *Chancel* is perhaps of the same date ; a N. chapel was added at the same time. The nave-arcades with the *North* and *South Aisles* and the *West Tower* were built or rebuilt *c.* 1300. Early in the 14th century the clearstorey was added to the nave, and *c.* 1350 the *North Chapel* was largely rebuilt and the arch between it and the chancel widened. The W. tower was heightened in the 15th century. In 1675 the *South Porch* was added and the S. aisle was widened and partly rebuilt with material taken from the ruined church of the adjacent parish of Botolph Bridge subsequently united to Orton Longueville. Alterations made in recent years include the widening of the N. chapel towards the N. and the building of a basement beneath the S.W. corner of the S. aisle.

The recessed seats in the W. wall of the chancel are unusual and among the fittings the painting of St. Christopher is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (33 ft. by 16 ft.) has a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet. The E. window is of *c.* 1350 and of five cinquefoiled lights with flowing tracery in a two-centred head with moulded labels and mask-stops, moulded rear-arch and splays with moulded bases. In the N. wall is a late 13th-century window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil under a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops ; the arch into the N. chapel is of *c.* 1280, widened *c.* 1350 ; it is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders with moulded labels and mask-stops, one of which is missing ; it is carried on shafted responds with moulded capitals and bases, the former having been cut into for a screen, now gone. In the S. wall are two windows of *c.* 1320 ; the eastern has been repaired and is of three cinquefoiled lights with a sub-cusped trefoil under a two-centred head with moulded label and mask-stops ; the western window is of two trefoiled lights with trefoils over in a two-centred head with moulded label and mask-stops ; below it is a blocked ' low-side ' window of the same date, of three trefoiled ogee lights in a square head ; the S. doorway is of early 14th-century date and has double hollow-chamfered jambs and flat ogee head with a moulded label terminating in a fleur-de-lis, and mask-stops. The late 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders with moulded labels and mask-stops ; the inner order is carried on half-round shafts to the responds with moulded capitals and chamfered bases ; the abacus is continued round the responds and the capitals have been cut into for a former screen. The gable over the chancel-arch has remains of an ornamental gable-cross.

The *North Chapel* (22¾ ft. by 18 ft.) has reset in the E. wall a restored window of *c.* 1300 and of three trefoiled lights with tracery under a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops ; externally the moulded plinth is continued round from the chancel. The N. wall is modern but incorporates two partly restored early 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled lights



with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the W. wall the arch opening into the N. aisle is of *c.* 1280, two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with a moulded label on the W. side with one mask-stop and a modern label on the E. side; the responds have attached half-round shafts with moulded capitals and bases, with the abaci of the capitals continued round the outer order.

The *Nave* (36¾ ft. by 15¼ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of *c.* 1300, each of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with moulded labels and mask-stops above the responds; the piers are octagonal and have moulded capitals and bases with the upper members of the capitals projecting as corbels on the N. and S. faces to carry the outer order of the arches; the bases rest on square plinths of *c.* 1240 with spurs at the angles; at the E. end of the N. arcade the wall is pierced on the N. side by the former rood-loft doorway; it has rebated jambs and two-centred head and is probably of 15th-century date; at the E. end of the S. arcade is a partly restored opening into the S. aisle with a trefoiled head and a moulded label on the N. side. The 14th-century clearstorey has on each side three windows, each of two trefoiled lights under a square head with moulded labels and mask-stops.

The *North Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) has a moulded plinth similar to that of the chancel. In the N. wall are two early 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the early 14th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the W. wall is an early 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights with a traceried spandrel in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The *South Aisle* (37¾ ft. by 16¾ ft.) has a moulded plinth. In the E. wall are two early 14th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the splays of the second have been carried down to form a seat. The first two windows in the S. wall have been reset and restored and are each of two trefoiled ogee lights with a trefoil in an elliptical head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the S. doorway, of *c.* 1290, is also reset, it has richly moulded jambs, two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; further W. is a window of *c.* 1300 generally similar to the first two windows but with jambs and mullions of different section. In the W. wall are two windows, the first is similar to the W. window of the N. aisle; the second is similar to the westernmost window in the S. wall.

The *West Tower* (8½ ft. by 7½ ft.) stands on a moulded plinth and is in three stages with an embattled parapet. The two-centred tower-arch is of *c.* 1300 and of three chamfered orders, the two outer interrupted by a moulded impost and the inner resting on a half-round shaft with moulded capital and chamfered base; the imposts are continued from the abaci of the capitals. In the N. wall is a blocked late 13th-century doorway leading to a former vise; it has stop-chamfered jambs and two-centred head. In the S. wall is a doorway with rebated jambs and two-centred head leading to the tower-stair. In the W. wall is a late 13th-century window of two trefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head with moulded label and mask-stops. The second stage

has in the E. wall an opening with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. In the N. wall is a single quatrefoil-light and there is a similar light in the S. wall. The bell-chamber has in the E., N. and S. walls a window of two trefoiled lights with plain tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The *South Porch* (7½ ft. square) has reset in the E. wall a quatrefoil-window of *c.* 1300 with a continuous moulded label. The outer archway is of the 14th century, reset, with jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders and a moulded label with stops carved with a man's head and a leopard's head; the S. gable is of low pitch and has on the coping the date 1675.

The *Roofs* are all modern except that to the S. porch which is of the 15th century, reset in 1675; it has moulded wall-plates and on either side of the central ridge each side is divided into four bays by moulded principal rafters supported by curved and moulded braces springing from moulded brackets; at the N. end these brackets are replaced by Corinthian capitals of 16th-century date, from a former screen.

Fittings—*Bells:* one and sanctus; 1st by John Walgrave, inscribed in 'black-letter' "Nomen Magdalene Campana Gerit Melodie," mid 15th-century; sanctus, pre-reformation. *Doors:* In S. doorway of chancel—modern but with two iron hinges with elaborate foliated ends now thickly covered with paint, probably early 14th-century. To W. tower staircase—of two planks with two-centred head and vertical rib down middle; hung on two strap-hinges, 17th-century. *Font* (Plate 9): octagonal, with sides of bowl panelled alternately with coupled trefoil-headed panels and quatrefoils, two containing four-leaf flowers and two containing shields; moulded under-edge to bowl and sides of stem with quatrefoil-headed panels; necking to base original but modern or recut below, 15th-century. *Glass:* in N. aisle—in N.E. window, in tracery, roundel with part of decorative border in blue and brown line on white ground, 15th-century; in second window, a quarry with part of interior of a church in yellow and brown, 17th-century; in W. window—fragments including quarries with parts of spiral foliage-design, 13th-century; foliated designs in brown, ruby, grey, blue and green, leopards' faces and parts of border of circles and dots, 14th-century, part of 'black-letter' inscription, 15th-century; fragments showing interior of a church, 17th-century. In W. tower—in W. window, a small half-figure of a saint with nimbus holding a shield with a cross paty, and a plain staff all with ruby surround, late 13th-century. In N. chapel—lying loose, considerable amount including many quarries with oak-leaves within a border and miscellaneous fragments of geometric borders in ruby, blue, yellow and brown with black lines; one quarry with shield *a cheveron between three pierced molets with three cinqfoils on the cheveron;* one quarry with portion of a yellow robe, 14th-century. *Helm, Funeral* (Plate 59): In N. chapel—on N. wall, with comb and spike for crest attached, visor carried up to point in front and beavor shaped to chin, early 17th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In N. chapel—on N. wall, (1) to Elizabeth (Reyner) wife of Henry Talbot, youngest son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Mary their child, 1674–5, wife first to Thomas Holcroft and afterwards to Sir William Armyne, Bart., who erected the monument in 1629; alabaster and marble wall-monument with grey marble altar-table with moulded slab supported on Doric columns with square piers at corner and in centre; on wall behind, large inscription-tablet with round head, containing ten shields-of-arms, round tablet, ornamental border with eighteen shields-of-arms, several others now missing. In S.E. corner (2) effigy (Plate 10) of a knight in complete chain mail, with coif with strap round forehead, long sleeves with mittens caught up by a strap at wrist and thrown back from hands, long surcoat, extending to below knees, divided at middle and held by a heavy leather sword-belt, leather knee-cop, heater-shaped shield; head on cushion and feet on lion, legs crossed; whole effigy badly mutilated, left leg, from knee downwards gone, part of shield and sword broken away, *c.* 1280. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Robert Nevile, 170(? 6); (2) to Rev. Robert Caryer, 1714; (3) to Rev. Richard Caryer, 1711; (4) to Rev. Richard Caryer, 1704, prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln and rector of Orton Longueville for 40 years; (5) to Mary, daughter of Rev. Richard Caryer, 1695; (6) to Thomas Caryer, 1680; (7) to Penelope, daughter of Robert Caryer, 1698; (8) to Richard Caryer, 1671; (9) to Wilyam Yarwe[ll], 1597, with 'black-letter' marginal inscription; slab now in two parts, separated and partly hidden by pews. In S. aisle—near S. door, (10) to A.K., 1698–9; (11) to G. W. 1697; (12) to Mary, wife of Thomas Wakelin, 1693. *Niches:* In chancel—in N. wall—(1) with chamfered jambs, two-centred head and modern sill, 13th-century, reset. In N. chapel—in E. wall, (2) and (3) each with chamfered jambs and trefoiled ogee head with moulded label and mask-stops, sills modern and northernmost niche rebuilt, *c.* 1300. In S. arcade, in second column (4) with round head and metal alms-box inserted in sill, possibly 17th-century. In S. wall of chancel, external, (5) and (6), each with hollow-chamfered jambs and trefoiled head with moulded label and mask-stops, early 14th-century. In W. tower—in W. wall, external, with hollow-chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, late 13th-century. *Painting:* In N. aisle—on N. wall, rectangular panel (Plate 104) of St. Christopher bearing the Christ Child, saint nimbed and

wearing grey tunic and red cloak and holding staff in both hands with Child seated on his left shoulder; the Child in grey tunic caught in at the waist and holding an orb in his left hand; lower part of painting destroyed or painted over, early 16th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel —with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, with moulded label and mask-stops, octofoiled drain partly cut away, *c.* 1300. In N. chapel—in E. wall, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, octofoiled drain partly cut away, *c.* 1300. In N. aisle—(3) loose, plain round drain in rectangular stone, probably 13th-century. *Plate:* includes cup of 1711. *Rainwater-heads:* By S. porch—four, moulded, late 17th-century. *Seats:* In chancel—in W. wall, two, one on either side of chancel-arch, each with hollow-chamfered jambs and trefoiled ogee head with moulded label and mask-stops, early 14th-century, seats modern. To seat on S. side, splay of adjoining window cut back for recess with underside of corbelling enriched with ball-flowers. *Sundial:* painted on S.E. angle buttress of chancel, with date and initial "1699 B." *Miscellanea:* In churchyard—carved respond-capital, early 13th-century.

Condition—Good but threatened in places by growth of ivy.

[a](3). Site of All Saints Church, Botolph Bridge, nearly ¾ m. N.N.E. of the parish church has a ditch on two sides. On the site is a floor-slab with a late 15th- or early 16th-century 'black-letter' inscription, mostly defaced.

Secular :—

[b](4). Orton Hall, house and outbuildings, N.W. of the church. The *House* is of three storeys; the walls are of coursed rubble and ashlar dressings and the roofs are covered with slates. The one-storeyed kitchen-wing at the N.E. angle of the house is of the 16th century and the adjoining part of the main building is probably contemporary, though the whole of the main building has been much altered and remodelled and the S. and W. sides are modern. The N. wall of the kitchen-wing has two original windows with square heads and now blocked. Between this wing and the W. range of the stables is a doorway (Plate 116) with chamfered jambs, segmental arch and moulded label; above it is a cornice and a segmental pediment pierced by two round openings and having a moulded coping; on each face of the pediment is a carved shield-of-arms in a strapwork frame; the arms, on the E., are Talbot and, on the W., Rayner. Inside, the building has been almost completely altered but the kitchen has a chamfered ceiling-beam. Incorporated in the modern panelling of the Dining Room is a considerable quantity of 16th- and 17th-century carved woodwork (Plate 119) including figures, lions' heads, shaped corbels, grotesques, *putti*, enriched panels and panels carved with figure-subjects—Adam and Eve and Cain and Abel. Incorporated in modern glazing in various parts of the house are the following pieces of ancient glass—five 16th-century roundels of the labours of the months of March, May, June, August and October, one with the date 1545; a 17th-century armed head with the letters E.S.W., P.; a badge of a crow holding a sword and two rayed Tudor roses; 17th-century roundels with the Cope badge, impaled arms of Cope, arms and crest of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, etc.

The *Stables* on the E. side of the courtyard are of one storey with attics; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are of slate. The building is of early 18th-century date with hipped roof and four hipped dormers in front; from the middle of the roof rises a timber clock-turret finished with straight or segmental pediments and supporting an octagonal cupola with a round arch in each face and an ogee capping. The first floor is reached by external staircases at the N. and S. ends, carried on round arches. The interior has exposed ceiling-beams and joists. The W. Range of the stables is probably of the 17th century. It has rubble-walls with ashlar dressings and a roof of slate. The E. front has three hipped dormers and in the S. wall is a blocked doorway. At the N. end is an early 18th-century extension also with hipped dormers; the walls incorporate re-used material including 17th-century moulded jamb-stones.

In a rockery N.W. of the house are many worked and moulded stones of 14th- to 17th-century date, including the round drain of a piscina. For the Roman remains preserved in the house and garden see p. 52b. and Plate 2.

Condition—Of house, mostly rebuilt, present condition good.

[b](5). Cottage and post-office, 500 yards S.S.E. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are thatched. It was built in the 17th century and has modern extensions at each end. The N. chimney-stack is original and has a diagonal shaft. Inside the building is some exposed timber-framing.

Condition—Good.

[b](6). House, on the E. side of the main street, 150 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys. The walls are of rubble and the roofs are thatched. It was built probably late in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E.

Condition—Good.

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61. ORTON WATERVILLE (B.a.).

(O.S. 6 in. V N.W.)

Orton Waterville is a village and parish on the S. of the Nene, 3 m. S.W. of Peterborough. The

Church and Manor farm are the principal monuments.

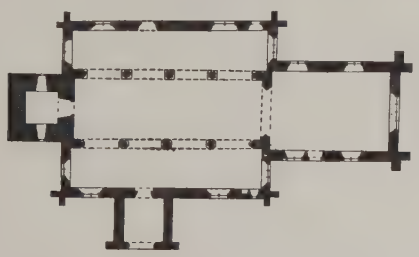
Roman :—

(1). A villa 2 m. S. of the village seems to be indicated by the discovery in 1861 of tesserae and and a black indented urn of the 3rd century, now in Peterborough Museum.

Ecclesiastical :—

(2). Parish Church of St. Mary stands on the E. side of the village. The walls are of limestone-rubble with dressings of Barnack stone ; the roofs are covered with lead and slates. The bases and probably also the capitals of the N. arcade of the *Nave* are of the 12th century but the arcade generally was rebuilt *c.* 1270. The S. arcade, the *South Aisle* and the lower part of the *West Tower* are of a slightly later date, *c.* 1270–80, and the chancel-arch is of *c.* 1300–10. The outer wall of the *South Porch* is of *c.* 1270, but in the first half of the 14th century the side walls and also the N. and S. aisles were considerably rebuilt, and later, probably in the 15th century, the N. arcade was largely reconstructed and a clearstorey was added to the nave. In the 15th century the upper part of the W. tower was added and in the 16th or 17th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt. In 1753 the nave-roof was rebuilt and various repairs have been made in modern times.

The church is of some architectural interest, and among the fittings the pulpit is an unusually fine and well-preserved example of its date.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29½ ft. by 20 ft.) is entirely of 16th-century date unless otherwise stated. In the E. wall is a blocked four-light window with chamfered jambs and square head. In the N. wall are two similar two-light windows not blocked. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those opposite ; between them is a doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head ; W. of the doorway is a small external recess or blocked window, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled ogee head with a trefoil above ; it is of the 14th century, reset. The chancel-arch is of *c.* 1300–10, two-centred and of two moulded orders, with slightly repaired responds of triple engaged shafts with moulded capitals ; the bases have been cut away and the lower courses are of very narrow, re-used stones ; the stop-chamfered angles terminate at the springing on the N. side in small trefoils and on the S. in shaped stops.

The *Nave* (46½ ft. by 15 ft.) has an N. arcade of *c.* 1270, altered in the 15th century, of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label on the S. side ; the piers are octagonal with semi-octagonal responds and have moulded capitals from which the former foliage has been cut away and round chamfered bases on square plinths ; the bases are of the 12th century and the capitals have probably been cut from circular to octagonal form ; the arcade appears to have been rebuilt and the capital to the first pier is several inches higher than the others, the piers have some modern repairs. The S. arcade is of *c.* 1270–80 and of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a chamfered label on the N. side and three carved head-stops ; the piers are octagonal with semi-octagonal responds and have moulded capitals of varying section and much-worn moulded bases ; the capital to the second pier is carved with elaborate ' stiff-leaf ' foliage (Plate 55). The 15th-century clearstorey has three windows in the N. wall and two in the S. wall, each of two lights, with square heads ; a third window in the E. end of the S. wall has been widened.

The *North Aisle* (10¼ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a window of *c.* 1330–40 of three trefoiled ogee lights with moulded jambs and net-tracery in a two-centred head. In the N. wall are three windows ; the first is of late 15th-century date and of a single cinquefoiled light in a square head with a moulded label and the second and third are each of *c.* 1330–40 and of two trefoiled lights with a two-centred traceried head and a moulded label ; the N. doorway is of *c.* 1330–40 and has jambs and two-centred head of one chamfered and one hollow-chamfered order, with a moulded label and defaced stops. The W. wall has a mid 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label.

The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has in the E. wall a three-light window and in the S. wall two two-light windows all similar to the corresponding windows in the N. aisle, but the westernmost has some modern repairs ; in the E. end of the S. wall is a small late 16th-century single-light window with plastered jambs and triangular head ; the S. doorway is of *c.* 1320 and has a chamfered plinth, elaborately moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label. In the W. wall is a two-light window similar to that in the W. wall of the N. aisle.

The *West Tower* (8 ft. square) is of three stages with a chamfered plinth and an embattled parapet. The ground-stage has in the E. wall a late 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. In the N. and S. walls are small loops with square heads ; that in the N. wall is

now blocked. The second stage has in the N. and S. walls similar loops to those in the ground-stage; on the E. wall can be traced the lines of a former roof to the nave. The bell-chamber has in each wall a late 15th- or early 16th-century window of two transomed lights having trefoiled lower lights and cinquefoiled upper lights with moulded jambs and a four-centred head with a moulded label. The parapet has a moulded string with beast-head gargoyles at the angles, cinquefoiled-headed panels to the merlons, coupled quatrefoil panels below the crenels and panelled and crocketed pinnacles at the angles.

The *South Porch* has an outer archway of *c.* 1270, two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders with a moulded label and defaced head-stops; the responds have triple attached shafts with capitals, carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage and mutilated moulded bases.

The *Roof* of the chancel is of 16th-century date but has considerable modern repairs; it is of flat pitch divided into four bays by moulded tie-beams with wall-posts and braces and the ridge and purlins are also moulded. The roof to the nave was reconstructed in 1753 but incorporated in it are some re-used timbers. The aisles have much restored 'lean-to' roofs with curved tie-beams.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 1st by Thomas Norris, 1670; 3rd by Tobias Norris, 1606. *Brackets:* In N. aisle—in N.E. corner, semi-octagonal with shaped sides and moulded upper and lower edges; in S.E. corner, semi-octagonal with hollow-chamfered under-side. In S. aisle—at E. end, roughly shaped; mouldings partly cut away; on E. wall, (*a*) semi-octagonal, with chamfered shelf supported on carved corbel (Plate 118) of man's head and shoulders with hands resting on chest, 15th-century; (*b*) plain, chamfered and semi-octagonal. *Brass* and *Indents.* Brass: In N. aisle—to John de Herlyngton, 1408, inscription and indent of shield below. Indents: In chancel—(1) in Purbeck-marble slab, of inscription-plate; (2) set in step to chancel, with rivets. *Chairs:* (Plate 40) In chancel—two, with shaped and inlaid splat back, shaped and inlaid front to seat and cabriole front legs, late 17th- or early 18th-century. *Communion Table:* In N. aisle—with turned legs and moulded brackets to front rail, 17th-century. *Cupboard:* In N. aisle—at W. end, with two panelled doors, moulded cornice, flat pedimental top and three flat shaped pinnacles, 17th-century, considerably repaired. *Door:* to tower-doorway, of over-lapping battens with two-centred head and two large strap-hinges with shaped ends, 15th- or 16th-century. *Font:* octagonal, with plain bowl with chamfered under-edge supported on plain central octagonal stem and four small octagonal shafts with plain capitals and moulded bases, all on large circular plinth, *c.* 1300. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In churchyard—by S. doorway, to George Heales, 1676, head-stone with inscription set within decorative round-headed arch. Others with illegible inscriptions, possibly of 17th-century date. Floor-slabs: In N. aisle—(1) to E.M., 1692; (2) late 17th-century but partly hidden by modern boarding. In S. aisle—at E. end (3) part of inscription only, probably 17th-century. *Panelling:* In N. aisle—at W. end, partly hidden, with bolection-moulded panels, late 17th- or early 18th-century. *Piscinae:* In N. aisle—with chamfered two-centred head and octofoiled drain, 14th-century. In S. aisle—with chamfered jambs, trefoiled ogee head and sexfoiled drain, front of shelf cut away, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup and paten both of 1683 and a small dish or paten, probably secular, late 17th-century. *Pulpit:* (Plate 107) of oak, hexagonal, with elaborately panelled sides having on each face small recessed arch with 'jewelled' responds and archivolt and carved spandrels and flanked by carved and panelled pilasters with carved capitals supporting an entablature with deep frieze, and dentilled cornice; in frieze, panels carved with foliated designs and flanked by projecting brackets above the pilasters with upper part carved in form of grotesque woman; carved and panelled plinth on carved convex base with two crowned fleurs-de-lis, *putti*, etc., with mouldings below having scroll-brackets at the angles terminating at the top in grotesque beast-heads and rising off moulded capital of truncated stem; stem and base gone; part of sounding-board, now fixed above N. door, retains five rectangular panels on soffit, moulded and carved with conventional floral design and one triangular panel carved with winged cherub-head, late Elizabethan, said to have been brought from a church or college-chapel in Cambridge. *Royal Arms:* In S. aisle, above S. doorway, of oak, carved in relief, achievement of the Stuart arms. *Recess:* In S.W. angle of chancel, semi-circular with pointed segmental head, upper part plastered and lower lined with modern panelling, 16th-century. *Stall:* (Plate 40) In chancel—with standards to bench and carved popey-heads; desk with panelled front and standards with strapwork brackets, shaped feet and carved popey-heads with vine-ornament; on inner side, two shelves, one scratched with initials "T.C. 1713," 16th-century desk, subsequently altered. *Sundials:* On doorway to S. porch, below W. stop to label (1) scratched with radiating lines and sinking for gnomon; (2) on E. buttress to S. porch, similar to (1). *Miscellanea:* Incised carving on stone in sill to westernmost window in N. wall of N. aisle, of septfoil, constructed of intersecting circles within a circle, partly cut away when adapted for sill.

Condition—Good, but stonework of top of tower requires attention.

ORTON WATERVILLE: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Pulpit, late 16th-century.

GREAT PAXTON: PARISH CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY.
Interior, looking E., showing S. Arcade, etc., 11th-century.

GREAT PAXTON: PARISH CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY.
Interior looking W., showing Transept-arches, Nave-arcades, etc., 11th-century.

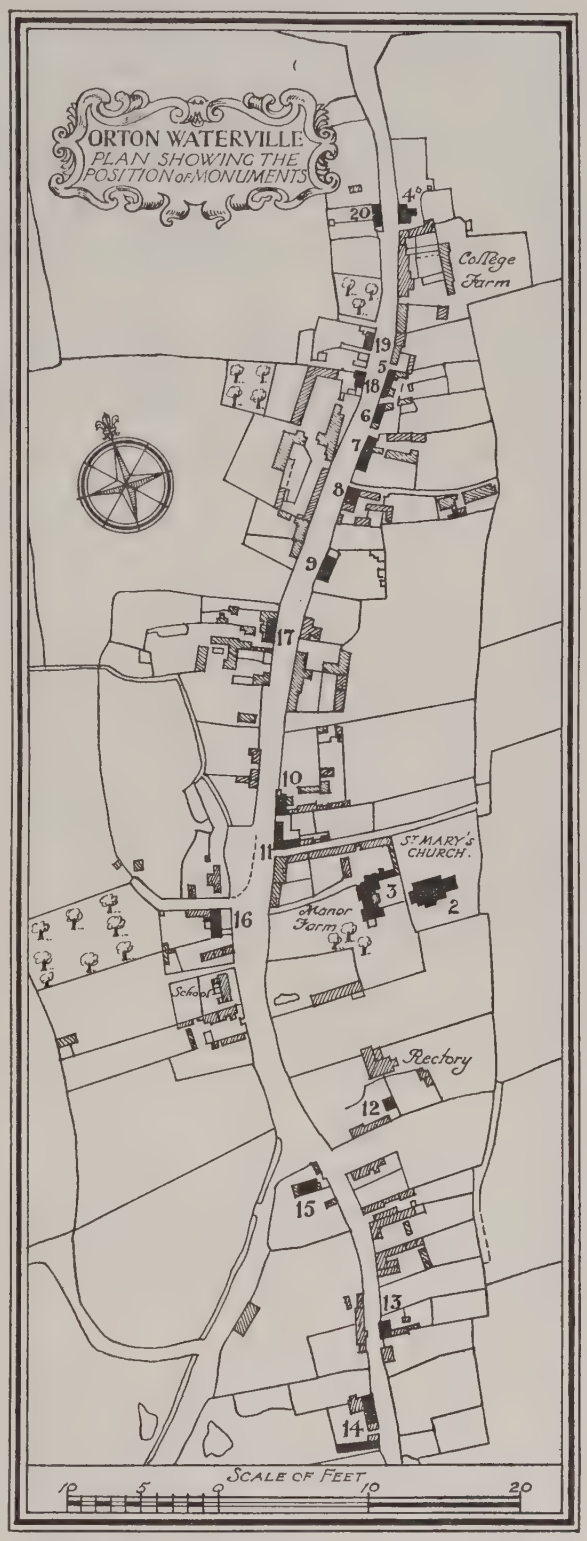
GREAT PAXTON: PARISH CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY. From the S.W.
Clearstorey, 11th-century; W. Tower, late 14th-century.

Secular :—

(3). Manor Farm, house and brew-house W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble with some Barnack-stone dressings and the roofs are tiled. It was built *c.* 1571 on an H-shaped plan with the cross-wings on the N. and S. There is a 17th-century addition on the N. and modern additions on the E. and W. of the main block. The W. front (Plate 47) of the main block has three two-light transomed windows with moulded jambs, mullions and labels; the two gabled dormers have each a similar window without label. The ends of the cross-wings have similar windows of three or more lights with labels but, except for the lower window in the S. wing, without transoms. The apex of the gable of the N. wing has a carved lion and at the S. end of the gable of the S. wing is a square panel inscribed 1571 R.M. There are other original windows, of similar character to those in front, in the S. and E. walls of the S. wing. Inside the building some original chamfered ceiling-beams and plates are exposed. On the ground-floor of the main block is an original stone doorway (Plate 116) with moulded jambs, stopped a little below the square head, plain flanking pilasters with moulded bases and a continuous cornice supporting a curious cresting. The cresting has enriched pedestals, above the pilasters, surmounted by discs and a middle panel with a zig-zag coping and with the crowned inscription "Anno 1571 R.M., A.M."

The *Brew-house*, N.E. of the house, is of stone with a tiled roof. It is a rectangular 17th-century building, gabled towards the E. and W. and the roof has tie-beams and collars.

Condition—Good.



Monuments (4–20).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are covered with thatch, stone slates or tiles. Some of the buildings have exposed ceiling-beams and original chimney-stacks.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

Town Street. E. side :—

(4). *Cottage*, ¼ m. N. of the church. The gables have moulded copings and in the S. gable is a blocked original opening.

(5). *Cottage*, three tenements, 100 yards S.S.W. of (4).

(6). *Cottage*, two tenements and post office, S. of (5).

(7). *Cottage*, 20 yards S.S.W. of (6), has an original chimney-stack at the S. end with moulded cornice and necking.

(8). *Cottage*, 20 yards S.S.W. of (7).

(9). *House*, 40 yards S.S.W. of (8), has five original windows in front, one of two and the rest of four square-headed lights with moulded jambs, mullions and labels. At the back are two blocked windows of similar character. Inside the building, one room has a late 17th-century fireplace with a moulded architrave and cornice. At the top of the staircase is an original newel and some flat shaped balusters.

(10). *Windmill Inn*, 150 yards S.S.W. of (9), has a modern E. wing and has been refaced with modern brick.

(11). *Cottage*, three tenements, S. of (10), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. The W. front has three gabled dormers. Set in the wall at the back is a 13th-century moulded capital.

(12). *Dovecote* (Plate 166) at Rectory, 130 yards S.S.W. of the church, is a square building with a pyramidal roof.

(13). *Cottage* 140 yards S. of (11).

W. side :—

(14). *House* and barn, 40 yards S.W. of (13). The *House* has three gabled dormers in front and shaped brackets at the base of the N. gable.

The *Barn*, S. of the house, has an iron roof. In the E. gable is a panel inscribed A.S. 1682.

(15). *Cottage*, at road-fork 140 yards N. of (14).

(16). *Cottage*, opposite (3), has a later extension on the N. and modern additions at the back. Used as a doorstep is a marble slab with the indent of a brass.

(17). *Cottage*, two tenements, 180 yards N.N.E. of (16), has a modern extension on the N. and modern additions at the back.

(18). *Cottage*, 160 yards N.N.E. of (17), has an early 18th-century addition on the S.

(19). *Cottage* 15 yards N. of (18).

(20). *Cottage*, two tenements, opposite (4).

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62. PAXTON, GREAT (C.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXV. N.E.)

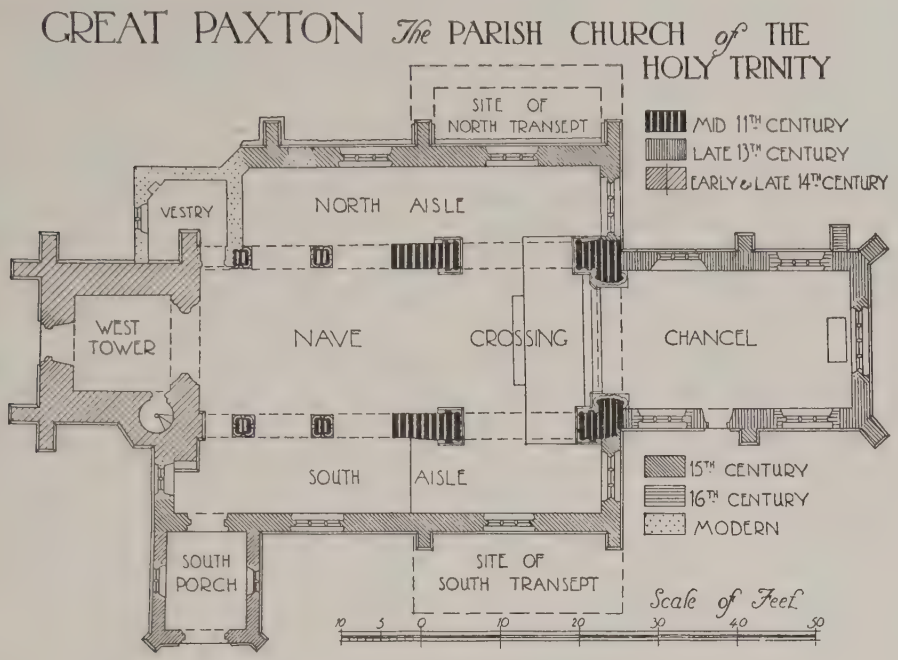
Great Paxton is a parish and village 3 m. N.E. of St. Neots. The Church is the principal monument and is the only important pre-Conquest building in the county.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of the Holy Trinity (Plates 108 to 110) stands at the N. end of the village. The walls are mainly of pebble-rubble with some ironstone and freestone; the dressings are of Barnack and other freestone and the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The church retains the crossing and parts of the N. and S. arcades of an aisled nave of mid 11th-century date. It is probable that at this period the crossing supported a central tower, as there is evidence of the removal of the former W. arch; judging from the position of the later S. doorway, the early nave was of four bays, of which only two and a half bays now survive; the former transepts and the early chancel have been entirely removed, but probing on the N. side of the N. aisle seems to indicate that the former transept extended about 10 ft. beyond the existing aisle. The *Chancel* was rebuilt about the end of the 13th century. About the middle of the 14th century the *South Porch* was added, and towards the end of the same century the *West Tower* was built, encroaching on the area of the early nave, and the former crossing was thrown into the nave by the removal of the former W. arch, to compensate for this loss of space; the chancel-arch and S. crossing-arch were partly reconstructed at the same time. The *North* and *South Aisles* were subsequently reconstructed and the transepts abolished, the N. aisle probably dating from early in the 15th century and the S. aisle from rather later. The church was restored in 1880 and the *North-West Vestry* is modern.

The church contains remarkable examples of mid 11th-century construction and detail, the distinguising features of which are largely of pre-Conquest character.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29 ft. by 17¼ ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with moulded external reveals; the mullions, tracery and splays are modern. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern probably of early 16th-century date and of three cinquefoiled lights with plain tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the internal reveals are moulded; the western window is of the end of the 13th century and of three plain lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with moulded jambs and label with scrolled stops. In the S. wall are two windows similar to the eastern window in the N. wall but with cusped tracery and moulded external instead of internal reveals; between them is a late 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and segmental-pointed head. The late 14th or early 15th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders; the responds are of mid 11th-century date and of segmental or convex plan; they have each a series of six flat attached shafts divided by fillets, all with moulded bases and common square sub-bases with chamfered plinths; both responds have re-used abaci, probably of the 12th century and carved with billet-ornament; the stones of both responds are generally, but not entirely, set in 'long and short' fashion and course through the respond from E. to W. Above the chancel-arch, externally, on the E. face of the wall, is the line of the low-pitched gable of the 15th-century nave-roof.



The *Crossing* (Plate 109) (18½ ft. originally by 18 ft.) has a mid 11th-century N. transeptal arch of considerable height; the arch itself is semi-circular and of one plain order, rendered in cement; the responds are square on plan and have each four attached shafts, divided by small rolls and having simple bulbous capitals under a common square abacus; each respond has a common square and chamfered base and stands on a square sub-base; the return faces of the responds have each a pilaster-strip finished with a capital like the shafts; on the N. side of the E. respond this pilaster has been mostly cut away. The S. transeptal-arch is two-centred and similar in date and detail to the chancel-arch; the mid 11th-century responds are generally similar to those of the N. arch, but have been cut down and the capitals reset at a lower level. The W. responds of both arches have the stones set in a well-defined 'long and short' fashion, but in the E. responds this is not so apparent. The former W. arch has been completely removed, but its existence is indicated not only by the stopping of the string-course of the nave to the W. of it, but also by a slight difference in plane in the wall-surfaces to the E. and W. of its former position. The eastern half of the flooring of the crossing forms a platform, raised two steps above the nave; this appears to have been an original arrangement as it is allowed for in the levels of the respond-bases.

The *Nave* (including crossing, 50 ft. by 18 ft.) has mid 11th-century N. and S. arcades (Plate 108) now of two and a half bays but formerly of at least four bays; the half-bay on the N. is blocked with modern walling; the semi-circular arches are of two plain orders, now rendered in cement; the piers have each four round shafts divided by rolls or fillets and having capitals (Plate 111) similar to those of the transeptal arches but with two square members to the abacus; the shafts have individual moulded bases, separated by blocks at the feet of the rolls or fillets; on the S.W. pier the mouldings are continued round the fillets and finished in two places with a lion's head and a flower respectively; the E. responds are square and of ashlar set in 'long and short' fashion and have moulded imposts; the S.W. respond is of similar plan but of the date of the tower; it has the original impost, reset. Above the arcades are heavy chamfered string-courses stopping near the line of the former W. crossing-arch. The clearstorey is unusually high and has some 'large-stone' quoins at the N.E. angle; the masonry of the walls above the springing of the window-heads is mainly iron-stone as are the heads of the windows themselves. On each side there are two complete windows and the half of a third, against the tower and now blocked; they are all of one large round-headed light with a small external splay and are part of the mid 11th-century work. At a level, about half way up the window-jambs on the S. side, is a plain string-course which is carried across the blocking of the third window and was no doubt inserted as the weathering for the later aisle-roof. The heavy chamfered string-course, at the original external sill-level, remains on the S. wall, stopping at the point where the former

transept adjoined the nave. The half window, at the W. end of the N. wall, has been much defaced but below it is a length of the original chamfered string-course; it has been cut back above the aisle but is continued along the wall to the same point as on the S. wall.

The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has rough projecting foundations to the N. wall; the foundations under the two eastern buttresses are probably portions of the E. and W. walls of the former transept; they stand at a higher level than, and run across, the footings of the later aisle. In the E. and N. walls are the three 15th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights with simple tracery in a four-centred head with moulded internal reveals and external label. W. of the windows in the N. wall is a blocked doorway of uncertain date and indicated only by a roughly elliptical relieving-arch on the external face of the wall. In the S. wall of the aisle, E. of the transeptal-arch, is the stone stairway to the rood-loft; the lowest step is about 8½ ft. above the aisle-floor; the lower doorway has a segmental-pointed head.

The *South Aisle* (9¼ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label. In the S. wall are two late 15th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label like the E. window; the 15th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a square head with traceried spandrels and a moulded label. In the W. wall is a modern window with some old stones in the splays.

The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of late 14th-century date and of three stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with three large gargoyles. The two-centred tower-arch is of three chamfered orders; the responds have each three attached shafts, one octagonal and the other round and both with moulded capitals and bases. The late 15th-century W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label and beast-head stops; the mullions and heads to the lights are modern. The reset early 14th-century W. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, with a moulded label. The second stage has in the S. wall a small quatrefoiled opening and in the W. wall a window of one square-headed light. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label with head or beast-stops.

The *South Porch* has a 14th-century outer archway with moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label with perished head-stops. The side walls have each a window all modern except for some stones.

The *Roof* of the crossing and nave is probably of the 17th century and is of four low-pitched bays with cambered and chamfered tie-beams, wall-posts and curved braces; the cornices are carved with dentils and a design of discs and foliage; on the easternmost tie-beam is the date 1637 and, on the S. cornice, the initials C.C. and I.S.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 4th probably by William Dawe, *c.* 1400 and inscribed "Sancta Caterina Ora Pro Nobis." *Brackets:* In nave—in N.E. respond, semi-octagonal moulded bracket, with concave faces, a carved patera on each face and a foliated pendant below, 15th-century; on S.E. respond, semi-octagonal chamfered bracket, 15th-century. In N. aisle—in N.E. angle, semi-octagonal moulded bracket with a carved patera on each face and a carved double rose on the soffit, *c.* 1500. *Chest:* In N. aisle—of oak, plain rectangular hutch-shaped chest, two iron straps to each angle with foliated ends, three similar straps to front and three hinges to lid, 14th- or 15th-century. *Cross:* In churchyard—octagonal base (Plate 142), probably 15th-century. *Door* (Plate 161)*:* In S. aisle—in S. doorway, of battens with modern framing planted on, two wrought-iron hinges with foliations and ornamental ironwork of similar character, with bird-head terminations, 13th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl with moulded under-edge, plain stem and moulded base, 15th-century. *Glass:* In chancel—in N.W. window, many diapered quarries and fragments of borders, double rose, sun, etc., 15th- and early 16th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—recess with hollow-chamfered jambs and two-centred head, semi-octagonal projecting sill and octofoiled drain, late 13th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, recess with trefoiled head and round drain, 13th-century, reset. *Screen* (Plate 41): Under tower-arch—former rood-screen of oak and of three main bays including central doorway, side bays with open upper panels with double trefoiled heads and tracery in a two-centred main head, close lower panels each of two bays with trefoiled and sub-cusped heads, carved spandrels and band of 'Tudor flower' above; doorway with four-centred head and double doors with lower panels as side bays, plain open upper panels; above door-head, two bays of open tracery and the setting for an irradiated figure, probably the Virgin; moulded posts and enriched rail to screen and provision for attachment of former loft, 15th-century. *Seating:* In nave and aisles, twenty-seven pews and four fronts with buttressed bench-ends and enclosures, moulded rails and tops of bench-ends, 15th-century, partly restored. *Sedilia:* In chancel—in two bays with hollow-chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled heads of clunch, moulded labels with damaged head-stops, modern central shaft with late 13th-century moulded capital, sedilia, late 14th-century. *Miscellanea:* In W. wall of vestry—defaced

stone carved with man's head, probably 15th-century.

Condition—Good, a few cracks in W. part of nave.

Secular :—

MONUMENTS (2–7).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(2). *Cottage*, on the W. side of the main street, 500 yards S.S.W. of the church.

(3). *Cottage*, two tenements, 80 yards N.N.E. of (2) has a moulded capping to the base of the central chimney-stack.

Condition—Poor.

(4). *House*, on the E. side of the main street, opposite (2). Inside the building, on the first floor, is an original window of four lights with moulded mullions; it is now blocked.

(5). *Cottage*, at the N. corner of Adam's Lane, 220 yards S. of the church.

(6). *Cottage*, on the S. side of Adam's Lane, 60 yards S.E. of (5). Inside the building are remains of a modelled plaster decoration above a fireplace; the middle portion has been destroyed, but on one side are figures of two children and on the other a woman running. In the E. wall of the first floor is a blocked window with an original moulded frame. The staircase from the first floor to the attic has an original octagonal newel.

Condition—Bad.

(7). *Cottage*, on the N. side of London Lane, 110 yards E. of (4), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

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63. PAXTON, LITTLE (C.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXV. N.W., [b]XXV. N.E.)

Little Paxton is a parish and village 2 m. N. of St. Neots. The Church is the principal monument.

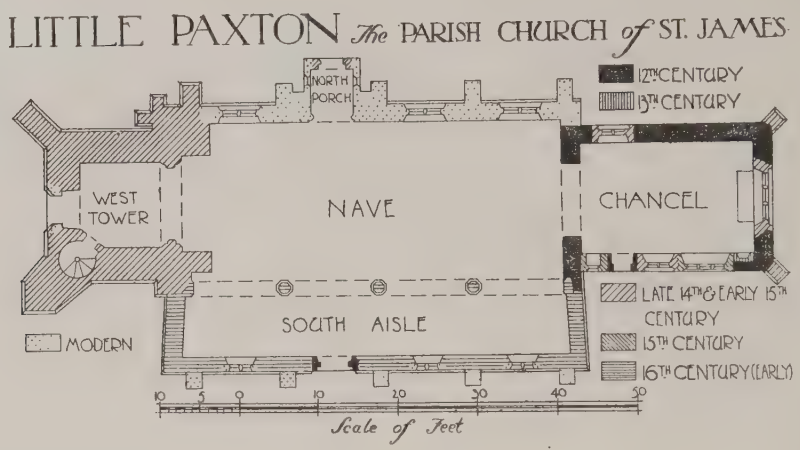
Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES stands in the village. The walls are generally of pebble-rubble with some freestone and ironstone-rubble in the W. tower; the dressings are of Barnack and Ketton stone with some clunch and some of the quoins to the top stage of the W. tower are of ironstone. The roofs are covered with tiles and slates. The church was built in the second half of the 12th century, the reset doorway in the S. aisle and blocked windows in the E. and S. walls of the *Chancel* being of that date. The chancel-arch was rebuilt late in the 12th century and the E. wall was altered in the 14th century, when a new window was inserted and buttresses added. Late in the 14th or early in the 15th century the *West Tower* was built and the nave was then probably lengthened to meet it. The S. arcade and *South Aisle* were added *c.* 1500. The building has been considerably restored in modern times, the last restoration being in 1890; the N. wall of the nave has been largely rebuilt, the S. aisle much restored, the *North Porch* added and a S. porch removed.

The building is of no great interest architecturally, but the reset S. doorway of the S. aisle is a good example of its period.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (21½ ft. by 13¾ ft.) is of mid to late 12th-century date, but the E. wall was altered in the 14th century. The E. window is modern except the jambs, splays and rear-arch which are probably of late 14th-century date; on either side of the window are the outer jamb, splay and part of the head of a 12th-century window now blocked and partly cut into by the later window. In the N. wall, at the W. end is a late 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a steep four-centred head with a moulded label. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of 15th-century date and of badly weathered clunch; it is of three cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label; the sill and mullions are modern; to the E. of the window is the E. splay of a 12th-century window, now blocked; the second window is of late 14th-century date and has been partly restored; it is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a steep four-centred head with a moulded label and triangular rear-arch; the westernmost window is a 15th-century 'low-side' and of a single cinquefoiled light; from the E. side of the lintel, which acts as a rear-arch, springs the W. side of the semicircular rear-arch to a blocked 12th-century light, the head of which, cut out of a single stone, is visible externally; the S. doorway is largely of 12th-century material, reset further W. in the 13th or 14th century and cutting into the lower part of the blocked 12th-century light; the jambs are square and have shouldered corbels supporting a flat arch of three stones; the rear-arch is semicircular. The two-centred chancel-arch is of late 12th-century date and of one plain order; the responds are square and have each an attached shaft, on the W. face, stopping under the grooved and hollow-chamfered impost of the respond.

The *Nave* (48 ft. by 20 ft.) appears to have had the N. wall rebuilt; in it are three modern windows and a modern archway; in the walling is some re-used masonry (see *Miscellanea* under Fittings). In the S. wall is an early 16th-century arcade, reconstructed in 1849, of four bays with segmental-pointed arches of two chamfered orders, carried on octagonal piers with moulded capitals and



chamfered bases; the second and third piers stand on square plinths which show just above the floor-level; at either end the outer order of the arch is continuous and the inner is carried on a semi-octagonal chamfered corbel terminating in a carved knot.

The *South Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) was added early in the 16th century and has a difference in the walling at the junction of the E. wall of the aisle and S.E. angle of the nave; it was partly reconstructed in 1849. In the S. wall are three windows, each of two uncusped lights grouped under a semi-circular rear-arch and all modern externally except a few stones in the jambs. The S. doorway (Plate 139) is of mid 12th-century date reset; the jambs have each an attached shaft with a small scrolled capital and moulded abacus and the head has a round arch of one square order and the tympanum is crudely carved with a figure-subject; in the middle is a formy cross with a large head within a circle and a short stem; on the W. side is a figure, probably the Good Shepherd, with long tunic tied at the waist and holding in the right hand a cross-headed staff and with the left hand on the back of an animal, possibly meant for a lamb; on the E. side of the cross are two animals, the larger one a wolf, with mouth open and apparently attacking the smaller, presumably a lamb, outside the fold.

The *West Tower* (10½ ft. by 10 ft.) is of late 14th- or early 15th-century date and is of three stages with a chamfered plinth and embattled parapet with grotesque human and beast-gargoyles at the angles. The tower-arch is of clunch and is two-centred and of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and mutilated bases. The W. door is modern except the moulded inner order of the two-centred arch; the three-light W. window is all modern externally except the grotesque head-stops, but internally the splays and rear-arch are old; over the head of the window is a rough relieving-arch. In the S. and W. walls of the second stage are small single-light windows. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window originally of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the label of the E. window has been cut away; the window in the S. wall has been converted into two plain lights with a wooden lintel and the walling above rebuilt; the W. window has been altered, the opening filled with two separate cinquefoiled lights in square heads and the tympanum above the two lights filled in with solid masonry, the label has been cut back.

The *North Porch* is modern but has a reset N. doorway of 14th-century date with moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 1st by Richard Holdfeld, 1610; 2nd, probably by Newman, 1713, and the 3rd probably by Tobias Norris, 1669. The bell-frame is old and has cages for four bells. *Bracket:* In chancel—on S. side of E. window, rectangular, with concave under-side, probably 13th-century. *Font* and *Font-cover:* plain octagonal bowl, with chamfered upper and lower edges, supported on square central shaft with chamfered angles and three small octagonal shafts on octagonal base, partly modern, 13th-century. Font-cover: of painted oak, with octagonal base rising with concave sides to oval-shaped knob at top, partly early 17th-century, restored in deal. *Glass:* In chancel, in S.W. window, fragments including portion of head of bearded man in turbaned head-dress; portions of border, a crown and tabernacle-work in yellow and brown stain, pieces of yellow and red, 15th-century; in easternmost and middle window, leaded in modern window, lozenge-shaped quarries of old white glass. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In S. aisle—on S. wall (1) to Robert Throckmorton, 1698–9, slate inscription-panel in clunch-surround

with gadrooned cornice and shield-of-arms above and cherub-head and drapery below. In churchyard, (2) to Charles Heading, 1714, head-stone. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Bevercots Cornwallis, 1693; also on same slab to [Abraham] Burrell [1657], full name and date hidden by modern stalls. In S. aisle—partly covered, (2) to [Susanna] (Throckmorton), wife of the [Rev. George Rutherford] 1710, and Susanna their daughter, 1710. *Piscina:* In chancel, recess with splayed jambs and segmental-pointed head, projecting bowl with round drain, traces of colour on N. jamb and head, possibly 13th-century. *Plate:* includes an Elizabethan cup and cover-paten inscribed "1569" but both pieces without date-letter, and an inscribed plate of 1685, given to the parish in 1727. *Scratchings:* In chancel —in easternmost window in S. wall—initials A.A., I.H., I.N., probably early 18th-century; on W. jamb, a few illegible names in 'black-letter' script and two well-drawn horses; on S.W. window, I A X 1707, etc. On tower-arch—on N. respond, I.A. 1711, I.A. 1708, T.S. 1708 and others. On S. respond W.E. 1709, Dn. Roberti Drive in 'black-letter' script, etc. On S.W. buttress of tower, I.M. 1710, W.H. 1710, T.S. 1713, etc. *Miscellanea:* rebuilt in lower part of N. wall of nave, pieces of 12th-century masonry including two pieces of arch-mould enriched with billet-ornament, pieces of shafted jamb-stones and several drum-stones from small column.

Condition—Good, but small cracks at S.W. angle of W. tower.

Secular :—

[b](2). Paxton Hall, house 230 yards N.W. of the church was rebuilt *c.* 1738 but probably incorporates parts of an earlier house, including some walling on the N. side and probably part of a chimney-stack. Inside the building is some re-used Elizabethian panelling.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (3–8).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

[b](3). *Cottage,* and post-office, 120 yards N.W. of the church.

[b](4). *Church Farm,* house 60 yards N. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; it was built in the first half of the 17th century and has a later 17th-century addition on the W. side. Inside the building, the western room has a moulded ceiling-beam.

[b](5). *Cottage,* two tenements, 40 yards E. of (4), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

[b](6). *Cottage,* two tenements, E. of (5), is of the same character and date as (5).

[b](7). *Cottage,* on the W. side of the road, 75 yards W. of the church.

[a](8). *Meagre Farm,* house nearly 2 m. W.N.W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics.

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64. PIDLEY-CUM-FENTON (D.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XV S.W., [b]XIX N.W.)

Pidley-cum-Fenton is a parish containing the two villages of Pidley and Fenton, 5 m. N.N.E. of St. Ives. Stanley Farm, Manor Farm and Fenton House are the principal monements.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of All Saints, stands N. of Pidley village. It was entirely rebuilt in 1864–5 but incorporates a considerable amount of material from the earlier building. The E. window is of early 14th-century character and of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. In the W. wall of the vestry is a window of late 14th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label.

Fittings—*Bells:* three, by Christopher Gray, 1675. *Coffin-lid:* In churchyard—in S.W. corner, with remains of cross with double omega-ornament, 13th-century, upper part missing. *Monuments:* In churchyard—S. of nave, (1) to Joanna, wife of William Goodwen, 1692, head-stone; S. of tower, (2) to Stephen Peck, 1695, head-stone; (3) to Rose, wife of Francis Roffe, 1678, head-stone. *Sundial:* Incorporated in N. wall of vestry—scratched circular dial.

Condition—Rebuilt.

Secular :—

Homestead Moats.

[a](2). E. of Dovehouse Close Spinney and nearly ¾ m. E. of the church.

[b](3). At Hayden Hall, 1100 yards S.E. of the church.

[a](4). Manor Farm, house, 720 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of plastered brick and the roofs are tiled. The N. wing of the house was built early in the 17th century and the main S. block was added *c.* 1700. The S. front is symmetrical and has rusticated angles, a band between the storeys, a heavy eaves-cornice and a hipped roof. The window-openings of the first floor are of *c.* 1700 but those of the ground-floor have been blocked and replaced by modern windows. The central chimney-stack is square with a narrow sinking in each face. Inside

the building the front block has two moulded ceiling-beams. The late 17th-century staircase (Plate 164) has turned balusters, moulded strings and rails and square newels with moulded pendants and terminals in the form of faceted cubes.

Condition—Fairly good.

[a](5). FENTON HOUSE, nearly 1 m. N.N.W. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 18th century on an H-shaped plan with the cross-wings on the N.W. and S.E. The N.W. front is symmetrical and has a band-course between the storeys and a modillioned eaves-cornice with a small gable in the middle. The doorway has panelled jambs and an elliptical head, the whole enclosed by an eared architrave; above the architrave is an enriched frieze and a moulded cornice supported on scrolled brackets. Two windows on the ground-floor retain their original sashes; the first-floor windows have rusticated heads. Inside the building the entrance-hall has old stone paving and a staircase with turned balusters, moulded strings and rails. The N.E. room of the front wing is lined with original panelling, with a moulded cornice; beside the fireplace is a small niche with a round head and applied ornament. The staircase in the S.E. wing is smaller but of similar character to the front staircase.

Condition—Good.

[b](6). STANLEY FARM, house and barn, on the S. side of the road, about ½ m. S.E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics and cellars; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 18th century on a roughly rectangular plan. The N. front is symmetrical and has a band between the storeys, a modillioned eaves-cornice and a hipped roof. The doorway has a moulded architrave and a flat moulded hood, supported on carved and scrolled brackets; the door has raised and moulded panels. The windows have segmental heads. Inside the building, the E. room on the ground-floor retains the enriched architraves of the doorway and windows; the room above is lined with original panelling in two heights, with a moulded cornice and dado-rail; above the fireplace is a bolection-moulded panel. The staircase has turned and fluted balusters, cut string and fluted newels in the form of Composite columns; the walls have a panelled dado. There are several original panelled doors.

The *Barn*, S. of the house, is of brick with a thatched roof; it was built probably early in the 18th century.

Condition—Of house, good.

MONUMENTS (7–10).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched or tiled. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good, or fairly good, unless noted.

[a](7). *Range* of four tenements, 140 yards S. of the church, is modern, but incorporates a 17th-century chimney-stack.

[b](8). *Cottage*, on the N. side of the road, 200 yards N.E. of (6) has been largely rebuilt in brick. The original chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts.

[b](9). *Cottage*, 100 yards E. of (8).

Condition—Poor.

[b](10). *Cottage*, 70 yards E. of (9), has a roof of corrugated iron.

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65. RAMSEY (D.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]X S.E., [b]XI S.W.)

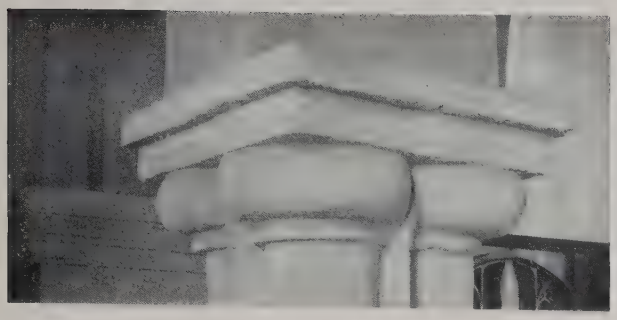
Ramsey is a small town 9 m. N.N.E. of Huntingdon. Owing to an extensive fire in 1731 few old buildings remain in the town. The principal monuments are the Parish Church, which is of peculiar interest since it appears to have been originally a hospital, Ramsey Abbey, Bodsey House and the Biggin Malting.

Ecclesiastical :—

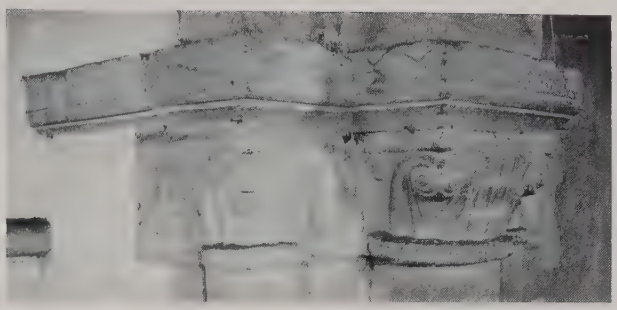
[a](1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY (Plate 113) stands at the E. end of the town. The walls generally are of uncoursed rubble but parts of the E. end, of the tower, W. end of both aisles and part of the S. wall of the S. aisle are of ashlar; the clearstorey is rendered in Roman cement. The roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The whole church, consisting of *Chancel*, *Nave*, *North* and *South Aisles* and N. and S. Chapels, was built about 1180. The N. and S. chapels were apparently destroyed before the insertion of a window of *c.* 1310 in the S. wall of the chancel. The N. and S. aisles were largely reconstructed if not rebuilt late in the 15th or early in the 16th century, when the S. aisle appears to have been heightened. There is literary evidence of the projected addition of a tower in 1538, but it was not until 1672 that the *West Tower* was actually built, within the lines of the nave; it largely consists of re-used material, probably from the abbey. A S. porch was destroyed in 1843 and the church was generally restored in 1844 and again in 1903 and 1910. There is a modern *North Vestry* on the site of the destroyed N. chapel.

The detail of the arcades and capitals are of considerable interest. Among the fittings the lectern is noteworthy.

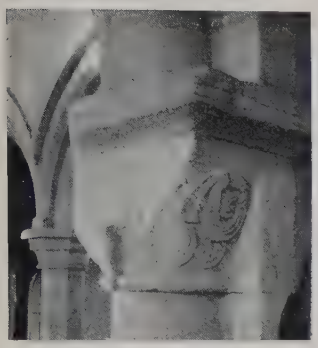
From the unusual features of the plan it appears almost certain that the building was designed as a hospital, infirmary or guest-house or at any rate was built on the plan of such a building and



GREAT PAXTON.
S. Arcade, mid 11th-century.



TOSELAND.
S. respond of Chancel-arch, mid 12th-century.



HADDON.
N. respond of Chancel-arch, early 12th-century.

ALWALTON.
Second column of N. Arcade, *c.* 1190.

ALWALTON.
Third column of N. Arcade, early 13th-century.

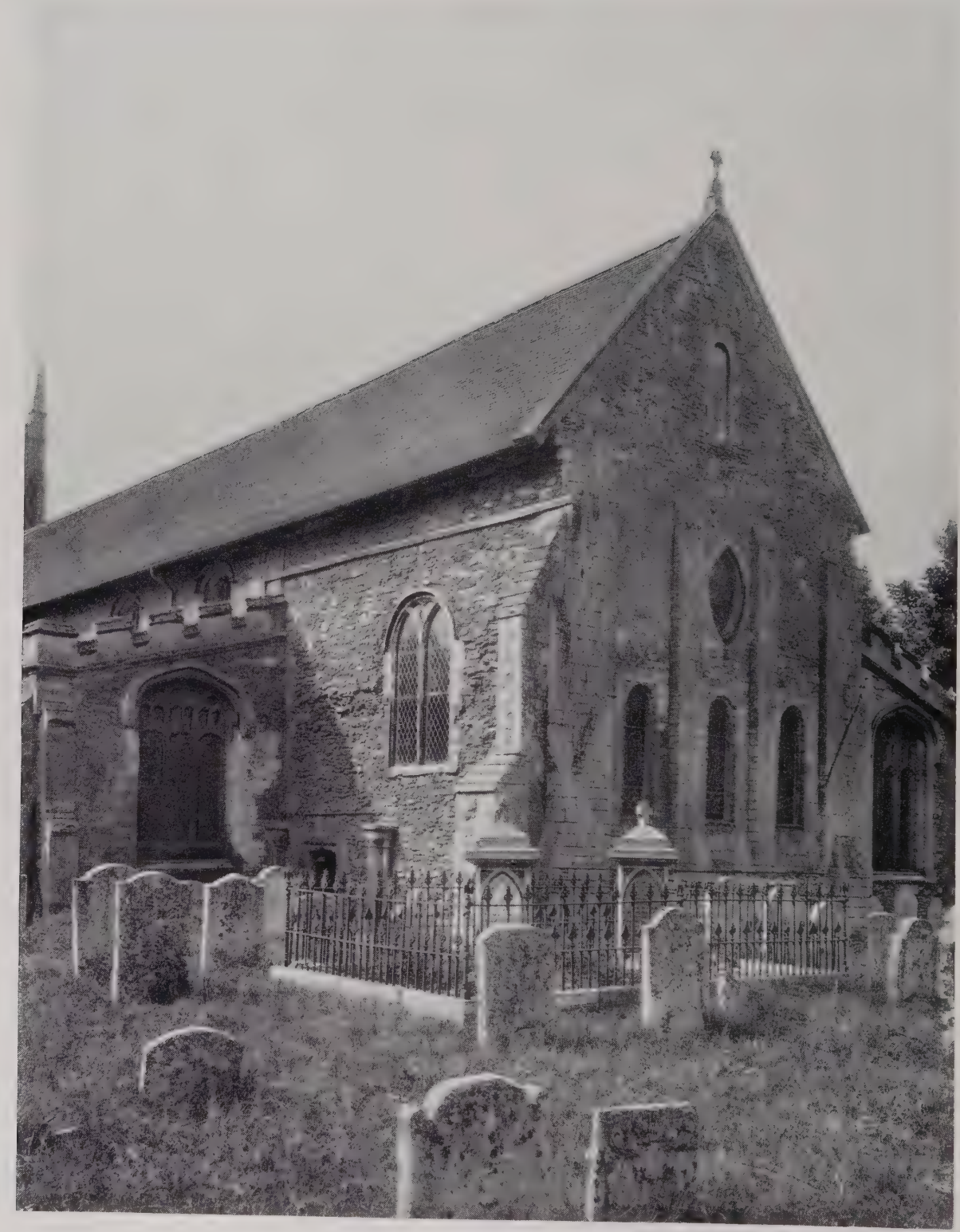
N. Arcade. (*a*) First column from E.

S. Arcade. (*f*) First column from W.

N. Arcade. (*d*) Third column from W.

N. Arcade. (*e*) Second column from W.

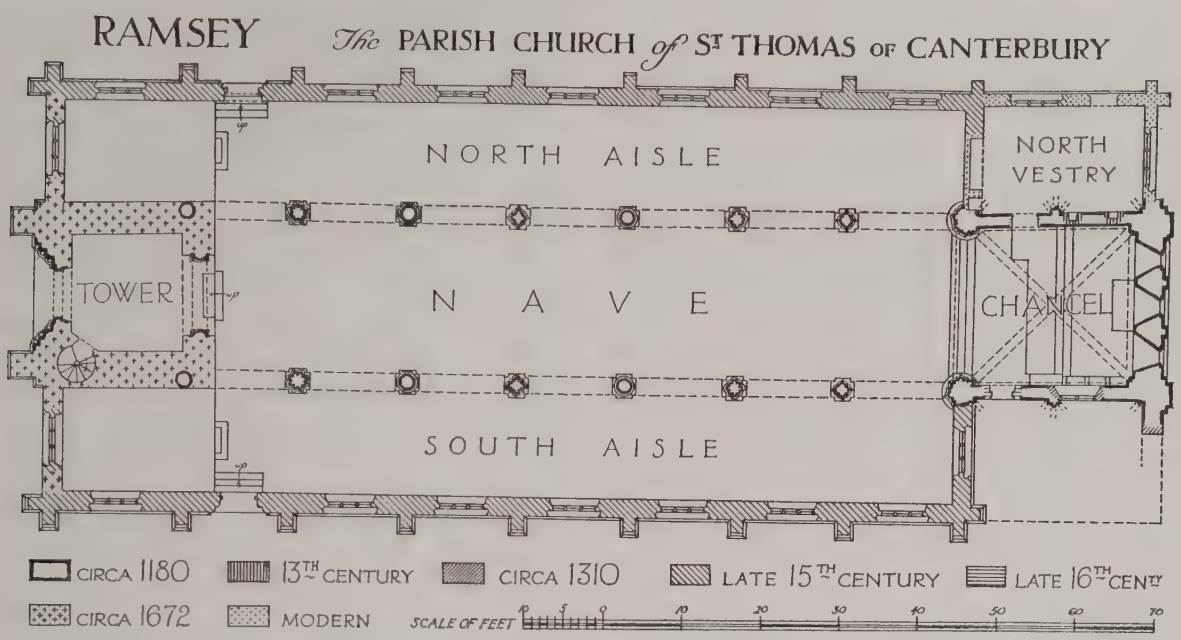
RAMSEY CHURCH, *c.* 1180.



RAMSEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, *c.* 1180 and later.
Chancel from S.E.

RAMSEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, *c.* 1180.
Chancel with original windows and vaulting.

RAMSEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, *c.* 1180 and later.
Nave looking E., showing original Arcades.



not on that of a parish church; it conforms in every particular, including the lack of a tower, to the most normal arrangement of a large mediaeval hospital, the 'nave' forming the hall of the establishment and the 'chancel' the chapel. It is quite possible that the hospital became a parish church in the 14th century when occurs the earliest reference to such a building at Ramsey or even earlier. It would appear that Bury was, originally, the mother church of the district. The plan of a very similar building has been recovered at Sawtry Abbey where it stood S.W. of the claustral block and probably served as a guest-house. It may also be compared with the Newark Hospital at Leicester.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (about 20 ft. square) has an E. wall (Plate 112) divided externally into three bays by pilaster-buttresses dying on to a thicker wall below the window-sills; the buttresses and the wall around the lower windows are faced with ashlar; there are three round-headed windows in the lower range of two plain orders externally and with roll-moulded splays and rear-arches; above the middle window is a vesica-shaped window of similar detail; in the gable is a round-headed opening of two plain orders, now blocked but formerly lighting the space above the vault; across the E. face of the N.E. buttress is a raking chase for the roof of a building formerly extending further E. The N. and S. walls have a corbel-table with plain rounded corbels. In the N. wall is a doorway with no ancient features. In the S. wall is a window of *c.* 1310 and of two pointed lights with a trefoiled spandrel in a round head with a moulded label and mask-stops; further W. is a late 16th- or early 17th-century doorway with stop-moulded jambs and flat four-centred arch in a square head. The chancel has a quadripartite vault (Plate 113) of rubble with plain square diagonal ribs springing in the eastern angles from restored attached shafts with cushion-capitals and on the W. from the side-shafts of the responds of the chancel-arch; the crown of the vault drops towards the N. and S. in the manner known as Angevin. The chancel-arch is two-centred and of two plain orders with a moulded label and scrolled stops on the W. face; the responds have grouped shafts forming one group with the responds of the nave-arcade; the main shafts are of curious tri-lobed form and all have scalloped capitals with a common grooved and chamfered abacus, segmental on plan; the moulded bases rest on a round plinth continued under the respond-bases of the nave-arcades. The space above the vault has no trace of a floor and does not appear ever to have been used.

The *North Vestry* is modern but has a 15th-century window reset in the N. wall; it is of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and casement-moulded jambs; this window was formerly in the E. wall of the N. aisle where the opening still remains. The vestry stands on the site of an original chapel of two bays with a stone vault; of this vault the round shaft in the S.E. angle remains with its cushion-capital and two voussoirs of the diagonal vault-ribs; in the middle of the wall is the capital of the respond of the cross-arch between the bays; it has a main and two side shafts with cushion-capitals, uniting in a half-octagon above

and with a grooved and hollow-chamfered abacus. In the S.W. angle are remains of the vaulting-shaft, now in a recess. The stump of the E. wall of this chapel remains adjoining the N.E. buttress of the chancel.

The *South Chapel* was destroyed in mediaeval times; it was similar in plan and extent to the N. chapel, but the respond and vault-shafts of the former vault are better preserved; the N.E. shaft has a capital of water-leaf type as are the capitals of the respond, which retains all its shafts; the N.W. shaft has a scalloped capital and is of tri-lobed form; it probably formed part of the chancel-arch and nave-respond group, the shafting being continued through the existing E. wall of the S. aisle.

The *Nave* (93¼ ft. by 19 ft.) is now of seven, but was formerly of eight bays, the westernmost bay and part of the seventh being occupied by the later tower. The N. and S. arcades (Plate 114) of *c.* 1180 have two-centred arches of two plain orders with a chamfered label; the piers all differ on plan, but the pairs on the N. and S. correspond; the first pier is of four grouped tri-lobed shafts, the second of eight grouped round shafts, the third is round, the fourth square with four attached and keeled shafts, the fifth octagonal, the sixth of eight grouped and keeled shafts; the seventh is embedded in the tower-wall but appears to have been round; the first pier on the S. has been partly defaced and partly restored. The capitals (Plate 111) all differ and are as follows—on N. (*a*) water-leaf type, (*b*) crude leaf-ornament, (*c*) part scalloped and part leaves with bead-ornament at top, (*d*) leaves with volutes, (*e*) part scalloped and part leaves with volutes, (*f*) crude leaves with volutes, (*g*) defaced and buried in wall; on S. (*a*) leaves with volutes at angles, (*b*) simple leaves, (*c*) leaves with volutes, (*d*) water-leaves, (*e*) scalloped, (*f*) water-leaves, (*g*) simple fluting. The abaci are alternately square with rebated angles and round; the E. responds form one group with the chancel-arch but the scalloped capitals are at a lower level and have an abacus, segmental on plan; only the E. part of the springing of the eighth arch remains embedded in the tower-wall. Above the second pier on each side is a blocked opening, with a two-centred head, marking the position of the former rood-loft, the chases for which remain on the S. side. The clear-storey has on each side seven windows of 15th-century character and each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a cement label.

The *North Aisle* (12¾ ft. wide) has buttresses with moulded offsets and a modern embattled parapet. In the N. wall are seven 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the 15th- or 16th-century N. doorway has stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with blank shields in the spandrels and a moulded label. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall; the wall is of ashlar and was perhaps rebuilt with the W. tower.

The *South Aisle* (12¾ ft. wide) has buttresses like the N. aisle and a modern embattled parapet; over most of the buttresses are the stumps of pinnacles below the existing parapet; the upper part of the S. wall is mainly of rubble, and appears to be a heightening. The E. and W. windows and the seven windows in the S. wall are all similar to the windows in the N. aisle; the 15th-century S. doorway has jambs and a four-centred arch of two orders, the outer chamfered and the inner splayed; it has a modern moulded label. The W. wall was perhaps rebuilt with the tower.

The *West Tower* (13¾ ft. by 14¾ ft.) was built in 1672 and is of four stages, ashlar-faced and with an embattled parapet and crocketed pinnacles at the angles. The tower-arch is two-centred and of four orders, the inner chamfered and the rest plain with a chamfered label; the responds are semi-cylindrical with two small attached shafts and have moulded bases, scalloped capitals and moulded abaci; the N. capital has leaf-ornament in addition; the work is all of late 12th-century date re-used. The W. doorway is also late 12th-century work reset; the round arch is of four orders, the inner plain and the rest moulded; the jambs are also of four orders, the inner chamfered and the rest each with a free shaft with rich foliated capitals of varying design, moulded abaci, bands and bases; the lower part of the jambs and one upper shaft have been restored. Above the doorway externally is a sunk rectangular panel with a moulded frame and the inscription "Take heed, watch and pray, for ye know not when the time is. S. Mar.13.33." Higher up is a round raised panel. The second stage has in the W. wall a re-used 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The third stage has in the W. wall a window, made up of moulded stones and with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has a re-used 12th-century string-course at the base and in each wall a window of two lights made up of late 12th-century and 13th-century moulded and carved stones.

Fittings—*Bells:* six and sanctus; sanctus, uninscribed and probably old. Bell-frame inscribed "1672 Nevill Jones and Thomas Wallis, Churchwardens." *Books:* Erasmus' Paraphrase of the New Testament and Comber on the Common Prayer; the latter chained to the lectern and bound in wood-boards with leather cover and brass clasps and plates each engraved with a Tudor rose, binding 16th-century. *Brass Indent:* In N. aisle—partly under organ, of foliated cross with flowered stem, 14th-century. *Coffin-lids:* In tower—forming lintel of belfry-doorway, coped slab with remains of 'omega' ornament, 13th-century. In churchyard, forming stile on W. side, coped slab

with foliated cross and double 'omega' ornament, 13th-century. *Cross:* In churchyard—E. of chancel, churchyard-cross with stone shaft, 9 ft. high, with stop-chamfered angles, octagonal to square base with moulded edge, 14th-century, head of cross missing. *Door:* In doorway to tower-staircase—of three battens with strap-hinges and iron handle-plate, 17th-century. *Font:* of dark grey marble, hexagonal bowl with lower edge shaped for six angle-shafts, plain shafts, late 12th- or early 13th-century, middle shaft modern. *Lectern* (Plate 32): of oak, square post with moulded and embattled capital, four buttresses each with traceried supports, carved crockets and diagonal pinnacles; double book-rest with moulded ridge and crocketed tops to gables, 15th-century, base, one buttress, four figures and most of book-rest modern. *Locker:* in N. vestry—in S. wall, rectangular with rebated reveals, probably 13th-century. *Monuments:* In churchyard—on S. wall of chancel, (1) said to be to Prebendary Robins, 1673, stone, set in wall, with the word "Resurgam"; S.E. of chancel, (2) to Henery Bellamy, 1702, and Rebecca, his wife, 1683, and other later names, panelled tomb with double coped top slab. *Painting:* In nave—over easternmost arch of N. arcade, figure of bearded man in orange red cloak, upper part of arm bare and holding hand to forehead, wing of angel on right, possibly the angels and shepherds, background diapered with rosettes probably late 13th- or early 14th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—with moulded jambs and two-centred head, two quatrefoiled drains in marble slab, 13th-century, probably reset. In N. vestry—in S. wall, recess with chamfered jambs and square head, fitted with projecting drain, partly restored, above it a recess or locker' with three plug-holes for fixture, probably 13th-century. *Plate:* includes cup and cover-paten of 1568 with bands of incised ornament, cover much damaged and with the name "Ramsaye." Cup and cover-paten, probably of 1638, but the stamp reversed, former inscribed "the gift of Elizabeth Margetts." Flagon of 1712 with inscription and shield-of-arms. *Scratchings:* On stonework of tower, various initials, probably those of contributors to the tower. *Sedilia:* In chancel—base of seats with piers between, upper parts removed and sills modern. *Miscellanea:* Built into tower—portions of cusped panelling, moulded and foliated capitals, cornice-mouldings, large 14th- or 15th-century boss from a vault, carved with the Annunciation, etc. In vicarage garden—numerous moulded stones including a mid 12th-century carved capital.

Condition—Fairly good.

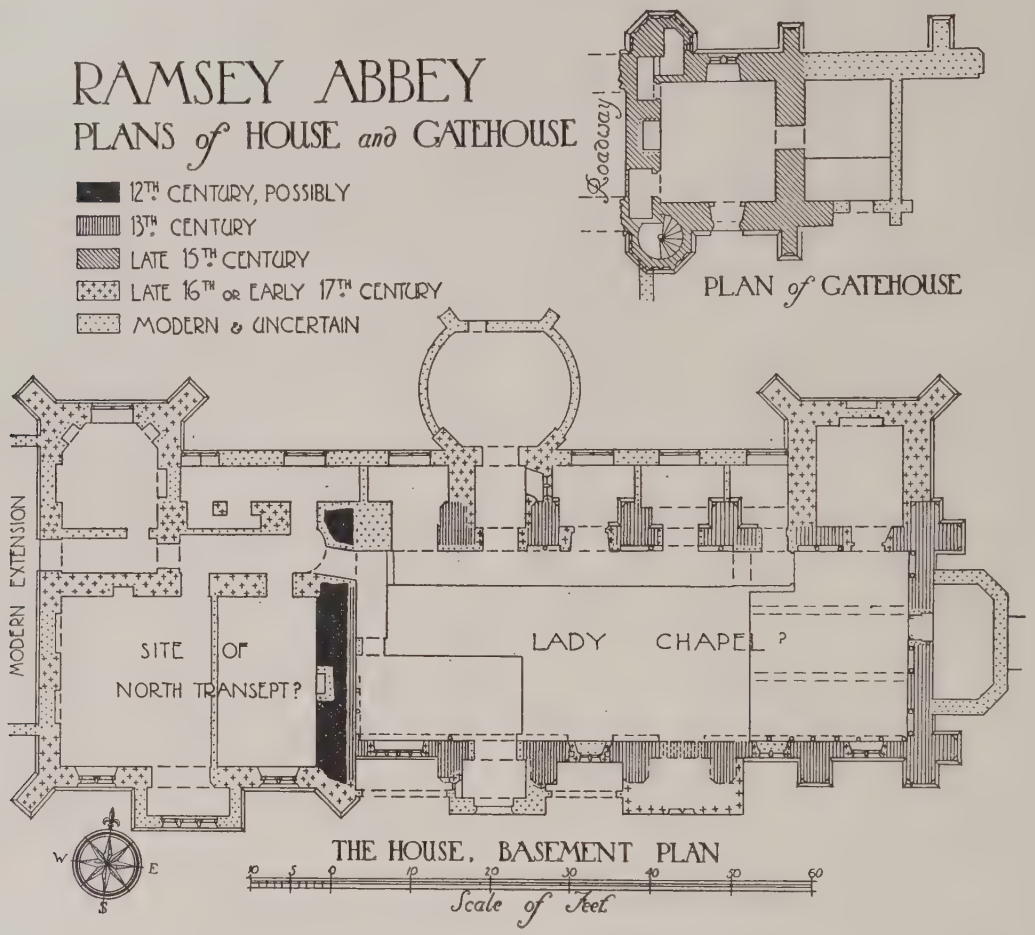
Secular:—

[b](2). Homestead Moat, at Worlick, 1¾ m. N.E. of the church.

[a](3). Ramsey Abbey, house, gatehouse, walls and earthworks, stands on the S. of the parish churchyard. The Benedictine Abbey of Ramsey was founded in 969 by Ailwyn and dedicated to S.S. Mary and Benedict. Of the mediaeval structure nothing now survives except a rectangular building of mid 13th-century date incorporated in the house and probably the former Lady Chapel and a portion of the Gatehouse. The Abbey was dissolved in 1539 when it passed into the hands of Sir Richard Williams (*alias* Cromwell). Most of the buildings were then pulled down and it was probably his son Sir Henry Cromwell who began the conversion of the surviving building into a house. The alterations which perhaps belong to two periods include a large extension westward with a tower at the N.W. angle, a porch and a tower at the N.E. angle and perhaps the raising of the main building, which was divided into storeys. The building was very extensively altered in 1839 when the N. front was largely masked by a narrow addition and an outer porch built; there is a modern wing at the W. end and a large modern bay at the E. end.

The remains of the Lady Chapel have good 13th-century detail and the house also contains a fine 13th-century effigy. The surviving part of the gatehouse is also a rich piece of 15th-century detail.

The *House* is now of three storeys with a basement; the walls are faced with rough ashlar and the roofs are covered with slates. The supposed Lady Chapel forms the E. part of the building and originally stood free on the E., N. and S. but was attached to a building, probably of earlier date, at the W. end of which the thick eastern wall remains. The arrangement seems to bear a close analogy to that of the former Lady Chapel at Peterborough, in which case the earlier wall would be that of the N. transept of the church. The building is of six bays divided by buttresses with tabled offsets and stop-chamfered angles. On the two E. bays of the S. wall are remains of an original string-course. Judging from the buttresses the building originally stopped at the base of the top storey, which is probably a 16th-century addition. The building (68 ft. by 23 ft. internally) has otherwise been completely altered except in the basement which has an internal wall-arcade (Plate 116) of moulded trefoiled arches with moulded labels and formerly resting on free shafts with moulded and foliated capitals and moulded bases; this arcade has been much mutilated and in parts destroyed by added walls and alterations; at the E. end there are two bays of arcading in the middle and one at each end of the wall the intervening spaces being left blank; the arcading appears to have been continuous on the side walls except in the fourth bay from the E. where on each side there is a doorway; the N. doorway has chamfered jambs



and four-centred head probably of the 16th century; the S. doorway, much mutilated and now blocked, is original and had a moulded two-centred arch and defaced label; in the blocking is a 16th-century window. The W. wall retains only parts of three bays of arcading at the S. end. Above the arcade there are remains of a moulded string-course and no doubt the upper walls were pierced with large windows, no trace of which now remains. The existing windows are mostly modern but many of them no doubt reproduce the design of the late 16th- or 17th-century windows; they all have square-headed lights with transoms except to the top floor and basement; an original window on the N. side is now visible only in the modern corridor. The 16th-century additions have windows of similar character. The two towers are each of four storeys. The porch in the middle of the N. front is concealed by modern additions except the gable with three pinnacles and a two-light window below it. The whole of the main block of the building is finished with a modern pierced parapet.

Inside the house at the end of the modern corridor is preserved a grey marble effigy (Plate 115) of the second half of the 13th century; the figure is in civil dress with a long cloak, his left hand is raised to the cord of his cloak and the right hand holds two keys and a small wand of raguly form; the head has curled hair and a beard and the feet rest on a lion; above the head is a gablet or recumbent canopy of trefoiled form surmounted by angels holding the soul in a sheet; on either side are gabled pinnacles carried on foliated corbels and the edges of the slab are enriched by leaf-crockets. In a passage in the basement is preserved a late 16th-century oak door (Plate 160), said to have been brought from Biggin House; it has a round head with radiating panels and panels, forming an oval design in a square, below; in the middle is an oval boss with the initials H.C. in ironwork and a half-round iron handle; the moulded ribs dividing the panels are nail-studded.

The *Gatehouse* (Plate 117) stands N.W. of the house and is a partly ruined building of two storeys; the walls are of stone faced with ashlar. It was built probably late in the 15th century and now forms a lodge. The gateway itself formerly stood across the modern roadway on the W., but of this only the E. wall remains,

together with parts of the flanking turrets on the N. and S. The lodge forms the adjoining block on the E. The N. front has a moulded plinth, but the top of the building has been destroyed; the octagonal turret has richly panelled faces with cinquefoiled and sub-cusped heads and an embattled cornice between the storeys. The eastern block has a similar cornice between the storeys and an altered two-light window to the ground-floor, with a square moulded label; the upper storey has a square oriel window of slight projection and of two cinquefoiled lights on the face; the window rests on moulded and carved corbelling supporting a band of quatrefoils and a moulded and enriched string; the angles of the window were carried up as pinnacles, but the top has now been destroyed. The face of the wall flanking the window-head has a rich band of sub-cusped quatrefoils surmounted by a moulded cornice with carved bosses. This bay of building is flanked on the E. by a buttress with moulded and embattled offset and a panel with a cinquefoiled and sub-cusped head on the face; beyond the buttress only the core of the wall is left, and against it has been built a modern gateway. The rear or S. front has been generally similar to the N. front, but the turret has been completely ruined and the lower window has been cut down to form a doorway; the upper stage of the E. buttress partly remains on this side and has a niche in the face with a moulded pedestal. The W. side retains part of the jamb of the N. arch of the gateway and a shaft, perhaps a vaulting shaft, in the adjoining angle; only a fragment of the lower jamb of the S. arch remains; in the wall is a doorway, now blocked, with a four-centred head and label. Inside the building are two doorways with pointed heads, and the mid 17th-century S. door has a head made up of moulded and carved woodwork. The main room has a dado of 17th-century panelling.

The *Walls* enclosing the grounds on the N. are probably of the 16th century and incorporate large quantities of re-used moulded stones; near the stables are some good pieces of 12th-century detail.

The extent of the precinct is probably indicated by the banks and ditches shown upon the plan. On the S. side of the enclosure is an earthwork of doubtful purpose, known as Booth's Hill. It consists of an 'island' of irregular oval shape, with a mound about 12 ft. high near the middle of it. This mound has been altered for the building of an ice-house.

Condition—Of house, good, much altered, of gatehouse partly ruinous.

[a](4). Biggin Malting and moat, 1 m. W. of the church. *Biggin House* was built probably in the 16th century on the site of a mediaeval hospital. The main buildings have been entirely destroyed, but a long range of out-buildings (Plate 166) called the Malting remains in a ruinous condition to the N.W. of the site of the house. The building is of two storeys and the walls are of yellow brick with red brick dressings. It was built, probably, in the second half of the 16th century and consists of a long range (165 ft. long) running E. and W. and a shorter range extending S. at the E. end; there are indications of a former range further W. on the same side. There are a number of modern openings and cross-walls. The walls generally have a plinth and the buttresses, which are irregularly spaced, have tabled tops. A moulded brick string is carried over the lower window-heads as a label; the upper windows have a similar label but no string-course. The original windows are of one or two four-centred lights in square heads; they are mostly blocked; there are traces of two original doorways in the second bay from the W. of the main block. On the E. side of the S. wing are traces of a projecting bay or turret.

The *Moat* is a quadrangular enclosure surrounding the site of the original house.

Condition—Of Malting, ruinous.

[a](5). Bodsey House and moat, nearly 1½ m. N. of the church. The *House* (Plate 130) is of two storeys; the walls are of stone and brick with some timber-framing and the roofs are covered with tiles and slates. There was a hermitage at Bodsey, dependent on Ramsey Abbey, at any rate from the 13th century. The main block of the existing house is of stone and appears to date from the early part of the 14th century and was probably the chapel with a range of lodgings running N. from it. In the 16th century this building was turned into a house and much altered; in the 17th century the main W. wing was added and there is a smaller W. wing of doubtful date. The former chapel has been much rebuilt and probably shortened at the E. end but at the S.W. angle are two original buttresses with tabled heads and offsets. In the S. wall are two blocked windows with pointed heads. The E. wall is of 16th-century brick and has a square label as though for a former window. In the W. wall is a doorway of re-used stones. The 17th-century chimney-stack has diagonal pilaster-strips and a square base. The original range of lodgings has in the E. wall two small windows each of a single square-headed light. Opposite one another at the S. end are two original stone doorways with chamfered jambs, two-centred arches and moulded labels. The 17th-century wing has a large chimney-stack on the N. side, of stone at the base, and with three diagonal shafts. There is a similar chimney-stack at the N.E. angle of the main structure. Inside the building some of the rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams and one room has also a moulded beam. The doorway between the chapel and the lodgings has an original moulded rear-arch of stone;

RAMSEY.
Plan shewing position of Monuments.
Scale
Feet.
Precincts of Abbey.
Cemetery
Remains of
Church Green
St Thomas a Becket's Church
Gate House
Abbey Green
? Site of Abbey Church
Booth's Hill.
High Street
Great Whyte

the main arch has been mostly cut away. On the first floor of the W. wing is a stone fireplace with stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a moulded shelf above. In the garden of the house is a fragment of tracery.

The *Moat* only remains on the S. side of the house.

Condition—Of house, good.

MONUMENTS (6–16).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are covered with tiles or thatch. Several of the buildings have chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

HIGH STREET. S. side:—

[a](6). *Rose and Crown Inn*, 250 yards W. of the church, has a back wing of brick bearing the initials and date E.H. 1661. Inside the building is a moulded ceiling-beam with shaped ends.

[a](7). *Cottage*, No. 75, adjoins (6) on the W.

[a](8). *House*, two tenements, W. of (7), has been refaced with brick but the timber-framing is still exposed on the western tenement.

[a](9). *George Hotel*, 25 yards W. of (8), is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick. The front part of the house appears to have been rebuilt, but the back wing and staircase-block are original. The original chimney-stack at the end of the back wing has two diagonal shafts on a rectangular base with a moulded capping. Inside the building the staircase of *c.* 1630 has a small well, heavy turned balusters, square newels with faceted ball-terminals and acorn-pendants, moulded strings and rail.

[a](10). *House*, 120 yards W. of (9), has been largely rebuilt but set in the E. wall is a stone tablet with the inscription "Aug. 13 1653 for 1 doz. of beer I. Legg. . . . . e me here."

[a](11). *House*, standing back from the road 50 yards S.W. of (10), has been refaced with brick but has an original chimney-stack with grouped shafts set diagonally on a square base. The house is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the E. end.

[a](12). *Range* of four tenements in yard on E. side of Schoolhouse Lane, nearly 500 yards W. of the church; the walls are now of brick and the roofs are covered with corrugated iron. The central chimney-stack is original and has grouped shafts set diagonally on a square base.

GREAT WHYTE. E. side:—

[a](13). *Cottage*, at S. corner of New Road, 350 yards W. of the church.

[a](14). *Seven Stars Inn*, 300 yards N.N.W. of (13), has an original moulded ceiling-beam.

W. side:—

[a](15). *Cottage*, two tenements, 70 yards N.W. of (14), has an original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts on a rectangular base.

[a](16). *Cottage*, N.W. of (15) was built, probably, in the 16th century. The upper storey projects in front and inside the building is an original moulded ceiling-beam.

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66. RAVELEY, GREAT (C.c.).
(O.S. 6 in. XIV. N.W.)

Great Raveley is a parish and small village 3½ m. S.W. of Ramsey.

Secular:—

(1). MOYGNES MOAT at Raveley Wood, N.W. of the village.

MONUMENTS (2–7).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(2). *Manor House*, near the S.E. end of the village, is mostly modern but incorporates a 17th-century portion with an original chimney-stack having splayed offsets and two detached diagonal shafts.

(3). *Three Horseshoes Inn*, 320 yards N.W. of (2), has an original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts and pilasters.

(4). *Cottage*, 250 yards N.W. of (3) has a modern house adjoining on the N.E.

Condition—Poor.

(5). *Cottage*, 100 yards N.W. of (4).

(6). *Cottage*, opposite (4), has an original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts.

(7). *Barn* at White House Farm, 100 yards N.W. of (5), is weather-boarded.

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67. RAVELEY, LITTLE (D.c.).
(O.S. 6 in. XIV S.W.)

Little Raveley is a small parish 5 m. N.N.E. of Huntingdon. The Church is the only monument.

Ecclesiastical:—

PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES stands in the middle of the parish. The walls of the chancel have a modern brick plinth above which they are plastered, and the nave is of stone and pebble-rubble with dressings of Ketton stone; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* is probably of *c.* 1230, but the *Nave* was rebuilt late in the 14th century, when it was widened towards the S. The chancel was restored in 1914.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19¼ ft. by 14¾ ft.) has an E. window of *c.* 1350 of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a 13th-century moulded label and uncarved square stops. In the N. wall is a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights in a square head with an internal wood lintel. In the S. wall is a similar window and a 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and moulded brackets to the lintel; further W. is a square-headed 'low-side' window. The chancel-arch is of early 16th-century date and is two-centred and of two wave-moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on half-round shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the chancel-arch has cuttings for the fixing of the former screen.

The *Nave* (31 ft. by 16¾ ft.) has in the N. wall two slightly repaired late 14th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the western of these windows has a modern mullion and the jambs and head are much weathered; between the windows is a 14th-century blocked doorway with jambs and two-centred head of two chamfered orders. In the S. wall are two, considerably weathered and slightly repaired, early 16th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head; the eastern has the splays carried down to form a seat. Between the windows is an early 16th-century S. doorway with much weathered moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label. The W. wall is gabled and has in the gable a bell-cote with two semi-elliptical headed openings one of which is in the form of a recess and the other contains a bell; the lines of a lower and earlier gable are visible in the wall, showing that the bell-cote formerly stood free of the gable; there are diagonal buttresses at the angles and a central buttress in three stages which stops below the bell-cote.

The *Roof* of the chancel is probably of 15th- or early 16th-century date, and is in three bays with three king-post trusses of simple form with chamfered tie-beams. The nave-roof is in three bays and has four chamfered tie-beams with curved braces.

Fittings—*Bracket:* In chancel—on N. side of E. window, in form of foliated corbel-capital, *c.* 1230. *Communion Table:* of oak, with turned legs, square bottom rail and enriched top rail shaped at ends, early to mid 17th-century. *Font* (Plate 9): octagonal, with plain bowl having panelled underside with alternate panels carved with (*a*) a bishop, top of crozier broken off; (*b*) an eagle; (*c*) a tree or bush with some object superimposed; (*d*) a tree with side stems; plain stem and moulded base on square step, 15th-century. *Glass:* In nave—in eastern window of N. wall, fragments of ruby and ornamental tabernacle-work of white with yellow ornament, 15th-century. In eastern window in S. wall, lozenge with yellow foliated centre on black, early 16th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—with chamfered edge to jambs and trefoiled head with lobed cusps and quatrefoiled drain, 13th-century. In nave, in S. wall, with trefoiled head, sunk spandrels, round drain and slightly projecting shelf, 15th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup and cover-paten of late 16th-century date without date-letter, and a pewter dish dated 1702. *Poor-box:* In nave—of oak, hutch-type with shaped bottom rail, 17th-century, partly restored. *Recess:* In chancel—in S. wall, plain rectangular. *Scratchings:* On S. doorway—various graffiti, 16th-century and later.

Condition—Of chancel good, of nave, fair.

RIPTON, see ABBOTS RIPTON and KINGS RIPTON.

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68. ST. IVES (D.d.).

(O.S.6 in. (*a*) XVIII S.E. (*b*), XXII N.E. (*c*). XXIII N.W.).

St. Ives is a small town on the left bank of the Ouse, 5 m. E. of Huntingdon. The Church, the Bridge and the Manor House are the principal monuments.

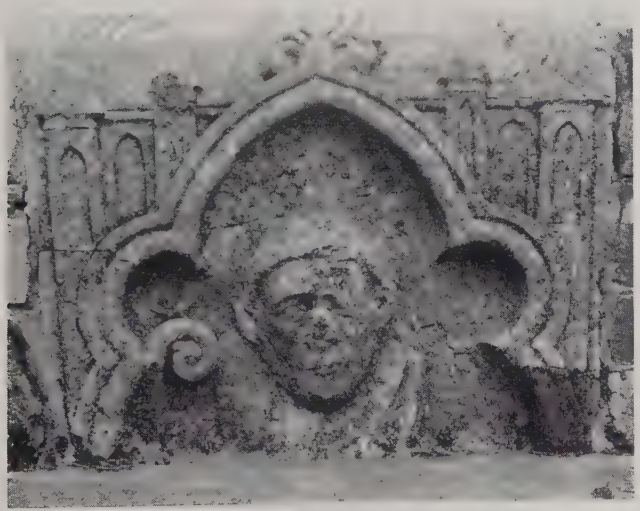
Ecclesiastical :—

(*a*)(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands at the W. end of the town. The walls are of rubble with dressings of Barnack stone; the tower is faced with ashlar; the roofs are covered with lead. The survival of a 12th-century N.W. respond in the *Nave* indicates the existence of an aisled building at this period. A N. chapel was added to the *Chancel* in the 13th century, and the arch between the two still remains. The rest of the chancel with its buttresses is probably of the 14th century, heightened in the 15th century. There is also a large 14th-century window in the E. wall of the S. aisle. The whole of the rest of the structure, including the *North Chapel*, *North* and *South Aisles*, *West Tower* and *North* and *South Porches*, was rebuilt in the second half of the 15th century, probably *c.* 1470. The spire has been several times rebuilt and restored, the first time in 1748 and the last in 1918 after being damaged by an aeroplane. The church has been restored in modern times and the *North Vestry* added.

Architectural Description—The details are all of late 15th-century date, unless otherwise described. The *Chancel* (44½ ft. by 16½ ft.) has a much restored E. window of five cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded

EFFIGIES.

RAMSEY ABBEY.
Effigy in the house, late 13th-century.



GREAT STAUGHTON.
(6) Gaynes Hall, remains of effigy now in garden, mid 13th-century.

CONINGTON CHURCH.
Effigy (2) in S. Chapel, late 13th or early 14th-century.

HEMINGFORD GREY.
(2) Manor House. Window in S. wall, 12th-century.

(3) Ramsey Abbey. Arcading on W. wall of basement, mid 13th-century.
RAMSEY.

Arcading in S.E. angle of basement.

ORTON WATERVILLE.
(3) Manor Farm. Doorway, dated 1571.

FARCET.
(5) House, S. side of street, 180 yds. E. of Church. Entrance-doorway, dated 1684.

ORTON LONGUEVILLE.
(4) Orton Hall. Doorway and pediment in E. front with arms of Talbot, 16th-century.

STIBBINGTON.
(3) Stibbington Hall, dated 1625. Gateway to Courtyard.

RAMSEY: RAMSEY ABBEY. Gatehouse, late 15th-century.

LITTLE STUKELEY.
N. Arcade; Bracket over middle column, late 15th or early 16th-century.

LITTLE STUKELEY.
S. Arcade; Bracket in E. respond, late 15th or early 16th-century.

LITTLE STUKELEY.
S. Chapel; Bracket on E. wall, late 15th or early 16th-century.

HADDON.
S. Arcade, W. Respond; Capital and corbel, 13th-century.

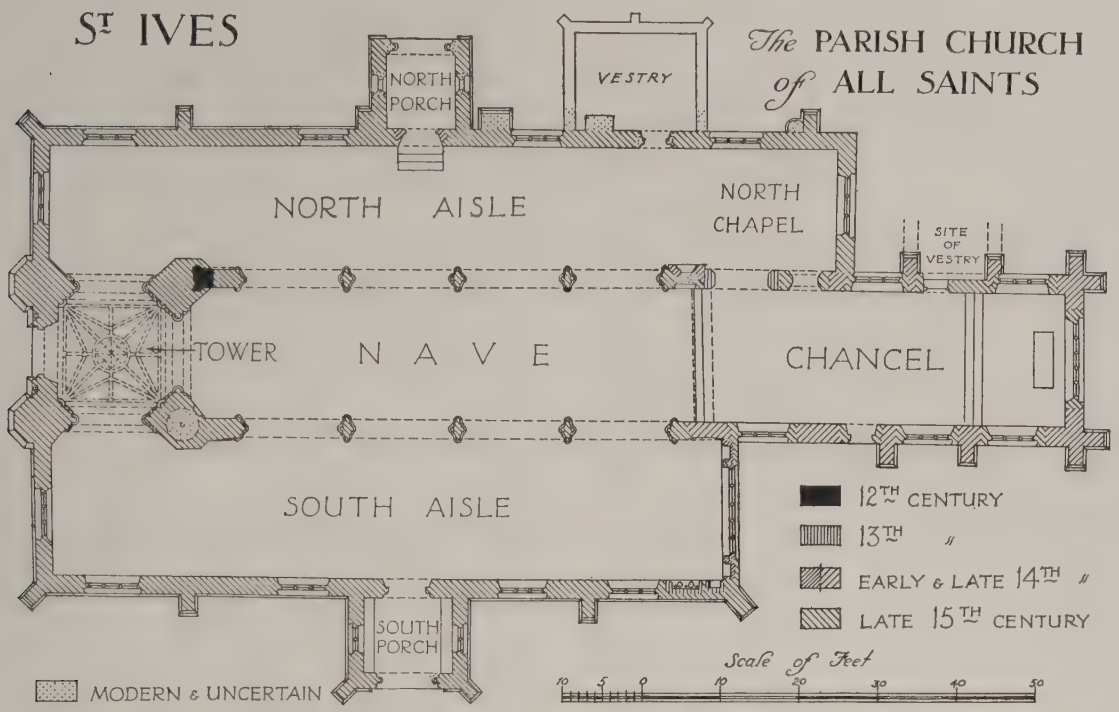
ORTON WATERVILLE.
S. Aisle; Bracket on E. wall, 15th-century.

GLATTON.
Bracket in Chancel, 14th-century.

HAMERTON.
Chancel-arch; Corbel, early 14th-century, partly recut.

ST. IVES.
N. Arcade; Image brackets, late 15th-century.

ST. IVES.
S. Arcade; Image brackets, late 15th-century.



reveals and label. In the N. wall is an arch, probably of the 13th century and with jambs and two-centred arch of one chamfered order; the moulded imposts have been cut back; further E. is a narrow archway with splayed jambs and four-centred head; the two windows are each of three cinquefoiled lights, with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label; between the windows is a doorway with hollow-chamfered jambs and four-centred head; it is now blocked but formerly opened into a vestry, now destroyed; the extent of the vestry is indicated by the middle buttresses on the N. wall and between them the outer face is recessed, the upper part of the wall being carried by a stone and tile arch of roughly four-centred form. In the S. wall are three windows all similar to those in the N. wall and all considerably restored; the S. doorway has moulded jambs, four-centred arch and label. The chancel-arch is mostly concealed by the organ, but is two-centred and of one moulded order, perhaps of the 14th century.

The *Nave* (63 ft. by 16½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the N.W. respond incorporates a 12th-century respond; the lower springers of the arch and part of the capital with a chamfered abacus are visible. E. of the N. arcade is a shallow recess in the wall with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The clearstorey has on each side five windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label.

The *North Chapel* and *Aisle* (16½ ft. wide) are continuous. In the E. wall is a window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and carved head-stops of bishops, either modern or reset. In the N. wall are four windows generally similar to that last described but with slightly different tracery and all more or less restored; the reset 14th-century N. doorway has chamfered jambs, two-centred arch and a moulded label with head-stops; against the easternmost buttress is a round projection with a conical top. In the S. wall, E. of the nave-arcade, is the blocked lower doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it is set in a projection and has moulded jambs, two-centred head and a modern label; further E. is an upper doorway with moulded jambs and ogee head, both probably of late 14th-century date; above the haunch of the E. arch of the nave-arcade is a segment of stonework, possibly part of a former round clearstorey-window. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (17½ ft. wide) has in the E. wall an early 14th-century window of five pointed lights with intersecting tracery and a single quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded jambs, mullions and label, with head-stops. In the S. wall are four windows, similar to those in the N. wall of the N. aisle; the S. doorway has moulded and shafted jambs and moulded two-centred arch and label,

with modern head-stops. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the S. wall.

The *West Tower* (13½ ft. square) is of three stages with a moulded plinth and a modern embattled parapet and modern spire. The E. tower-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The N. and S. arches are similar to the E. arch but spring from the same level as the nave-arcades, except the outer order on the inside, which is carried up to the same height as the E. arch. The partly restored W. window is of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred arch, with moulded reveals and cusped spandrels outside the arch; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a square head with traceried spandrels; in the middle of the frieze is a small modern niche; above the head is a frieze of quatrefoiled panels; flanking the doorway are large niches with moulded pedestals, shafted jambs and modern heads. The ground-stage of the tower has a stone vault (Plate 133) with moulded ridge, diagonal, intermediate and wall-ribs and a round bell-way in the middle; the bosses are carved with foliage, two shields with emblems of the Passion and a pelican 'in her piety.' The second stage has in the E., N. and S. walls a square-headed opening; in the W. wall is a pierced quatrefoil, set within a square. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of coupled windows each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, the pair having a common square outer head with cusped spandrels and a moulded label.

The *North Porch* is of late 15th-century origin, but almost entirely restored. The outer archway is two-centred and of two moulded orders; the responds are modern except for the moulded capitals. The side walls have each a modern window.

The *South Porch* has a two-centred outer archway of two moulded orders with a moulded label and carved stops, one a head and one defaced; the moulded responds have attached shafts with moulded capitals and defaced bases. On each side of the archway is a niche with moulded pedestal, shafted jambs and bowed cinquefoiled head with crockets; the soffit of the head has a ribbed vault. The side walls of the porch have each a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals.

The *Roof* of the chancel is low-pitched and of eight bays with moulded and cambered tie-beams with curved braces; the main timbers are moulded and the wall-posts are carved with figures of saints and stand on stone head-corbels; the two eastern bays are boarded and panelled and have small carved angel-bosses and carved leaves at the angles of the panels; there is an added modern tie-beam between the second and third bays and between the fourth and fifth in a similar but ancient tie-beam, with carved figures on either side the central post, probably not *in situ*. The roofs of the N. and S. aisles are modern but retain some old corbels, four in the N. and one in the S. aisle, carved with heads and an angel and foliage. On the modern boarding of the bell-way in the tower is fixed a carved figure similar to those on the wall-posts of the chancel.

Fittings—*Brackets:* In nave—on W. faces of arcade-piers, ten moulded brackets (Plate 118), two pairs on the N. and three pairs on the S. side, carved with—(*a*) a lion's face; (*b*) a dog biting its own tail; (*c*) a ram; (*d*) a bull baited by a dog; (*e*) to (*h*) foliage; (*i*) an eagle; (*j*) an angel holding a scroll; below corbel (*i*) smaller bracket, carved and moulded, all late 15th-century. *Brass Indent:* In nave—of simple foliated cross, with indent of inscription-plate across stem, 15th-century. *Chest* (Plate 146): of plain oak boards with two large padlocks, incised date 1703 in front, front and ends bound with large scrolled straps. *Doors:* In chancel—in doorway to former vestry, of nail-studded battens. In S. doorway—of two folds and of battens, with hollow-chamfered frame and fillets, planted on, forming three panels to each fold, 15th-century, partly restored. In W. doorway, of battens on trellis-framing and of two folds, modern sheeting on face incorporating some pieces of tracery and the head of a rabbit, late 15th-century, very much restored. *Font* (Plate 9): octagonal bowl with continuous range of interlacing arcading resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; central octagonal stem with four detached octagonal shafts all with moulded capitals and bases, 13th-century. *Glass:* In chancel—in tracery of N. windows, coloured fragments, etc. In N. aisle—in tracery of N.E. window, fragments of tabernacle-work, late 15th-century. *Monuments:* In churchyard—E. of N. aisle, (1) to Alice, wife of Thomas Marchal, 1706, head-stone. S. of chancel—(2) to (F)riswi . . . Williams, 1630, panelled table-tomb, with gabled top, date 1657 on gable. S. of S. aisle—(3) to . . . . . , 1696, rounded head-stone. *Niches:* In S. aisle—flanking E. window, two, one with chamfered jambs, trefoiled head, moulded label and mask-stops; the other similar but with an ogee head and label; early 14th-century, partly restored. See also Architectural Description under W. tower and S. porch. *Piscinae:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, of two bays (Plate 140) with moulded two-centred arches springing from detached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, the capital of the middle shaft carved also with foliage; common outer order with moulded jambs and round head carved with 'dog-tooth' ornament, two octofoiled drains, early 13th-century, partly restored. *Plate:* includes the silver head of an Italian processional cross, with

ornament in relief, of the 15th- or early 16th-century with the symbols of the Evangelists at the ends of the arms, the Agnus Dei at the back and Satan overthrown at the foot. *Pulpit* (Plate 152): of oak, octagonal, sides panelled in two heights with moulded styles and rails, lower panels with enriched arches and side-pilasters, upper panels with strap-work ornament, continuous book-board supported by carved and scrolled brackets, late 16th- or early 17th-century; trumpet-stem with moulded ribs and moulded capital to post, probably earlier and partly restored. *Recess:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, with rebated jambs and round head, much restored. *Scratching:* In tower—on W. respond of S. arch, the date 1652.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

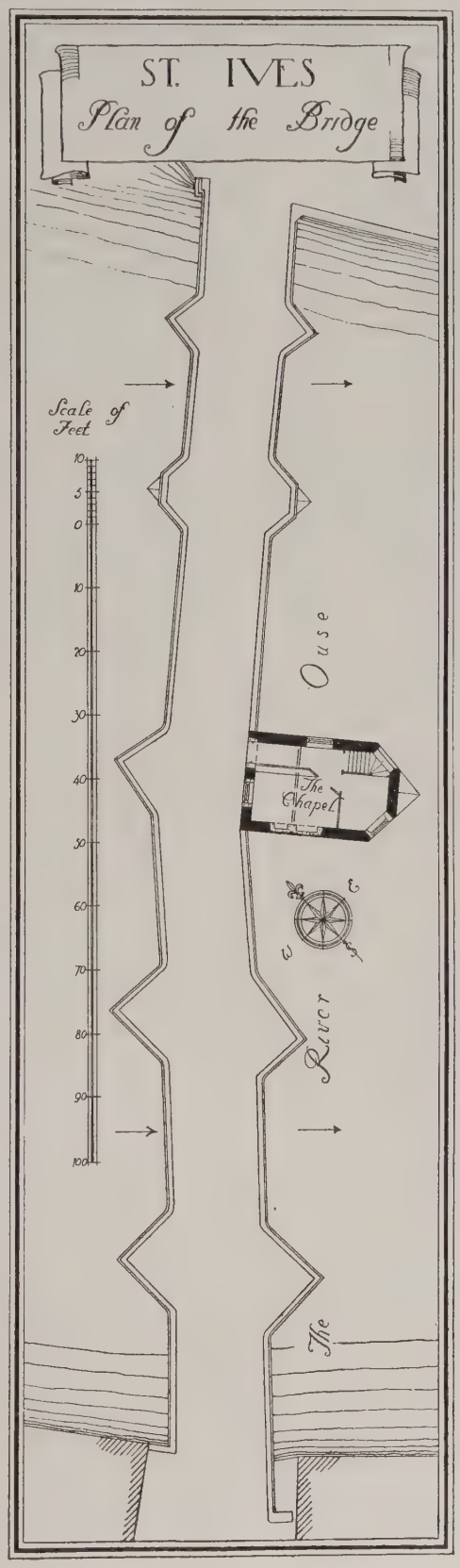
[c](2). St. Ives Priory, remains, on the W. side of Priory Road, 730 yards S.E. of the church, include the mediaeval S.W. and N.W. walls of what was probably a barn. The walls are of coursed Barnack rubble standing about 8 ft. above the ground and measuring about 75 ft. and 25 ft. in length respectively. They have an external splayed plinth; there is one buttress against the shorter wall, three buttresses against the longer wall and a diagonal buttress at the angle. Both walls are pierced with small loops, splayed on the inside and with flat lintels, but all have now been blocked on the outside. In the northernmost wall is a blocked doorway and part of the long wall has been removed for a modern gateway. The longer wall has been extended towards the S.E. and returns along the roadway with re-used material.

In the rockery in the garden are a large number of worked stones, principally of 12th-century date and including moulded bases, 'cushion' caps, pieces of responds with half-round shafts, jamb-stones, a grotesque gargoyle, a corbel, etc.

Re-used as a coping-stone to the parapet-wall of the wharf on the N.E. side of the river is part of a tapering slab with remains of an effigy in high relief of 13th- or early 14th-century date; it probably came from the Priory.

Condition—Of wall good; of effigy, poor.

[b](3). The Bridge (Frontispiece) crosses the Ouse from the southern end of Bridge Street on the S.W. side of the town and is in six spans of varying breadth, faced with Barnack ashlar and with a brick parapet and a stone coping. It is said to have been built probably late in the 14th or early in the 15th century, but the two southernmost arches were rebuilt in 1716 by Charles, 1st Duke of Manchester, whose son widened the wharf in 1724; the brick parapet is of 18th-century date and was probably rebuilt at the same time as the southern arches. The bridge rises appreciably towards the middle and the axis of the southern half is deflected considerably towards the E. The cut-waters to the piers are carried up to form triangular refuges by



the side of the roadway, except over the second pier from the N., where the cut-waters are splayed back at four feet above the water-level on to a square face and the refuges above are of semi-hexagonal form. The middle pier on the E. side projects far into the river and above it was built the chapel of St. Leger, which has since been converted into a small dwelling and had two additional storeys added in 1736. The four original arches are each two-centred with chamfered edges, double-chamfered labels, and five chamfered ribs on the soffit; the fourth arch from the N. has been refaced on the W. side and has a plain key-stone. The two southernmost arches are each semi-circular and have plain voussoirs and soffits. There is a continuous moulded string above the arches, below the brick parapet.

The chapel (Plate 121) is now of four storeys with a double splayed plinth at the level of the basement-floor. The E. end is semi-hexagonal on plan and rises off the pointed cut-water which is carried back in splayed offsets to the wall-face. A moulded string-course runs round the building below the 18th-century brick additions and is sloped up towards the middle on the W. front in the form of a low pediment. The basement has in the N. and S. walls small rectangular lights and in the E. wall a segmental-headed doorway opening on to a modern balcony overhanging the river. The ground-floor had in each of the N., N.E., S. and S.E. walls a window with a four-centred head; the S. and N.E. windows are now blocked and the other two partly blocked and partly filled with 18th-century windows. In the W. wall, fronting the road, are a modern doorway and window with the space between filled in with later brickwork; adjoining the doorway is a small recess with an ogee-head; it is probably of re-used material and is now used for a foot-scraper; S. of the window is part of a former square-headed opening, now blocked. In the gable is a small blocked loop with a two-centred head.

Condition—Poor, some piers on W. side badly cracked and vertical cracks showing on N. and S. walls of the chapel.

[b](4). Bridge House, on the W. side of the road, at the S. end of the bridge, is of two storeys, with cellars and attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 18th century and has a band-course between the storeys, a modillioned eaves-cornice and a hipped roof with pedimented dormer-windows. The E. front (Plate 120) is symmetrically arranged, the windows having segmental heads except that over the doorway, which has a round head. The doorway is flanked by fluted Doric pilasters supporting an entablature and segmental pediment; the door has six raised panels. The N. or river front has a round-headed window in the middle on each floor; the other windows have segmental heads. Inside the building the hall and two rooms on the first floor are lined with original panelling, with moulded dado-rails and cornices. The staircase has turned and fluted balusters and newels with Corinthian capitals, cut strings with carved brackets and moulded hand-rails. In the attics are some panelled doors and a balustrade of shaped slats.

Condition—Good.

[b](5). House, now works and offices, on the E. side of the road, 30 yards S. of (4), is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 18th century and has a band-course between the storeys. The W. front has, on the first floor, two original windows each with eared architrave, solid frame, mullion and transom; both are now blocked. Inside the building are some original panelled doors.

Condition—Fairly good.

[b] (6). Manor House (Plate 120), on the W. side of the road, at the N. end of the bridge, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are timber-framed and plastered and the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 16th century but has been much altered internally. The plan is half H-shaped, with the wings extending towards the W.; a large archway has been cut from the E. front to the space between the wings. The E. front has been much modernised but retains its four original projecting gables with enriched barge-boards; the moulded bressummer to the overhang has a band of arabesque-ornament. The S. or river-front has been refaced in brick, but the three gables retain their original barge-boards and bressummer similar to those on the E. front; the gables have original pendants at the top. The central chimney-stack of the S. wing is original and has three octagonal shafts with moulded bases. At the W. end of the N. wing is a large chimney-stack, perhaps of the 17th century. Inside the building the large room in the N. wing has an original moulded ceiling-beam, with enriched soffit and stops. The W. room of the S. wing has an original moulded ceiling-beam and a room on the first floor has an original stone fireplace, with chamfered jambs and three-centred head. Some plain ceiling-beams and joists are exposed and in the scullery is a cupboard, made up of early 17th-century panelling. Preserved in the house are four carved grotesque figures formerly used as brackets under the projecting gables.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (7–38).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

ST IVES
PLAN SHEWING THE POSITION OF MONUMENTS
SCALE OF YARDS
Ramsey Road
Church Street
Cemetery Road
Broadway
Bridge St
Market Hill
Market Place
Crown Street
Cromwell Place
Market Road
Carlisle Terrace
Glebe Place
Prospect Place
Priory Road
The Priory
Back Water
Waits
Ouse
Bridge
ALL SAINTS CHURCH

Bridge Street. N.W. side :—

[b](7). *House* and shops, N.E. of (6), has a late 17th-century extension at the back and the front is of early 18th-century date. The front (Plate 120) has a modillioned eaves-cornice and a hipped roof ; three windows on the first floor are of early 18th-century date and have moulded architraves ; at each end of the front is a small panelled pilaster, with an Ionic capital. The back of the house has three small gables with a small moulded cornice carried across at the base of the gables. Inside the building three rooms have late 17th- or early 18th-century panelling with moulded cornices and dado-rails and panelled doors. A fourth room has a moulded surround to the fireplace, of the same date. In the attics is a balustrade with original flat wavy balusters and a newel with a ball terminal ; there are also some doors with moulded battens.

[b](8). *House* and shop, 65 yards N.E. of (7), was built early in the 18th century and the E. front has original sash-windows, a dentilled eaves-cornice and two dormers in the roof. Inside the building a room on the first floor has an original fireplace with moulded architrave, frieze and cornice, flanked by two cupboards with panelled doors. The stairs to the attics have a moulded handrail and in the attics is a battened door with mouldings planted on.

[b](9). *House* (Plate 121), and shop, at the N. corner of Merryland and 15 yards N.E. of (8) was built probably in the 15th century and the upper storey projected on the E. and S. sides ; at the E. end the overhang has been concealed by a modern shop-front, but at the angle is the original heavy diagonal bracket ; there are other curved brackets on the S. side. The eaves have an early 18th-century cornice on the S. side, continued across the gable at the E. end. Inside the building some ashlar-work is exposed at the base of the chimney-stack.

S.E. side :—

[b](10). *House* and shop, at the N. corner of Bull Lane, 30 yards N.E. of the bridge. It was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century and the W. front (Plate 120) has rusticated angles, sash-windows, a modillioned eaves-cornice and three dormers in the roof. Inside the building the original staircase has turned balusters, moulded rails and strings and square newels with turned pendants. There are some early 18th-century panelled doors in the attics and a fireplace with an eared architrave and Dutch tiles.

[b](11). *House* and shop, 10 yards S.W. of (10), was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century and has a later addition at the back. The W. front has large sash-windows, a modillioned eaves-cornice and two dormers in the roof. Inside the building there are two original panelled doors in the attics.

Waterside :—

[b](12). *Range* of five houses (Plate 120) fronting the wharf, 40 yards S.E. of Bridge Street, was built early in the 18th century and has later alterations and additions at the back. The walls are of brick, but the fronts of the easternmost and westernmost are covered with cement as are also the lower storeys of the second and third houses from the W. end. The exposed brickwork is chequered with red and yellow-coloured bricks. At the eaves is a moulded cornice and the third and fourth houses from the W. have a projecting band at the level of the first floor. At the W. end of the third house and E. end of the fourth house is a plain pilaster with an Ionic capital in cement at the eaves-level. The westernmost house has a cement-covered pilaster at either end of the front, but the lower part of the western one has been cut away and has a later window inserted below it. The windows have sash-frames. Inside the buildings are some two-panelled doors.

Wellington Street :—

[b](13). *Block* of two cottages on N. side of the street, 60 yards S.E. of (12) was built probably early in the 18th century. The walls are of brick ; at the level of the first floor is a plain projecting band and at either end and the middle of the front are plain brick pilasters. The windows have segmental heads and old frames.

Condition—Dilapidated and now unoccupied.

[b](14). *Cromwell Inn*, on N. side of street at corner of Birt Lane, 20 yards S.E. of (13), was built early in the 18th century and has later additions at the back. The walls are of brick and the roofs are partly tiled and partly covered with modern asbestos slates. The street-fronts have a projecting brick band at the level of the first floor and a corbelled eaves-cornice on the front to Wellington Street. The back elevations have a projecting brick band with a moulded under-edge at the first-floor level and a moulded eaves-cornice ; the windows have flat arched flush-frames and sashes with thick bars. On the front of the house is an elaborate wrought-iron frame for a hanging sign-board ; it formerly belonged to the Ship Inn on the quay. Inside the building are several two-panelled doors. The staircase has a moulded and panelled string, a moulded handrail, turned balusters and circular fluted newels with moulded capitals and bases. The ceiling over the staircase has a cove against the walls.

[b](15). *Block* of two cottages, on S. side of road opposite (13) is of early 18th-century date and has later tenements added at the back. The walls are of brick, covered with cement. There is a projecting band at the level of the first floor and the westernmost cottage has a cove below the eaves and an elliptical panel in the wall above the side passage.

[b](16). *Ouse Cottage*, adjoining (15) on the S.E. is of two storeys. The walls are of brick and on the street-front are plain pilasters and a plain projecting band at the level of the first floor.

Market Place. N.E. side :—

[b](17). *Parrot Hotel*, at the W. corner of White Hart Lane, has been much altered. The upper storey of the front block projects at the E. end.

[b](18). *Cross Keys Inn*, 10 yards N.W. of (17), was built early in the 18th century and has sash-windows and a hipped dormer in the roof.

[b](19). *House* (Plate 120) and shop, 15 yards N.W. of (18), has been faced with brick. At the back is a gabled projection enclosing an original newel-staircase with a rail and flat balusters at the top of the stairs.

[b](20). *House* (Plate 120) and shop, N.W. of (19), is of three storeys with attics. The front block was rebuilt in brick *c.* 1720 and has a wooden eaves-cornice and a brick ornament on the front with a bell. At the back is a projecting gabled wing and across the head of the passage-way is a moulded beam. In the passage-way is a reset early 16th-century beam (Plate 119) carved with a shield flanked by an ox and a sheep ; the shield bears the arms of Ramsey Abbey—*a bend charged with three rams' heads cut off at the neck*, with the addition of a crown and a rose-sprig and the name of W. Wesbyche.

[b](21). *House* (Plate 120) and shop, N.W. of (20), was built in the 18th century, but possibly incorporates parts of an earlier structure. Inside the building are portions of early 17th-century panelling and frieze.

S. side :—

[b](22). *House* and shop, 10 yards N.W. of Free Church Passage, has a front block rebuilt early in the 18th century.

[b](23). *House* and shop, on the N.W. side of Free Church Passage, 10 yards S. of the Market Place, was built early in the 18th century. The walls are of plastered brick, with a band between the storeys. The doorway has a flat moulded hood on shaped brackets. Inside the building are some original panelled doors and at the top of the staircase are some flat shaped balusters.

Crown Street. N. side :—

[b](24). *Crown Hotel* and shop, opposite the N. end of Bridge Street, was built early in the 18th century. The walls are of plastered brick with a modillioned wood cornice at the eaves. A modern shop-window has been inserted on the ground-floor at the E. end of the front.

[b](25). *Royal Oak Inn*, 10 yards N.W. of (24), has a late 17th-century N. wing at the back (Plate 121). It is of two storeys, but the lower storey has been refaced with brick on the front facing the yard. At the eaves is a wooden modillioned cornice. The upper storey is covered with pargeting and has a rectangular and elliptical panel each enclosed by a band of enriched bead-work set within enclosing panelling. The ground-floor doorway has a four-panelled door and on the first floor is a three-light mullioned and transomed window with leaded lights. Inside the building one of the first-floor rooms has a fireplace with a bolection-moulded surround and a moulded shelf.

[b](26). *House* (Plate 121) and shop, adjoining (25) on the N.W., is of two storeys and of early 18th-century date. A modern shop-front has been inserted on the ground-floor and at the eaves is a wooden modillioned cornice.

[b](27). *House* and shop, 40 yards N.W. of (26), was built early in the 18th century. The walls are of brick ; the front wall is plastered and the back wall has the brickwork exposed. The front elevation has had modern shop-fronts inserted on the ground-floor. On the first floor is a range of sash-windows, two of which are blocked and one painted with imitation sashes ; in the roof are three gabled dormers with moulded cornices and pediments. The back elevation has a projecting brick band at the level of the first floor. Inside the building, at the back of the shop, is a wide elliptical arch of wood with a moulded key-block ; there are also some panelled doors.

Broadway. N. side :—

[b](28). *House*, 80 yards N.W. of (27), was built early in the 18th century. The walls are of plastered brick with a modillioned eaves-cronice of wood. Two of the three dormer-windows retain moulded cornices and one has an old sash-window.

S. side :—

[a](29). *Building*, now boat-builder's works, at westernmost end of street, adjoining river-bank, 200 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys. The lower parts of the N.E. and N.W. walls are of coursed Barnack ashlar for about half the length of each wall and have a splayed plinth along the N.W. side. One of the stones in the wall is ornamented with hatched diaper-work. The upper part of the building is of 18th-century brick. The stonework is re-used material, probably of early mediaeval date.

[b](30). *House*, 20 yards S.E. of (29), was built early in the 18th century. The walls are of brick and have a chamfered plinth, a projecting band with a rounded under-edge, at the level of the first floor, and a modillioned wood cornice at the eaves.

[b](31). *House* and shop, 130 yards S.E. of (30), was refronted in brick in the 18th century. It has a carriage-way on the S.E. side. Inside the building

one of the ground-floor rooms is lined with early 18th-century panelling with a moulded dado-rail and cornice. The fireplace has a moulded architrave, pulvinated frieze and moulded cornice. In the ceiling of the room adjoining is an original moulded beam. The room in the S. wing has a moulded dado-rail and a large bolection-moulded panel over the fireplace.

Merryland. S.W. side:—

[b](32). *House* and shop, at W. corner of Woolpack Lane has a cellar. It was much altered in the 18th century, when the present mansard roof was probably erected. On the S.E. side the upper storey projects and has an angle-bracket below; a southern extension is faced with brick.

[b](33). *House*, 10 yards S.E. of (32), is of two storeys. It was built early in the 18th century. The back wall is of timber-framing and brick nogging.

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[b](34). *House* (Plate 120), now store, on S.E. side of Woolpack Lane, 25 yards S.W. of Merryland, is of two storeys. The front to the lane is gabled and has the upper storey projecting and carried on three projecting beams supported by struts.

[a](35). *Block* of two cottages, on N.W. side of Prospect Place, 25 yards N.E. of the main road, was built early in the 18th century. The walls are of brick and have a projecting band at the level of the first floor. The windows on the first floor have wooden frames with mullions and transoms.

[a](36). *House*, 40 yards N.W. of the church, was built early in the 18th century and has a later wing on the E. side. The E. front has a modillioned eaves-cornice.

[a](37). *Spare Rib Inn*, 40 yards N. of the church, is of L-shaped plan, with the wings extending towards the N.E. and N.W. and built respectively in 1646 and 1656. The walls are of brick, mostly covered with cement. The S.E. gable of the N.W. wing has a panel with the date 1656. The N.E. wing has an original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts and a panel in the base, with the date 1646. Inside the building, one room in the N.E. wing has a moulded ceiling-beam, perhaps of earlier date re-used. There are several early 18th-century panelled doors.

[a](38). *Green End Farm*, house and barn, 700 yards N. of the church. The *House* (Plate 121) is of modified L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W. and a small gabled wing on the W. side of the S. wing. Some of the timber-framing is exposed.

The *Barn* (Plate 121), called Oliver Cromwell's Barn, N. of the house, is of late 16th-century date, and has walls of red brick. It is about 100 ft. by 25 ft. and of five bays with brick buttresses opposite the trusses. The walls are pierced by narrow loops and in the middle bay are two doorways with three-centred heads; one of these has a door with original strap-hinges. S. of the barn is a range of outbuildings of similar materials and date.

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69. ST. NEOTS (C.f.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXV S.E.)

St. Neots is a parish and market town 8 m. S.S.W. of Huntingdon. The Church and bridge are the principal monuments.

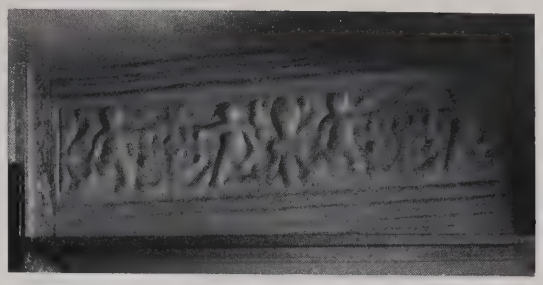
Ecclesiastical:—

(1). Parish Church of St. Mary (Plate 123) stands on the S. side of the town. The walls are of stone, iron-stone and pebble-rubble with dressings of Barnack, Weldon stone and clunch; the tower and N. chapel are faced with ashlar and there is modern ashlar-facing on the E. wall of the chancel. The roofs are covered with lead. The earliest part of the church is the N. wall of the *Chancel* which retains an early 13th-century window; the lower part of the S. wall may be also of this date. A N. vestry was added in the 14th century. A general rebuilding began in the 15th century with the *South Chapel* and chancel-arch; this was followed by the *Nave* and *North* and *South Aisles* late in the century, the *South Porch*, the N. Porch, the *North Chapel* and finally by the *West Tower* which was finished *c.* 1530. The N. wall of the N. aisle and W. part of the S. aisle appear to have been restored in the 17th century. The church was restored in 1844–7, when the *North Porch* was rebuilt, the upper part of the tower repaired in 1880, the *North Vestry* rebuilt in 1883 and the chancel-roof rebuilt in 1901.

The W. tower is a handsome example of early 16th-century work and the carved roofs throughout the church are remarkable. Among the fittings the communion table is noteworthy.

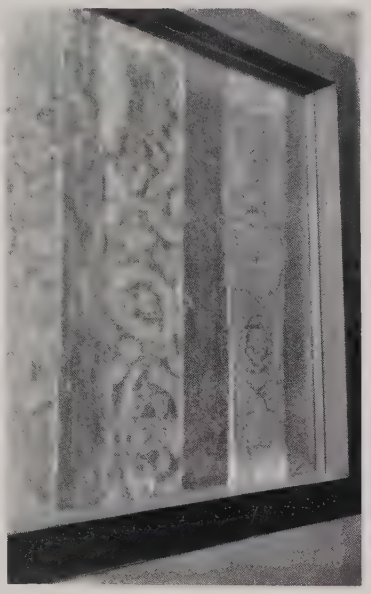
Architectural Description—All the details are of 15th- or early 16th-century date, unless otherwise stated and the parapets are all embattled. The *Chancel* (42½ ft. by 17 ft.) has a much restored E. window of five cinquefoiled and transomed lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head, with moulded internal reveals; the exterior is entirely modern. In the N. wall is a four-centred arch of two moulded orders with moulded labels; the responds have each three attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; further E. is a 14th-century doorway, with moulded jambs and two-centred head, and an early 13th-century lancet-window, with a thin modern blocking. In the S. wall is an arch similar to that in the N. wall, but

ST IVES.
(20) House, N.E. side of Market Place. Carved beam, reset, early 16th-century.



ST. NEOTS.
(7) Angel Inn. Plaster frieze-panel, 17th-century.

KIMBOLTON.
(2) Kimbolton Castle. Chapel. Interior looking S.W., early 18th-century.



ST. NEOTS.
(3) Bridge Hotel. Remains of wall-painting, late 16th or early 17th-century.

WYTON.
(4) Three Jolly Butchers Inn, dated 1622. Carved beam.

LONG STOW.
(6) House, 460 yds. E. of Church. Carved panel, early 17th-century.

ORTON LONGUEVILLE.
(4) Orton Hall. Carved woodwork in Dining Room, 16th and 17th-century.

HUNTINGDON.
(10) Hinchingbrooke House. Reset panels in door of Library, early 16th-century.

HUNTINGDON.
(10) Hinchingbrooke House. Great Staircase. Part of dado, late 17th-century.

(6) Manor House, N.W. side of Bridge Street, late 16th-century.

(12) Range of five houses, Waterside, S.E. of the Bridge, early 18th-century.

(7) House and shops, N. of Manor House. Front, early 18th-century.

(19) (20) (21) Houses and shops, Market Place, 25 yds. N.W. of White Hart Lane, 17th and early 18th-century.

(4) House, S.W. end of the Bridge, N.W. side, early 18th-century.

(34) House, now Store, Woolpack Lane, 17th-century.

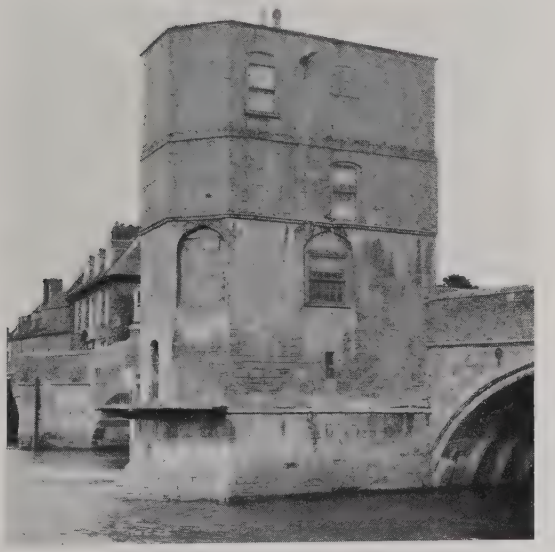
(10) House and shop, Bridge Street, 30 yds. N.E. of the Bridge, late 17th or early 18th-century.

ST. IVES. SECULAR BUILDINGS.

(9) House, N.W. side of Bridge Street, at corner of Merryland, 15th-century.

(26) House and shop, Crown Street, N.W. of Royal Oak Inn, early 18th-century.

(25) Royal Oak Inn, Crown Street. Back Wing, late 17th-century.



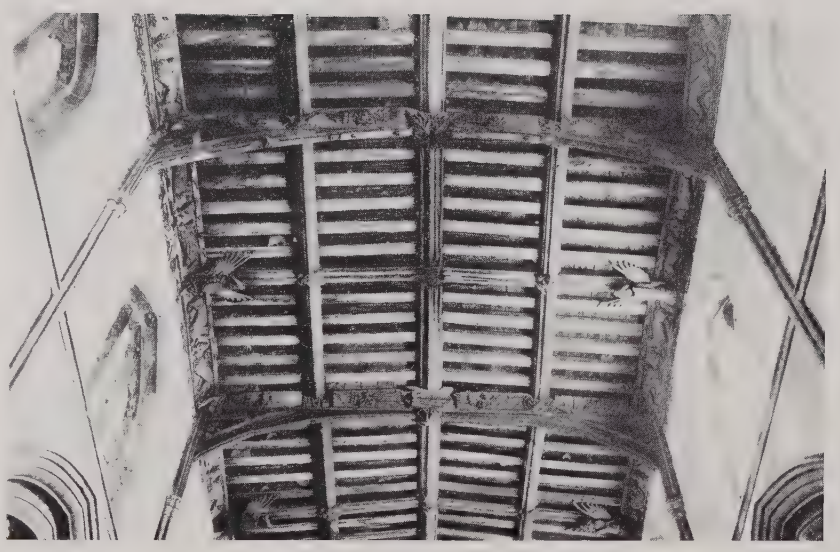
(3) The Bridge. Chapel, now dwelling, from N.E., late 14th or early 15th-century.

(38) Green End Farm, 17th-century,

Exterior, from N.W.

Interior, looking W.

(38) Green End Farm, 'Oliver Cromwell's Barn,' late 16th-century.



Middle portion looking W.

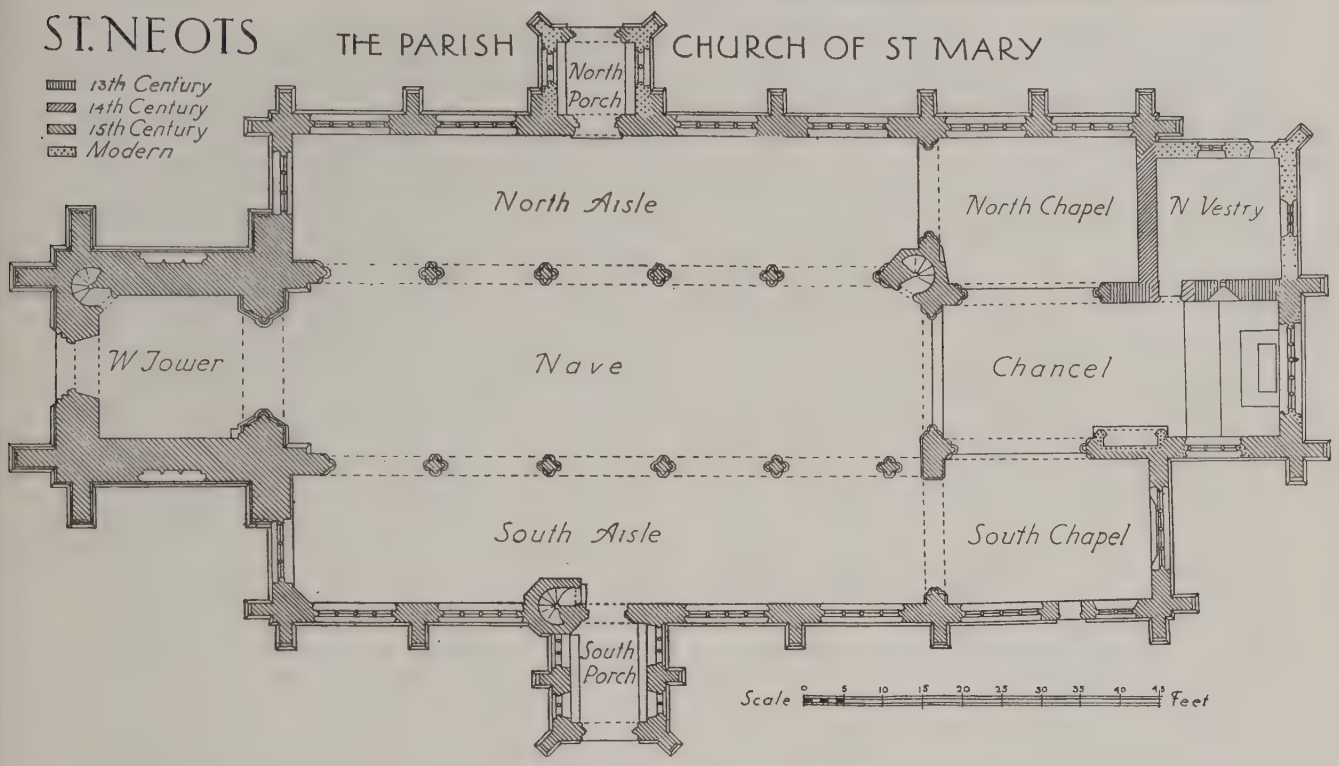
Eastern portion.

Western portion.

Lateral view of middle portion.

ST. NEOTS: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

Nave roof, late 15th-century.



all of clunch; further E. is a window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals, shafted on the inside, and a moulded label; the exterior is modern; high up in the wall, at the W. end, is a small square-headed opening from the S. chapel-roof. The partly restored chancel-arch is two-centred, but the details otherwise are similar to the arches in the N. and S. walls; the label on the E. face has one foliated stop.

The *North Chapel* (25 ft. by 18½ ft.) has, high up in the E. wall, a partly restored window of three cinquefoiled lights in a square head with moulded reveals and label. In the N. wall are two partly restored windows, each of four cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head, with moulded reveals and label with scrolled stops carved with rosettes. In the W. wall is an arch generally similar to the chancel-arch but on a smaller scale. The walls of the N. chapel are ashlar-faced. The buttresses are of two stages and have in the upper stage a trefoil-headed panel with a high ogee crocketed gable having carved heads at the base; in each panel is a shield with the initials I H C.

The *South Chapel* (26 ft. by 17¾ ft.) has a much restored E. window of four cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head, with moulded reveals and label; the internal reveals are also shafted, with moulded and carved capitals and moulded bases; the internal wall-face is recessed below the window for a former altar. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label; the internal sill is carried down to form a seat; the western window is generally similar to the window in the E. wall, except that it has no recess below it; between the windows is a much restored doorway with moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label. In the W. wall is a four-centred arch of two orders, the outer chamfered and continuous and the inner wave-moulded and dying on to the N. respond and springing on the S. from an attached shaft with moulded capital and base; there is a moulded label on each face. The buttresses are similar to those of the N. chapel but have no shields.

The *Nave* (80 ft. by 21¼ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of five bays and of similar detail to the arches in the chancel; the junctions of the labels are masked by bosses of foliage and from these rise triple shafts, carried up to support the roof-trusses and finished with moulded and embattled capitals; instead of a S.E. respond there is a complete pier, with a segment of an arch of the same radius as the rest of the arcade, butting against the E. wall; in the N.E. angle is the rood-loft stair-turret, carried up above the roof; both upper and lower doorways have moulded jambs and four-centred head; the lower doorway has also a moulded label. The clearstorey has on each side five windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head

with a moulded label; near the E. end of the S. wall is a doorway with a four-centred arch in a square head, opening on to the aisle-roof. On the E. gable is a sanctus bell-cote; the opening has a four-centred head.

The *North Aisle* (16¼ ft. wide) has buttresses similar to the N. chapel but without shields. In the N. wall are four partly restored windows, similar to those in the N. wall of the N. chapel; the N. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label and traceried spandrels; the label-stops are modern. In the W. wall is a window, similar to those in the N. wall, but of three lights.

The *South Aisle* (16 ft. wide) has buttresses similar to the S. chapel. In the S. wall are four windows, similar to the corresponding windows in the N. aisle; the S. doorway is similar to the N. doorway but has scrolled stops to the label; the stair-turret to the upper storey of the S. porch has a doorway with moulded jambs, four-centred arch and label. In the W. wall is a window similar to the W. window of the N. aisle.

The *West Tower* (18 ft. square) is about 130 ft. high to the tops of the pinnacles. It is of three stages (Plate 123) with moulded plinth and embattled parapet and bands of cusped panelling, of varying design, between the stages, on the plinth and below the parapet string-course; the buttresses have panelling on the face of each stage, with cusped heads, and offsets finished with embattled tabling and having crocketed gables below two of the offsets; the buttresses finish half-way up the bell-chamber with crocketed pinnacles; above this level, at the angles of the tower, are panelled pilasters terminating in embattled cresting and tall crocketed and finialed pinnacles, set diagonally; the parapet-string is carved with paterae and faces; the middle merlon on each side is taller than the rest and has a cinquefoil-headed panel carved with one of the symbols of the evangelists and is capped by three pinnacles; the other merlons have each a carved patera. The two-centred tower-arch is of three orders, the two outer hollow-chamfered divided by hollows and continued as plain chamfers down the responds and the inner moulded and springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is of four cinquefoiled and transomed lights with a panelled double mullion in the middle and tracery in a two-centred head with moulded external reveals and label; the transom is embattled; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with traceried spandrels each carved with a rose and a moulded label; the outer members of the doorway have a band of cusped panelling and the rolls of the jambs terminate in moulded bases. The N. and S. walls have each a blind window of three cinquefoiled panels with tracery in a segmental-pointed head. The second stage has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows each of two transomed and cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a cusped tympanum, enclosed under a four-centred arch with a crocketed ogee label and a square outer label with beast-stops; the transom is embattled and the lights below have quatrefoiled heads.

The *North Porch* was rebuilt in 1844 but incorporates an outer archway with moulded and shafted jambs and moulded four-centred arch in a square head with traceried spandrels and a moulded label with modern stops. The side walls have each a modern or much restored window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head.

The *South Porch* is of two storeys. The outer archway has moulded and shafted jambs and moulded four-centred arch with a moulded label; the window above it is of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label. The side walls of the ground-storey have each two windows of three and two cinquefoiled lights respectively and both with four-centred heads and moulded labels.

The *Roof* of the chancel was rebuilt in 1901, but incorporates much of the old materials; it is of three bays, low-pitched and with moulded main timbers; the tie-beams have curved braces and on the faces of the wall-posts are carved figures, probably of apostles, though only one, St. James, can be definitely identified; four or five figures hold books; some of the ceiling-boards may be old, but the ribs, carving and decoration appear to be modern. The N. chapel has a low-pitched roof of two bays with moulded main timbers and rafters; the tie-beams have curved braces carved with tracery and shields; the main intersections have rose and other floral bosses; the cornices are crested and carved with running ornament and half-angels holding shields with the initials I H C; the tie-beams have busts of angels holding shields, and at the feet of the intermediate principals are crowned angels, one holding a book and two holding shields. The S. chapel has a roof generally similar to the N. chapel, but with traceried filling to the braces; the tie-beams are carved with figures of beasts, lions, angels with shields and an angel with a fleur-de-lis; the cornices are carved with a series of beasts and monsters, including a unicorn, camel, fox and goose, and perhaps an elephant; at the feet of the intermediate principals are half-angels holding books, a crown and a scroll. The roof of the nave (Plate 122) is low-pitched and of five main bays with a narrow bay at each end, the eastern painted; the main timbers are moulded and the tie-beams have curved braces with traceried filling; the main intersections have foliated bosses; at the feet of the intermediate principals are carved angels holding shields, one

with a cross, a book and a chalice; the tie-beams are, with one exception, carved on each face with busts of angels holding shields, books or crowns; one holds bagpipes and another a lute; the face, which is the exception, is carved with two beasts and two birds; the cornices, against the walls, are carved with running vine-ornament and a series of beasts and monsters, in pairs, including on the N. side—lions, griffons, eagles, greyhounds, wyverns, hare, camels and a dog and hart; on the S. side—harts, lions, rams, dogs, etc. The N. aisle has a flat pent-roof of five bays, with a narrow bay at each end; the main timbers are moulded and the tie-beams have curved braces forming segmental-pointed arches, with traceried filling and there is tracery between the tie-beams and the principals; the tie-beams generally are carved on the faces with angels holding shields and divided by paterae and in one case by a shield with a cross; two faces, however, are carved only with quatrefoils or paterae; the N. cornice is carved with similar angels; the roof rests on the S. side on moulded stone corbels; there is evidence of considerable damage to the N. side of the roof, during some 17th-century repairs to the N. wall. The S. aisle has a pent-roof of five bays with moulded main timbers, cambered tie-beams with curved braces and remains of traceried filling and brattishing; the main intersections have foliated bosses and, at the base of the intermediate principals, are carved bosses of later character; the faces of the tie-beams are carved with angels, beasts and monsters including dogs, rams, camels, lions, harts, mermaids, fishes and eagles; the N. cornice is carved with paterae; the S. cornice has remains of brattishing, running foliage-ornament, and a series of carved angels and beasts including unicorns, lions, griffons, harts, dogs, birds, dragons, leopards (?), bear and fox. The low-pitched roof of the N. porch has moulded main timbers and a carved boss in the middle The low-pitched roof of the upper storey of the S. porch is of two bays with moulded tie-beam, curved braces and a short king-post; the roof has remains of painted decoration.

Fittings—*Books:* In upper storey of S. porch—small library of about 100 theological works, the earliest of early 16th-century date. *Brass Indents:* In N. chapel—(1) with remains of marginal-inscription in separate letters and floriated cross, early 14th-century. Under tower-arch—(2) of three figures, inscription-plate and four roundels, much worn. *Chest* (Plate 146): In upper storey of S. porch—iron-bound, with cambered lid, two hasps remaining and one lock-plate, two drop-handles at one end, probably 16th-century. *Communion Table* (Plate 151): In chancel—with turned and bulging legs having acanthus and gadrooned ornament and Ionic capitals, moulded lower rails and upper rails carved with arabesque ornaments and masks, early 17th-century. *Door:* To room over S. porch—of nail-studded battens with strap-hinges, wooden lock, late 15th-century. *Font:* deep octagonal bowl with chamfered under-edge and roll-necking, short round stem, probably 13th-century. *Glass:* In S. aisle—in tracery of fourth window in S. wall, angel holding shield of the arms of the See of Canterbury, also two rosettes, 15th-century. In window of room over S. porch—two panels (Plate 157) made up of various pieces including figures of St. Stephen with stones and St. Lawrence with grid-iron, two crowned Ms, instruments of the Passion, tabernacle-work, stars, etc. *Monument* and *Floor-slabs.* Monument: On S. aisle—on buttress W. of porch, to William Heath, 1676, inscription cut on stonework. Floor-slabs: In N. chapel—(1) to .... Rowley, with shield-of-arms and indent of side-columns and arch perhaps formerly inlaid in marble, 17th- or 18th-century. In nave—(2) to Laurence Thompson, 1705, and Elizabeth (Cramphorne) his wife, 1724. *Niches:* In N. aisles—in N. wall, recess with moulded jambs, projecting cusped and traceried head, crocketed and finialed label and spandrel carved with oak-leaves and acorns; ribbed vault and projecting bracket with vine-ornament, late 15th-century. On W. tower—on S. wall, recess with shafted and buttressed jambs and cinquefoiled head, bracket carved with an angel holding a shield charged with a chevron and with grotesque beasts flanking the angel, early 16th-century. *Inscription:* on lead roof of nave —scratched date and names "1674, Scroope, Tyrwitt.' *Paintings:* In chancel—on splayed head of 13th-century window, masonry-lines in red. In nave—on E. half-bay of roof, restored painted decoration, possibly representing old work. On roof of upper storey of porch—two rafters with banded decoration, wall-plates with zig-zag and foliage decoration and, on spandrel of truss, foliated design, late 15th- or early 16th-century. *Screens:* In N. chapel—under W. arch, of seven bays including central doorway, doorway with two-centred head (Plate 33) and spandrels carved with naturalistic vine-sprigs, side bays with close lower panels having trefoiled and traceried heads and open upper panels with trefoiled and sub-cusped ogee heads, crockets, finial and traceried filling, moulded posts, rail and cornice with carved paterae and brattishing, late 15th-century. In S. chapel—under W. arch, of seven bays including central doorway, doorway with cinque-foiled and sub-cusped arch with traceried spandrels, side bays with plain close lower panels and open upper panels, with trefoiled ogee and crocketed heads and traceried filling, moulded posts, rail and cornice, the latter with running vine-ornament and brattishing, late 15th-century. Between S. chapel and chancel—of seven bays including doorway at E. end, all generally similar to W. screen of same chapel, but cornice

and cresting appear to be modern. *Stalls:* In chancel—three against N. wall and two against S. wall, of oak with shaped backs and elbows, hinged seats, four with misericords—three bearing shields with a flory cross and scrolls inscribed "Jesu Merci" and one with main carving cut away but side sprigs of foliage left; elbows, on N. side, carved with paterae and, on S. side, with small beasts, late 15th- and early 16th-century. *Miscellanea:* In room over S. porch—broken stone gable-cross, probably 15th-century. Three pinnacles taken from the tower are preserved, one each in the gardens of the Vicarage, of Eynesbury House and of Cedar House School in Cambridge Street. A 15th-century shaft with a moulded capital and base, formerly in the church, is now preserved in a garden at Eaton Ford.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). The Bridge (Plate 124) crosses the Ouse at the W. end of the town, from the W. end of Market Square and connects the town with the adjoining county of Bedfordshire. The bridge, over the river itself, is in three spans with semi-circular arches, but is continued westward in a series of eight smaller semi-circular arches and a causeway, over the low-lying ground on the Bedfordshire side. It is built of Ketton and Barnack-ashlar, stone-rubble, brick and modern material. According to Leland, the bridge was of timber in 1538, but this may only refer to the main span and not to the piers. The lower stones of the second arch from the E., and the whole of the third arch, are possibly of 14th-century date, but the upper part of the former was rebuilt probably in the latter part of the 16th century. An inquisition of 1588, relating mainly to the causeway, may indicate the approximate date of this rebuilding. The easternmost arch and the first four arches on the Bedfordshire bank were built probably in the 17th century. The four arches still further W. were built in 1647 and the causeway is old but so much refaced as to make it impossible to assign to it a definite date. The bridge has been repaired at various times and modern work includes a considerable rebuilding of the large pier on the Bedfordshire bank between the third and fourth arches from the E., the widening of the whole structure on the N. side by corbelling out a parapet-wall on cantilevers above the arches, and the widening of the S. side of the arches over the river itself in a similar manner.

The piers between the arches have pointed cut-waters on both sides except those to the three westernmost arches, which, on the N. side, have flat pedestal buttresses with moulded caps and bases; on the middle one of these buttresses is a panel carved with the date 1647 and the letters ANNO in the spandrels. On the N. side of the easternmost pier is a stone inscribed Edward Ashcroft. The first pier on the Bedfordshire side of the river is very massive and the pier between the work of 1647 and the arch on the E. is some 30 ft. in height and without cut-waters. The first arch from the E. is narrow and was probably rebuilt in the 17th century; it has plain voussoirs and a flat soffit. The second, or central arch over the river is of two chamfered orders and has on the soffit four chamfered ribs with coursed rubble-filling between them; a break in the masonry about one-third up the height of the arch indicates the junction of the later with the original work, and the soffit of the upper part is divided into panels by cross-ribs. The third arch is of narrower span and has on the soffit five chamfered ribs. The upper orders of the second and third arches have been cut into by the modern cantilevers causing the widening above and the E.haunch of the third arch has been partly rebuilt. The next four spans have plain semi-circular arches of ashlar; about 1½ ft. above the arches the walling for about 1½ ft. is of 17th-century brickwork, above which it is of modern brick. The four westernmost arches are each semi-circular and have plain archivolts; they are of ashlar, but the walling and parapet above are of modern brick. On the N. side above the archivolts is a moulded string which however has been, in places, destroyed by modern work; between the buttresses practically the whole of this side of these arches has been covered with modern stucco.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (3–31).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

Market Square. N. side :—

(3). *Bridge Hotel,* at the N.W. corner of the square, has been largely added to on all sides except the E. and is considerably altered. Re-set in the upper part of the S. wall of the modern additions is a late 17th-century plaster panel (Plate 159), rectangular in form, with the middle enriched with a repeating ornamental design set within a border of rosettes. Inside the building, five posts of the timber-framing behind the panel are exposed and the plaster between them is painted (Plate 119) with roses and strapwork of late Elizabethan date.

(4). *Cross Keys Hotel,* 40 yards E. of (3), is of two storeys. The walls are partly of brick and partly of plastered timber-framing; the roofs are covered with tiles and slates. It was built on a half H-shaped plan with the wings extending

ST. NEOT'S
Plan shewing position of Monuments.
Scale
100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 Feet.
Huntingdon Street
Avenue Road
East Street
Cambridge Street
High Street
Church Street
South Street
Market Square
St. Mary's Church
Brewery on Site of Priory
River Ouse
Brook
N.
S.
W.
E.

towards the N. In the 18th century the S. or street-front was refronted in brick, bay-windows were added, both wings were extended towards the N. and additions were made on the E. side of the building. It has been further altered in modern times. Part of the E. wall of the W. wing has a projecting brick band at the level of the first floor. Inside the building, one room on the first floor has an early 18th-century fireplace with a bolection-moulded surround and a moulded shelf. Re-used in the bar is a battened cupboard door.

(5). *House* and shop, 10 yards E. of (4), is of two storeys with attics and a cellar. It has been much altered and added to at the back. Inside the building the lower parts of the side walls of the cellar are of stone and reset in the W. wall is a length of 15th-century stone panelling; the panels have cinquefoiled heads with sunk spandrels and are in places much worn, owing to periodical flooding of the cellar. The stonework probably came from the Priory which formerly stood not far from the site of this building.

(6). *House*, 30 yards E. of (5), has had the lower part on the front converted into a shop. The northern end of the building is probably of later date than the main block but incorporates some old material. There is a passage-way through to the back on the W. side of the shop, with exposed beams and joists in the ceiling. At the back of the building some of the timber-framing is exposed. Inside the building are some doors of moulded battens.

(7). *Angel Inn*, 10 yards E. of (6), has been very much altered and has a modern tiled roof. Inside the building, over a fireplace on the first floor, is a 17th-century plaster panel (Plate 119) modelled with four *amorini* and conventional ornament within a moulded border.

(8). *House*, E. of (7), has been much altered and has had the ground-floor room on the S. front converted into a shop. W. of the shop is a passage-way through to the back. At the back some of the timber-framing is exposed.

(9). *House*, E. of (8), is of two storeys. The ground-floor rooms fronting the street have been converted into modern shops and modern additions have been made both on the N. and the E. The upper part of the street-front is of 18th-century character, but at the N. end of the original back block is a cross-wing, gabled on both the E. and W. ends and having some of the timber-framing exposed.

Condition—Of front part, fairly good; of back part, poor.

(10). *Fox and Hounds Inn*, 20 yards E. of (9), is of three storeys with a back wing of two storeys. It is of brick and plastered timber-framing and was built probably *c.* 1700, but has been considerably altered and remodelled. Inside the building is an original staircase with moulded string and handrail, square newels with moulded cappings and symmetrically turned balusters.

E. side :—

(11). *House*, the southernmost building on the E. side of the square, 50 yards S. of (10), has a cross-wing at the E. end. The front to the square is gabled and the ground-floor has been converted into a modern shop; the whole of the S. wall of the front block has been refaced with later brick; the cross-wing is gabled but the lower part is covered by a low modern addition.

S. side :—

(12). *Block* of two houses and shops, opposite to, and 15 yards S. of, (11), is of three storeys and was built on a half H-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. About 1700 an extension was built on to the S. end of the W. wing and in the 18th century a similar addition was built on to the S. end of the E. wing. Modern work includes an addition on the E. side of the W. wing and extensions on the S. end of the wings and the conversion of the ground-floor rooms fronting the square in shops. The front of the building was altered in the 18th century and is carried up in four gables; it has a central carriage-way through to the yard at the back. The back elevation to the front block has a projecting gallery with a lean-to roof joining the two wings probably added in the 18th century; the original chimney-stack adjoining the E. wall of the W. wing has three attached diagonal shafts, the easternmost of which has been rebuilt. The E. elevation of the E. wing has some of the timber-framing exposed; on the ground-floor is a three-light window with moulded wood mullions and a similar window of seven lights. The W. elevation of the E. wing has an old doorway at the S. end with a moulded wood frame.

W. side :—

(13). *Block* of two houses, at S. end of square, is of three storeys; the walls are of brick and plastered timber-framing. The S. end of the front block dates probably from late in the 15th century. Late in the 17th century a back wing was added extending towards the W. and the building was at the same time extended towards the N., probably incorporating some earlier work. In modern times the W. wing has been heightened, additions have been made at the back, the front has been refaced with brick and the building divided into two houses with a central passage-way between them. Inside the building the ceilings in the ground-floor rooms of the original building have moulded ceiling and wall-beams and joists and there are exposed beams and joists in the ceiling of the central passage-way.

South Street. E. side:—

(14). *Block* of two houses and shops, 45 yards S. of the High Street, is of two storeys. It was built possibly *c.* 1600, but has been much altered at later dates and added to at the back; the ground-floor rooms fronting the street have been converted into modern shops. The southernmost shop has the upper storey projecting and at the eaves is a plastered coved cornice, but the northern shop has been refaced with modern brick and has had the upper storey underbuilt.

(15). *House* and shop adjoining (14) on the S. was built probably *c.* 1600, but has been altered and added to at the back in modern times. On the street-front the upper storey projects and is carried on a moulded beam supported at either end on a shaped bracket; the moulding on the beam appears to have been recut.

High Street. N. side:—

(16). *Range* of three houses, 20 yards W. of Huntingdon Street, has had the lower rooms fronting the street converted into modern shops.

S. side:—

(17). *House*, 150 yards E. of South Street, was built late in the 15th century. A wing was built at the W. end of the house projecting towards the S. about 1700, and modern alterations include additions at the back of both the original house and the later extension. The front to the street has been refaced with modern brick and the upper floor which originally overhung has been underbuilt. Inside the building both the front rooms have the moulded bressummer exposed which supported the original projecting upper storey, and below it one curved bracket remains with a carved foliated spandrel. In the ceiling of the westernmost front room are some moulded beams. One room on the first floor has an old battened door.

(18). *Block* of three houses and shops, 10 yards E. of (17), was probably one building of an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. It has been remodelled and had the lower rooms fronting the street converted into shops in modern times and has modern additions at the back. The W. end of the street-front is gabled and between the gabled end and the E. wing is a carriage-way through to the back with exposed and chamfered beams in the ceiling. Inside the building in a passage behind the easternmost shop are two battened doors.

(19). *Dewdrop Inn*, adjoining (18) on the E., is of two storeys. It was built on a half H-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. but has been much altered and added to at the back. The N. end of the E. front is gabled and originally projected at the first-floor level but has since been underbuilt.

Cambridge Street. N. side:—

(20). *House* and shop, 20 yards E. of Huntingdon Street, is of two storeys. It has had the lower storey converted into a shop and has been added to at the back. Inside the building one of the ground-floor rooms has a late 17th- or early 18th-century fireplace with a bolection-moulded wood surround and a moulded shelf with a panelled overmantel, flanked by panelled pilasters and with a moulded cornice above. In one of the bedrooms is a fireplace of similar character with a moulded wood architrave and a moulded cornice on a plain wood surround.

(21). *Houses*, two and shop, 40 yards E. of (20), are of two storeys and of brick and plastered timber-framing. The building has been refronted in modern times and been added to at the back. Inside the building are some moulded battened doors.

(22). *House* and shop, 150 yards E. of (21), is of two storeys and of brick and plastered timber-framing. It is built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. and was altered *c.* 1700 when the eastern end was probably rebuilt. The E. end of the S. or street-front is faced with modern brick. The N. front of the N. wing is gabled; the lower part is of brick but the upper part is of plastered timber-framing and has some of the timber-framing exposed.

S. side:—

(23). *House* and shop, opposite (22), is of two storeys and was built *c.* 1700; it has modern additions at the back. The front to the street has a coved plaster cornice at the eaves-level.

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(24). *House*, on N. side of Brook Street, 60 yards W. of the church, is of brick and was built on a rectangular plan *c.* 1700. The E. wall has been refaced with modern brick and additions have been built at the N.W. angle of the house. The walls of the old house have a projecting plinth, a projecting brick band at the level of the first floor and a wooden modillioned cornice at the eaves; the roof is hipped. The front or S. elevation is symmetrically designed and has square-headed windows and a central wood doorway with side pilasters supporting an entablature. The back elevation is plastered.

Church Street:—

(25). *Woolpack Inn*, at the S. end of the street, 40 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys. It was built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. It has been remodelled and has had additions made in modern times.

(26). *House*, on W. side of road, 50 yards S. of High Street, is of two storeys. The building has

been altered and converted into two tenements. In a modern outbuilding to the N. of the house are two old battened doors.

(27). *Block* of three tenements, on E. side of the road, opposite (26), is of plastered timber-framing and brick. It was built *c.* 1700 and was originally probably one house but has since been altered and added to at the back.

Huntingdon Street. W. side :—

(28). *Old Sun Inn*, 80 yards N. of High Street, is of two storeys. It has been added to and altered.

(29). *House* and shop, on S. corner of Russell Street, 110 yards N. of (28) is of two storeys. It has been considerably altered and has later additions at the back. The house originally extended further southwards but the southern end has recently been burnt down. Inside the building one of the ground-floor rooms has a moulded ceiling-beam carved on the soffit with guilloche enrichment.

Condition—Poor.

(30). *Inn*, 160 yards N. of (29) is of two storeys. It has been much altered.

E. Side :—

(31). *House*, now two shops and tenements, at S. corner of the junction of Huntingdon Street and East Street, is of two storeys. The house is built on a half H-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the E. In the 18th century a barn was built on to the E. end of the southernmost wing and the northern wing was heightened possibly at the same time. The building has been converted into tenements in modern times and additions have been made to the N. wing. The front to Huntingdon Street is gabled at either end and the W. end of the front to East Street is gabled and refaced with modern brick. At the back of the building some of the timber-framing is exposed. Inside the building on the first floor are some battened doors and some of the timber construction is exposed.

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70. ST. NEOTS, RURAL (C.f.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XXV N.E., [b]XXVI S.W.)

St. Neots, Rural, is a parish adjoining that of St. Neots on the E. Monks Hardwick Hall is the principal monument.

Secular :—

[b](1). Homestead Moats and tank, at Wintringham Hall, towards the E. side of the parish. The larger moat partly surrounds the house. There is a smaller moat almost square and immediately to the W. of the main enclosure. It is said to be the site of a chapel, of which there are now no remains. In the N.E. angle is a small mound about 2 ft. high. The tank, about 50 yards S. of the smaller moat, is a rectangular structure (10 ft. by 8 ft.) of rubble, faced on the inside with red tiles, laid flat. Pottery found in the tank is said to have been of mediaeval character.

[a](2). Monks Hardwick, house and moat, about 1 m. N.N.W. of (1). The *House* is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 16th century and is probably the only surviving wing of a much larger building. There is a modern addition at the S. end. On the W. side is a large projecting chimney-stack with stone dressings and two offsets; the bases of two diagonal shafts remain. Inside the building are original moulded ceiling-beams. The original stone fireplace on the ground-floor has moulded jambs and four-centred head. The original fireplace in the floor above has moulded jambs and square head; it is flanked by fluted Corinthian pilasters, standing on panelled pedestals and supporting an entablature.

The large rectangular *Moat* surrounds the house.

Condition—Of house, poor.

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71. SAWTRY (B.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]IX S.E., [b]XIII N.E.).

Sawtry is a parish and village 8½ m. N.N.W. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

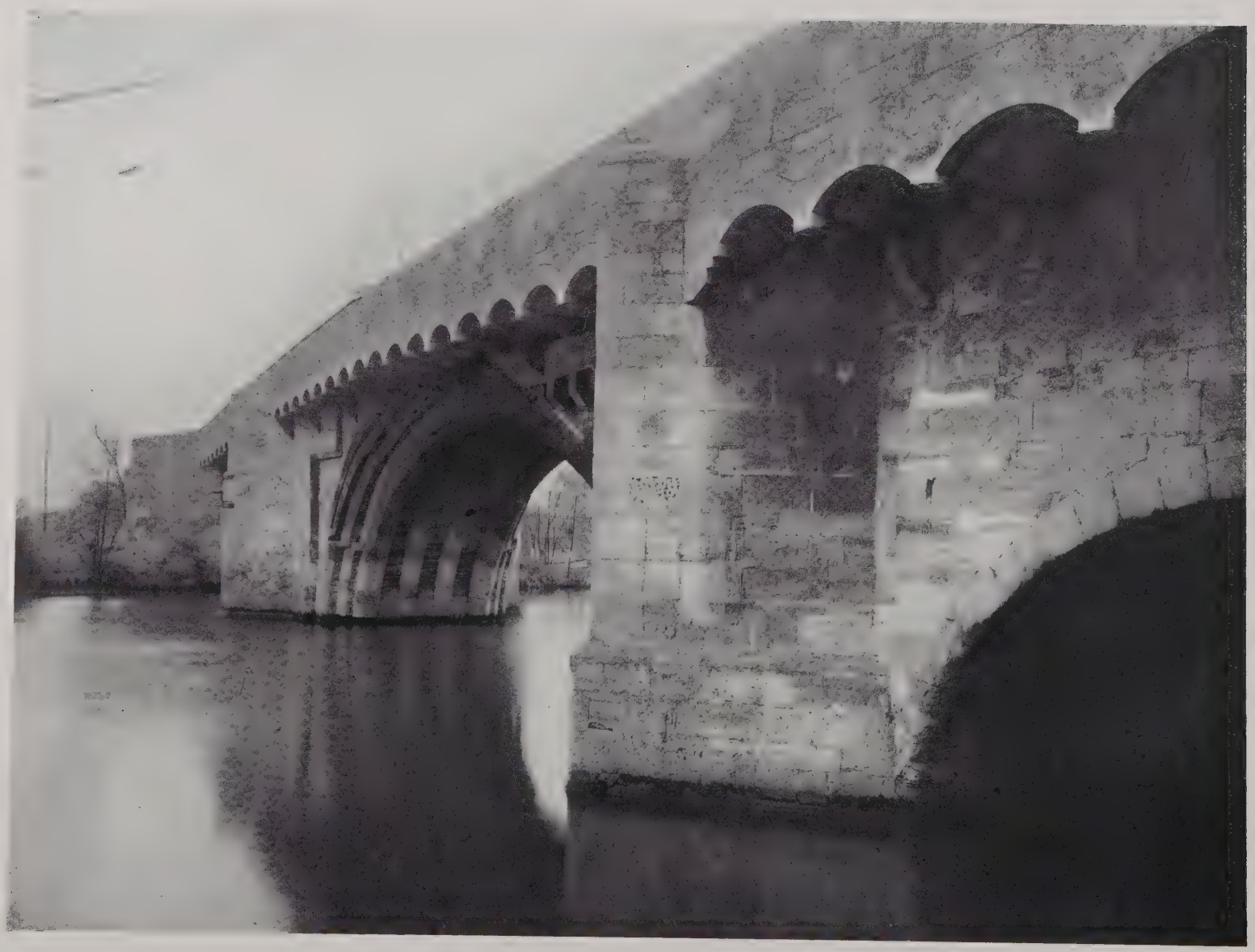
Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of All Saints stands W. of the village. It was entirely rebuilt in 1880, but incorporates old material, including an arcade in the chancel and three windows in the N. aisle.

Architectural Description—The reset arcade, between the chancel and the N. chapel, is of late 13th-century date, partly restored and of two bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the column is octagonal with a moulded capital and base; the responds have each an attached half-column. In the N. wall of the N. aisle are two 14th-century windows, the eastern of three trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label; the western window is similar but of two lights only. In the W. wall of the same aisle is a restored late 13th-century window of two pointed lights with trefoiled tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops.

Fittings—*Bell*: inaccessible but said to be inscribed "Mater Dei Miserere Mei Amen," 14th-century. *Brasses*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Mary, wife of John Newton, rector of St. Andrew Sawtry, 1633, inscription only, formerly in St. Andrew's church; against S. wall, in original slab (Plate 127), (2) of [Sir William le Moyne], 1404, and Mary his wife, figure of man in armour with camail and bascinet, head on helm with crest of a monk holding a scourge, feet on lion, figure

ST. NEOTS: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY. From the S.E.
Nave, etc., late 15th-century; Tower finished *c.* 1530.



ST. NEOTS: THE BRIDGE, possibly 14th-century, and later.
From the S.E.

From the N.W.

From the S.W.

SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON. WANSFORD BRIDGE, dated 1577, 1672, and 1674.

SOUTHOE: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD.
S. Doorway, *c.* 1160–70, reset later.

STIBBINGTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
W. Doorway, 12th-century.

of wife with veiled head-dress, tight buttoned sleeves, mantle, etc., head on two cushions, dog at feet, indents of four shields and remains of marginal-inscription giving date and wife's name. *Chests:* in N. vestry (Plate 146)—of plain boards with angle-straps and strap-hinges, panelled lid; on front, traces of painted decoration including a nimbed and crowned head, part of a staff-cross and the feathered end of an arrow; on ends, traces of painted conventional foliage and geometrical designs, early 16th-century. In nave—plain chest of oak with angle-straps and three strap-hinges, 17th-century. *Coffin-lids:* In nave—four, of oolite, all with raised crosses and 'omega' ornament (Plate 142), 13th-century. *Communion Table:* In vestry—with turned legs and plain rails, mid 17th-century. *Glass:* In chancel in two S. windows (Plate 157) miscellaneous fragments, formerly in the Manor House, made up with modern glass; in eastern window, remains of an achievement of the royal Stuart arms, fragments of 15th-century crocketing and parts of three early 16th-century shields-of-arms (a) *sable three bells argent;* (b) *sable a fesse between six* (?) *owls or with three* (?) *crosslets sable on the fesse;* (c) *or an eagle vert;* also portions of a 17th-century figure-subject, the Betrayal; in the western window, fragments of 14th-century tracery, ten detached heads, 15th-century, tabernacle-work and miscellaneous fragments, 15th and 16th-century. *Seating:* In church—four stools (Plate 40) with turned legs, moulded rails and seats with moulded edges, 17th-century. *Stoup:* rough stone bowl, loose in chancel, date uncertain. *Tiles:* In vestry—set in frame, various tiles including two with large wyvern, conventional foliage, rosettes, etc., probably 13th- or 14th-century, slip-tiles of head of king, 14th-century, all from Sawtry Abbey. *Miscellanea:* In rectory garden, numerous fragments of moulded and carved stones, 13th- to 15th-century, from Sawtry Abbey.

Condition—Rebuilt.

[a](2). Site of Parish Church of St. Andrew, on E. side of road 400 yards E. of (1). The church was pulled down in 1880 but remaining on the site is the following:—

Fitting—*Coffin:* of stone with shaped head, 13th- or early 14th-century.

Secular:—

[a](3). Homestead Moat, 130 yards E. of the church.

Monuments (4–25).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of late 17th or early 18th-century date and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, wide fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[a](4). *Manor Farm,* house and barn, S. of the church. The *House* is modern except for a timber-framed gable at the E. end. The *Barn* has brick filling to the timber-frame.

[a](5). *Cottage,* on the S. side of the road, 240 yards W.N.W. of the church.

[a](6). *Cottage,* W. of (5).

Condition—Bad.

[a](7). *Range* of three tenements, on the N. side of the road, 130 yards W. of (6). The E. tenement is a somewhat later addition.

[a](8). *Cottage,* two tenements, 130 yards N.W. of (7).

[a](9). *Cottage,* three tenements, on the S. side of the road, 110 yards W.S.W. of (7).

[a](10). *Cottage,* on the E. side of Front Street, 20 yards S.W. of (9).

[a](11). *House* and shop, 20 yards S. of (10).

[a](12). *Cottage,* two tenements, 120 yards W. of (11).

Condition—Bad.

[a](13). *Chequers Inn,* on the W. side of the road, 130 yards S. of (11), has modern additions on the E. and W.

[b](14). *Cottage,* two tenements, on the S.W. side of Fen Lane, ¼ m. S.W. of the church.

[b](15). *Cottage,* three tenements, adjoining (14) on the S.E.

[b](16). *Cottage,* four tenements, 50 yards S.W. of (15), has been partly refaced with brick.

Condition—Bad.

[b](17). *Cottage,* on the W. side of Green End Road, 700 yards S.W. of the church.

[b](18). *Cottage,* two tenements, 300 yards S.S.E. of (17), has some exposed timber-framing.

[b](19). *Cottage,* S.E. of (18).

[b](20). *Cottage,* 100 yards S. of (19).

[b](21). *Cottage,* two tenements, 10 yards W. of (20). The eastern part has been heightened.

[b](22). *Cottage,* on the N.E. side of Slough Lane, 920 yards S. of the church is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and W.

Condition—Bad.

[b](23). *Cottage,* N. of (22).

Condition—Poor.

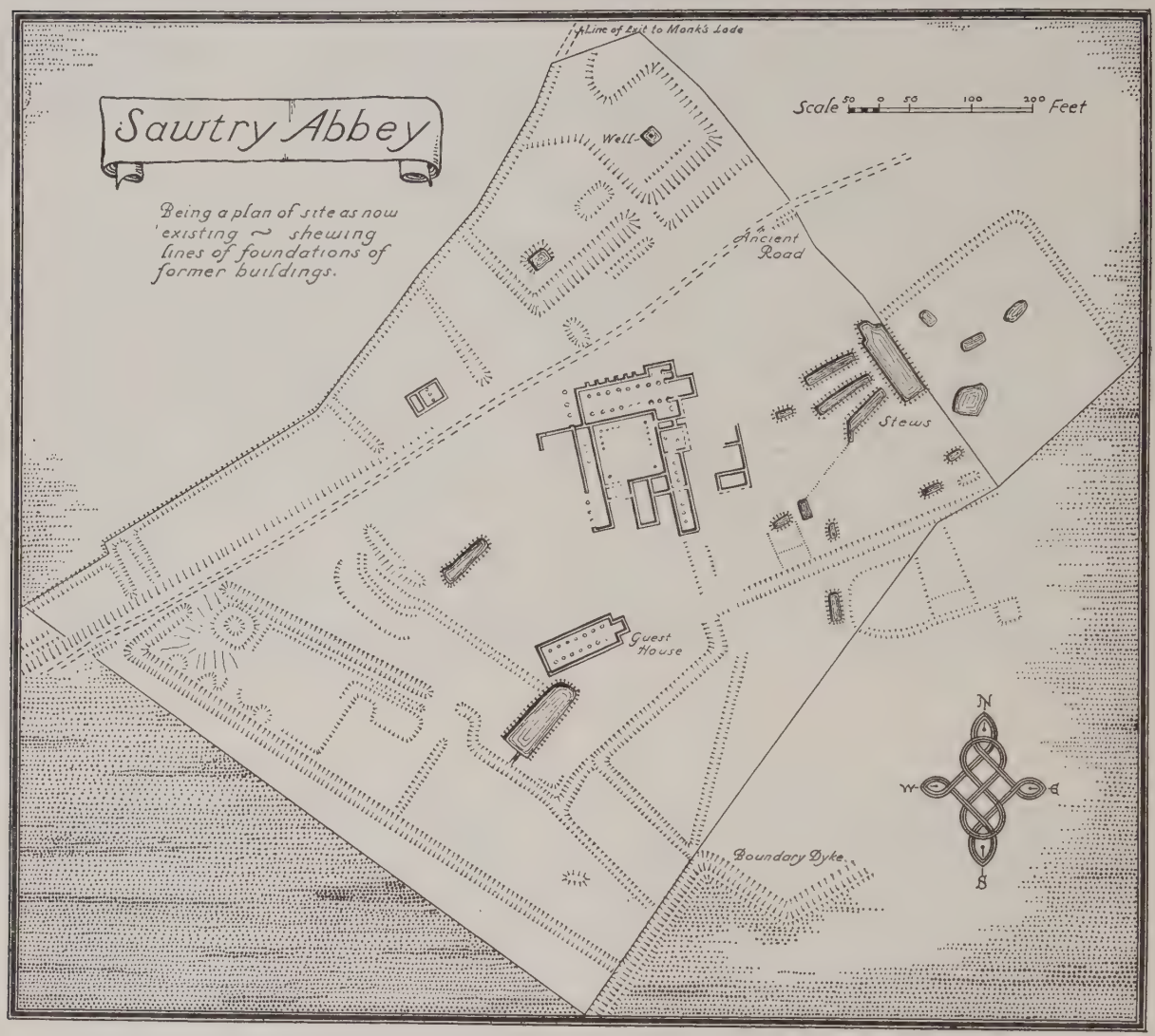
[b](24). *Cottage,* on the E. side of Blind Lane, 130 yards N. of (23).

[b](25). *Cottage,* on the W. side of the road at Chapel End, 200 yards S. of the church.

Unclassified:—

[a](26). Earthwork, 150 yards S.W. of the church, consists of a round 'island,' 25 yards in diameter, enclosed by a dry ditch.

Condition—Poor.



72. SAWTRY JUDITH (B.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. XIII N.E.)

Sawtry Judith is a parish 6 m. N.N.W. of Huntingdon. There is no church and the principal monument is Sawtry Abbey of which only earthworks remain.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). SAWTRY ABBEY stood on the E. edge of the parish. It was founded for Cistercian monks by Simon St. Liz, about 1147–8. The buildings were entirely destroyed subsequent to the dissolution in 1536, and the foundations were dug through for stone in the 19th century. This last operation left on the site a series of holes and ditches which enable the general lay-out of the buildings to be plotted on paper. The claustral-block consisted of the church, of normal Cistercian plan, on the N., cloister with chapter-house and dorter on the E., frater, at right-angles on the S., and cellarer's building on the W. The size and arrangement of these buildings is shown on the accompanying plan. To the S. of the claustral-block was a large guest-house, the plan of which may be compared with that of the building at Ramsey, now used as the parish church. The various enclosures, ponds, banks and quays, surrounding the abbey are shown on the accompanying site-plan.

Various fragments of worked stone from the abbey are preserved at Grange farm and at Whitehall in this parish; at the latter place there are also two stone coffins with shaped heads.

Condition—Of earthworks, poor.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat at Grange Farm, about 1,000 yards S.W. of (1).

(3). Homestead Moat and enclosures in field N. of Archer's Wood.

(4). Manor Farm, house on E. side of St. Judith's Lane, 1¾ m. W. of (1), is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. A 16th-century chimney-stack and portions of walling are incorporated in the late 18th-century plastered building. The brick wing on the S. was added *c.* 1672 and is rectangular with a staircase-wing on the E. side. The brickwork is divided into panels by projecting bands and pilasters and the ends of the main block and staircase-wing have shaped gables. On the W. side is a chimney-stack with weathered offsets and a panel with the initials and date R. and A.S. 1672. Inside the building, the staircase has moulded rails and strings, turned balusters and square newels with moulded tops and pendants. There are several panelled doors and on the first floor are some moulded ceiling-beams, perhaps re-used.

Condition—Fairly good.

Monuments (5–8).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

(5). *Cottage,* 100 yards N.N.W. of (4), was built early in the 18th century.

Condition—Poor.

(6). *Cottage,* N. of (5), was built late in the 17th century and is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the W. end. Inside the buildings are some original doors.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). *Cottage,* 180 yards N. of (6), was built early in the 18th century.

Condition—Bad.

(8). *Archer's Wood Lodge,* house nearly 1. m. S. of (4), was built *c.* 1700 and has a rather later wing on the N.W. side.

Condition—Poor.

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73. SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON (A.a.)

(O.S. 6 in. I S.E.)

Sibson-cum-Stibbington is a parish on the S. side of the River Nene in the N.W. corner of the county 6½ m. W. of Peterborough. The principal monuments are the Church, Stibbington Hall, The Haycock and Wansford Bridge.

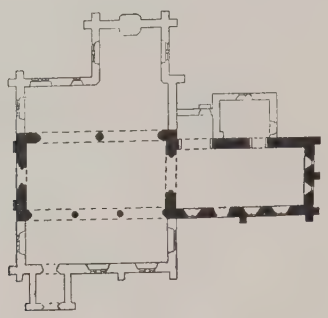
Roman :—

(1). Artis marks buildings on the right bank of the Nene (*a*) opposite Yarwell; (*b*) between the high roads to Oundle and Huntingdon, just within the angle of their junction. He is also said to have marked an iron furnace here. The ordnance maps mark a number of potteries and iron-works which do not appear in Artis's maps; (*c*) at the cross-roads near the present school-house, buildings and potters' kilns were found before 1828, and others again in 1844. A cemetery in this neighbourhood is described by Stukeley. (*d*) At Sibson, near Wansford railway station, houses and potteries were found in the "twenties" about here by Artis. In building the railway-line, in the spring of 1844, three mutilated statues and a hand belonging to a fourth, all of Barnack stone, were found. Artis digging at this spot immediately afterwards opened the remains of pottery-kilns, whilst building-debris, potsherds, etc., were also observed by Hartshorne, who assumed that a building once stood here. The statues represented Hercules, the torso of Apollo, and a life-size figure of Minerva. All three statues were much damaged, the Hercules not surviving frost; they were taken to Woburn Abbey, the Minerva being thought worthy of a place in the sculpture-gallery. In May, 1846, two pottery-kilns were excavated by Artis in a field called "Woodgate Wat," apparently immediately north of the station and on each side of the main road, and either then or earlier he found a curious leaden indented urn. Lastly in Mr. Bodger's collection, in Peterborough Museum, are two urns which were found full of burnt bones about 1891. (E. T. Artis, *The Durobrivae of Antoninus,* 1828; Stukeley's Letters III., *Arch* XXXII., *Proc. Soc. Antiq,* 1st Ser. I; A. H. Smith, *Catal. of Sculp. Woburn Abbey*).

Ecclesiastical :—

(2). Parish Church of St. John the Baptist stands in the village. The walls are of rubble with dressings of Barnack stone; the roofs are covered with stone slates. The *Nave* and chancel-arch belong to an early to mid 12th-century church to which a N. aisle was added *c.* 1180. In the middle of the 13th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt, widened towards the S. and no doubt lengthened; later in the same century the S. arcade and aisle were rebuilt. In 1848–49 the church was completely restored, the *North* and *South Aisles* being rebuilt, a W. tower removed and the *Vestry, Organ Chamber, South Porch* and timber bell-cote added.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32¼ ft. by 14¾ ft.) has in the E. wall two 13th-century lancet-windows with moulded labels and mask-stops; above them is a quatrefoiled window, of the same date, with a moulded label. In the N. wall is a modern arch, to the organ-chamber and a modern doorway to the vestry, with a segmental arch of two chamfered orders, reset; further E. is part of the external E. jamb and head of a destroyed



doorway. In the S. wall are three windows the two easternmost of *c.* 1330 and each of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the westernmost window is similar to the other two but the tracery is of rather earlier character; below it is a blocked "low-side" window with a square head; E. of this window is a 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs, two-centred arch and moulded imposts. There is a moulded internal string-course carried round the E. end of the chancel at the sill-level. The early to mid 12th-century chancel-arch is round and of two orders both square and the inner having a broad roll on the soffit; the responds have each a half-round shaft to the inner order, with partly buried bases, scalloped capitals and grooved and chamfered abaci continued along the wall-face and partly restored.

The *Nave* (35¼ ft. by 17 ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1180 and of two bays with round arches of two plain orders and a chamfered label on the S. side; the round column has a moulded base and scalloped cruciform capital with a moulded abacus; the responds have attached half-columns. The 13th-century S. arcade, of three bays partly restored, has two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases; the responds have attached half-columns. In the W. wall is a partly restored 12th-century doorway (Plate 126) with jambs and head of three orders, the inner plain and shouldered at the head to support a modern lintel and an old tympanum, enriched with plain tegulated ornament; the other orders of the arch are round and roll-moulded and outside them is a broad band of billet-ornament and a label; the jambs have each two free shafts with cushion-capitals and modern bases; above the doorway is a modern window.

Fittings—*Brass*: In chancel—on S. wall, to John Hanger, S.T.P., 1638, rector of the parish, inscription only. *Chest*: In vestry—of hutch-type and of plain boards, with three hasps and staples, probably 16th-century. *Communion Table*: of oak, with turned legs and plain rails, mid to late 17th-century. *Font*: (Plate 8) octagonal bowl, each face with rough round arch resting on small shafts at the angles with moulded capitals and bases, plain round stem with eight subsidiary shafts with moulded bases and capitals, chamfered plinth, late 12th- or early 13th-century, bowl repaired. *Monuments* and *Floor-slab*. Monuments: In chancel—against S. wall, (1) stone effigy of priest in mass-vestments, hands resting on breast, head and feet missing and otherwise defaced, 14th- or 15th-century; (2) In churchyard—to Thomas True and Lennard True, 1667-8, table-tomb, with chamfered slab and plinth; (3) to John ..... head-stone, carved with leaves, skull at top, probably early 18th-century. Floor-slab: In chancel—to Giles Aleyn, S.T.P., 1678, rector of the parish, black marble slab, with shield-of-arms. *Plate*: includes late 16th-century cup of goblet-form with very deep bowl and moulded stem, engraved band round top with vase, foliage, beasts and birds; large salver with shield-of-arms probably of 1671, given by Giles Aleyn; stand-paten of 1667 or 1674 and large flagon probably of 1659. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—fragments of heads of crosses of round form with carved or incised crosses of various forms, 12th- and 13th-century, also fragments with conventional foliage in relief, date uncertain.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(3). Stibbington Hall (Plate 128), house and gateway, stands 70 yards N.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys: the walls are of Ketton stone and the roofs are covered with Collyweston slates. A small wing at the N. end of the house appears to be of slightly earlier date than the main block which is dated 1625 and was originally a complete, but small, E-shaped building with the wings projecting towards the S.W. A wide passage at the back of the main block, forming, on the first floor, a small 'long gallery,' was added probably later in the 17th or early in the 18th century and further extensions have been made on the N.E. in modern times. The S.W. front is a good example of the architecture of the period and is almost entirely unaltered.

Elevations—The S.W. front has gabled wings projecting at either end and a central projecting porch of two storeys surmounted by a curvilinear gable with finials above the kneelers and at the apex. The entrance-archway has a semi-circular head with a moulded architrave, rectangular key-block with 'jewel' ornament, moulded imposts, sunk spandrels and stop-chamfered responds; the voussoirs have masons' marks; it is flanked by Doric pilasters, standing on pedestals and surmounted by an entablature the cornice of which is continued across the whole front as a string-course at the level of the first floor; on the right hand pilaster is a square incised sundial; the upper floor has a superimposed order with Ionic pilasters with pedestals and entablature and between the

pilasters is a three-light window with moulded jambs, head, transom and mullions; below the window is a sunk rectangular panel, inscribed with lead letters "DEO TRIN-UNI SIT GLORIA 1625." In the gable is a raised shield carved with the arms of Peter Edwards of Alleston and Joan (Knight) of Piddington, his wife; set in lead, below the shield, are the initials "I.E." and "I.H." presumably those of John Edwards (son of the above) and his wife. A chamfered plinth is continued round the whole front from the side walls of the porch. The inner entrance-doorway has a flat four-centred arch within a square head; the arch mouldings are continued half-way down the jambs and terminate with moulded stops. In the main wall flanking the porch on either side on the ground-floor is a window of four lights similar to the window above the entrance-archway but with a moulded label and there is a similar window in the wall above, the head of which is carried up above the level of the eaves in a stone gabled dormer; it has finials above the kneelers and at the apex and within the pediment is a small oval light with a moulded architrave. Each of the end wings has on the S.W. face a projecting bay-window of four transomed and mullioned lights on the front and one on each of the returns; each bay is carried up into the gable and is finished with a moulded parapet; in the pediment above is a small oval light; the gables have shaped finials above the kneelers and at the apex. On the inner face of each of the side wings on each floor are traces of small original windows now blocked. Behind the ridge of the main block are two chimney-stacks each of twin rectangular shafts with a common head and a moulded cornice. The S.E. elevation has towards the S.W. end a projecting chimney-stack with twin-shafts at the top similar to those of the main block; S.W. of the chimney-stack on the lower floor is one original two-light window. The N.W. elevation has a small piece of old walling at the S.W. end, with an old two-light window in the upper part. In the return wall on the main front, near the junction with the northernmost wing of the main building of 1625, are traces of a blocked doorway. The whole of the buildings at the back of the house are modern.

Interior—The Hall (22 ft. by 16 ft.) has an original stone fireplace with moulded jambs, flat two-centred head and moulded cornice. In the N.W. and S.W. walls are original stone doorways painted and similar to the entrance-doorway. In the N.E. wall is a similar doorway. One room in the S.E. wing has an original fireplace similar to that in the hall. The staircase-hall appears to have been rebuilt but contains the original oak staircase (Plate 164) from the ground to the first floor; it has a close moulded string, moulded handrail, turned balusters and square newels with moulded finials; the newel on the middle landing is widened in the solid below the finial to receive the handrails of both the upper and lower flights.

The forecourt in front of the house has a low S.W. boundary-wall in the middle of which is a small entrance-gateway (Plate 116) of Ketton stone. It has an arched opening with semi-circular head similar to the archway to the entrance-porch, above which is a moulded cornice surmounted by an open shaped gable enclosing a pierced stone circle with flanking finials and a finial at the apex. Flanking the gateway are buttresses and there are also buttresses on either side of the opening at the back.

Condition—Good.

(4). THE HAYCOCK, house (Plate 129), on E. side of the Great North road immediately S. of Wansford Bridge, is of two storeys with attics and cellars. The walls are of local stone and the roofs are covered with Collyweston slates. It is said to have been built as a posting-house and a loose stone dated 1632, found on the site, indicates the probable date of erection. It remained as an inn until late in the last century when it was converted into a private residence.

The main block of the original building fronts the road and is of H-shaped plan with N. and S. cross-wings; lower ranges project eastwards from the cross-wings partly enclosing a courtyard at the back. The E. range and the E. end of the N. range to the courtyard were added later in the 17th century. The front to the main building appears to have been remodelled at the same time. In the 18th century an addition was made on the E. side of the central block of the main building with an open gallery to the upper floor but this was subsequently filled in; 18th-century extensions include the kitchen in the S.W. corner and other additions to the main building on the W. side of the courtyard. The building was generally repaired when it was converted into a private house, the windows to the main block were remodelled to receive sashes and other alterations were made to the interior. The central porch to the main front is a 19th-century addition and covers the remains of a former archway.

Elevations—The W. front is symmetrical and of squared rubble with plinths and dressed stone quoins. The projecting wings are gabled and have flat copings with moulded edges and console-brackets as kneelers. At the level of the first floor is a moulded string-course which rises to a higher level over the head of the former central archway and also against the wings; at the base of the gables is a second moulded string which is carried along the return walls of the wings and along the central block below a coved eaves-cornice. In the wall behind the porch are the ashlar-dressings of the former central-archway and above it is a square-headed window, probably of late 17th- or

early 18th-century date, with a moulded architrave and rustications and surmounted by an entablature and pediment. The remaining windows have plain square-headed openings and the windows in both the gables, now blocked, have moulded labels. In the roof of the main block are five segmental-headed dormer-windows and one at each end of the return roof of the wings, all probably of late 17th-century date. To the N. of the window above the entrance-porch are two moulded brackets or corbels, probably for the former sign-board of the inn. Two chimney-stacks on the main block are of old design but rebuilt. The N. front of the main block has a moulded string at the level of the first floor of slightly different section to that to the main front. It has ranges of windows on both the ground and first floors and four dormers in the roof, all similar to those on the main front. The S. front of the main block is similar to the N. elevation. The E. front towards the courtyard is of 18th-century or modern date except the exposed portions of the gabled ends of the cross-wings of the main block. On the original main wall and the return walls of the S. wing are remains of the plinth and the moulded string at the first-floor level but these are now inside the building; on the first floor the inner walls of the wings retain original early 17th-century windows with moulded mullions, labels, etc., one label is also left in place in the ground-floor return of the S. wing.

The *N. range* flanking the courtyard is probably of early 17th-century date and has on the N. front two original windows, one on each floor, both now blocked. The front towards the courtyard retains portions of a moulded string-course at the first-floor level; in the western half are two original doorways with segmental heads and further E. are two others, partly old but probably a little later in date; at the W. end one old window on the ground-floor has been altered to a doorway. The E. half of the wing has been widened to the N. in modern times.

The *S. range* has on the S. front, on the ground-floor, two original windows, one of three lights and the other of two, each with moulded jambs and mullions and square heads with moulded strings as labels; on the first floor is an original three-light window, now blocked. The front to the courtyard is partly covered by the later kitchen, the E. wall of which butts on to an original doorway; the E. jamb and architrave are exposed and above is a moulded string and pediment, the former being continued eastwards over an altered two-light window. The upper floor has two early 17th-century windows, both altered. The *E. range* of the courtyard has in the W. front two doorways with flat four-centred heads.

Interior—Inside the house few old features remain. In the attic over the middle of the main block is an original stone fireplace with a flat four-centred head and in the back of each of the cross-wings to the main building is an original oak staircase. Both staircases are painted and may possibly have been reset; they have heavy turned balusters but the original handrails have been encased in later deal and later deal mouldings have been fixed on the strings; the newels to the N. stairs have later deal cappings above which are oak ball-heads; the newels to the S. stair have shaped terminals. In the cellars are remains of several former external windows now blocked and below the N. wing of the main house is an original fireplace with a four-centred head.

In the garden S. of the house is a small stone with a coped head inscribed on the face "T 1632"; it was dug up in the grounds.

Condition—Good.

(5). Wansford Bridge (Plate 125), carrying the Great North road across the River Nene between the parishes of Wansford, Northants, and Sibson-cum-Stibbington is of twelve arches and is built of a light-yellow ashlar masonry. The seven northern-most arches are in Northamptonshire and a stone in the parapet inscribed "P M 1577" marks the date of this erection. The three next arches were rebuilt in 1672–4, the arches which they replace having been carried away by floods; these three arches, with the one adjoining on the S., span the main stream. This last arch was built in 1795 and carries a wider roadway than the rest; the small arch adjoining is perhaps of the same date or later.

The ten northernmost arches have a coped parapet with a string-course below. On the W. side the piers of each of these arches have V-shaped cutwaters but on the E. side only the piers to the arches which were rebuilt in 1674 have cutwaters. The earlier arches are semi-circular and of two plain square orders, to which a modern inner order has been added in the three S. bays. The northernmost bay has the crown of the arch almost buried below the soil of the flats and of the second arch only the crown is visible; the next five arches are of narrower span than the three rebuilt in the 17th century. These latter arches are semi-circular and of one plain order only. On the parapet of the northernmost of the three eastern cutwaters is the inscription "P M 1577" and on the outer face are the following inscriptions; on the Northampton-shire side "HVC NORTH P REPARAT SVTV COMITAT 1674" and on the Huntingdonshire side "P HVNT HVC REPARAT SVTV COMITAT 1672"; there are also many masons' marks. On the cutwater on the W. side of the same pier is the boundary-stone between the two counties. The parapets are old excepting some modern repairs at the N. end on the W. side while some of the arches over the shallow water and the plinths of some of the piers have been restored in modern times.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (6–10).

The following monuments unless otherwise described are of two storeys and are built of local stone and roofed with stone slates.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

(6). *The Rectory*, (Plate 130) S. of the churchyard, is of two storeys with attics. The house was built probably in the second half of the 16th century on a long rectangular plan and has a lower extension which has since been again extended to the E.; the staircase-hall was added on the N. in the 17th century. The S. front has a modern bay-window but the remaining windows are original and mostly of three lights with moulded stone jambs, heads and mullions with square moulded labels; the entrance-doorway has a moulded stone architrave. In the W. wall is a late 17th-century window with wood mullions. The N. front has similar windows to those on the S. and the staircase-hall is built very closely between two of them and partly covers their labels; in the W. end of the wall is a blocked window and blocked doorway; in the former has been reset, upside down, the head of a square-headed 15th-century window of three trefoiled ogee lights with pierced spandrels. The staircase-hall has two-light windows in the W. wall resembling those of the main building; the upper one is blocked. Inside the building the Dining Room has a stone fireplace probably of late 17th-century date with eared architrave and moulded cornice; the adjoining room has a somewhat similar fireplace of different detail. The staircase is of the first half of the 17th century and has a moulded handrail, turned balusters and square newels with ball-tops.

(7). *Stibbington Manor*, or Stibbington Lodge Farm, house (Plate 130) 150 yards W. of the church. It was built *c.* 1625 but has modern additions. The W. front has, to each floor, ranges of two, three, four and six-light, square-headed windows with moulded jambs, heads, mullions and labels. There are two original chimney-stacks with detached shafts, moulded neckings and a common moulded cornice at the top. Inside the building, in a wing at the back, is an original staircase with turned balusters, moulded handrail and square newels surmounted by tall shaped finials.

(8). *Farmhouse* (Plate 130), now tenements, 1,200 yards S.S.E. of the church. The eastern arm is of *c.* 1600 and was possibly part of an L-shaped building with the wings extending towards the E. and N. The N. wing has been rebuilt, if it is not entirely modern, and at the W. end and on the N. side are modern extensions. The S. wall of the old block has on the ground-floor two original windows each of three lights with moulded jambs, heads, mullions and labels; further W. is a similar window, fitted with a modern frame. There are other original windows in the upper storey and in the N. wall. The E. end is gabled and has in the upper part of the wall a number of courses of projecting rough stones. The central chimney of the E. wing is original and of two square stone shafts under a common head with a moulded necking and cornice. The chimney-stack at the N. end of the N.W. wing is of similar design and appears to have been reset.

(9). *Sibson Manor House* (Plate 130), about ¾ miles S.S.E. of Stibbington Church, is a small rectangular building of *c.* 1630 with a modern wing at the back. The S.W., or front elevation, has an original doorway with chamfered jambs and lintel and four windows each of three lights; the second from the N.W. is original but the others are probably restorations in the original openings. The upper storey has a range of five partly restored three-light windows with moulded jambs, heads, mullions and labels. The central chimney-stack has four square detached shafts under a common head with a moulded string, necking and cornice. The N.E. or back elevation also has some original windows and the chimney-stack behind the S.E. room appears also to be old. Inside the building one room on the first floor has an original stone fireplace with moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head.

Built into the walls of a modern summer-house in the garden to the S.W. of the house are some fragments of 15th-century stonework. These are thought to have belonged to the former Sibson church which is supposed to have stood opposite the house on the other side of the North Road. They include a window-head with a four-centred arch in a square outer order; an X-shaped stone; a man's head corbel; part of a door-jamb of two square orders; fragments of cusped tracery or window-heads and probably part of a piscina-basin.

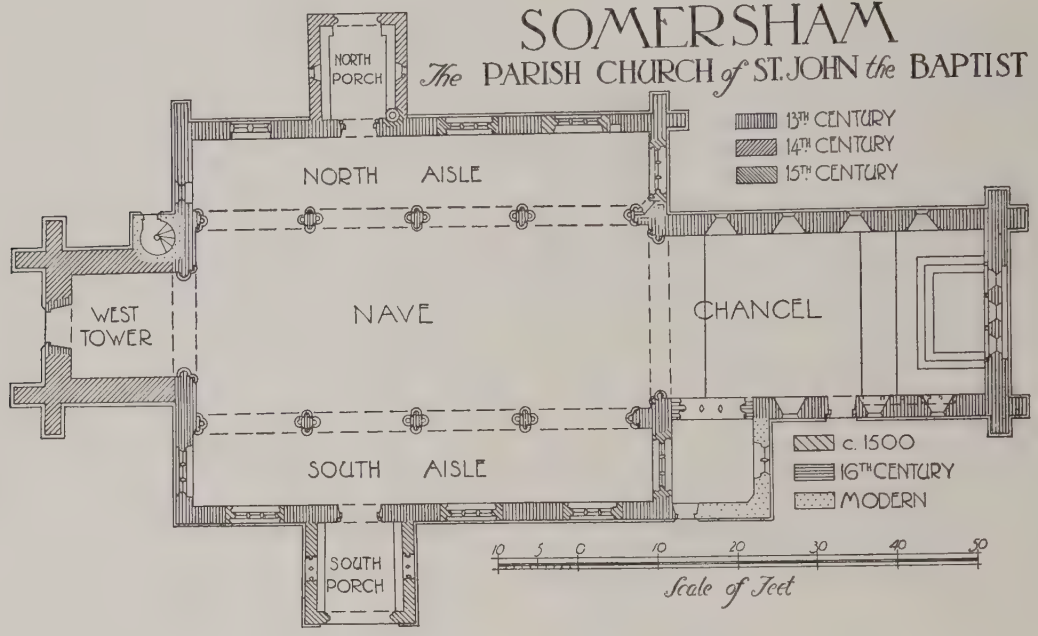
(10). *Cottage*, now four tenements, stands on the W. side of the road 200 yards S. of the bridge. It is of one storey with attics and was built probably early in the 17th century on a L-shaped plan with the wings projecting towards the N. and W.; later additions have been made at the back. The central chimney-stack and that on the N. end appear to be original and are each of a single square shaft with a moulded capping. In the S. wall is an original window, now blocked, of two lights with moulded jambs, head and mullion. The W. end of the W. wing has an old chimney-stack.

(11). STOCKS, on the S.W. side of the road, opposite (9), are badly dilapidated and there is nothing to show their age. The two beams have holes for four legs.

Unclassified :—

(12). MOUND, on the 50 ft. contour-line, 600 yards W.N.W. of the church, was roughly circular but is now almost formless.

Condition—Bad.



74. SOMERSHAM (E.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. (*a*) XV S.E., (*b*) XIX N.W.)

Somersham is a parish and large village, 5 m. N.E. of St. Ives. The Church is the principal monument.

Roman :—

[a](1). Village Site, on the N. W. side of the Somersham-Chatteris road, about 1 m. N.E. of the church. The discoveries were made in and about a gravel-pit in 1904 and 1905. An irregular trench 3 to 4 ft. deep and 4 to 5 ft. wide, with sloping sides and running E. and W. was followed for 30 ft. Resting on the bottom was grey friable soil 2¼ ft. deep, full of Roman objects, 2nd., 3rd., and possibly 4th-century pottery, two sestertii of Marcus Aurelius, a ' third brass ' of Victorinus, a denarius of Postumus, four ' third brass ' of Constantine I, one ' Urbs Roma,' two Constantine II, one Magnentius, one Gratian or Valentinian and other objects. (G. L. Keynes " A late Roman settlement near Somersham, Hunts." in Supplement to *Report of Rugby School Nat. Hist. Soc.* 1905). Somewhere in this neighbourhood a burnt burial was found in an urn of 3rd-century type. (*penes* Rev. F. C. Boultbee, Hargrave, Northants.) See also *sub* Colne.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](2). Parish Church of St. John the Baptist stands in the village. The walls are of stone and pebble-rubble with the pebble predominating in the upper part of the N. wall of the N. aisle and the walls of the W. tower ; the dressings are of Barnack stone. All the roofs are covered with lead except that over the nave which is tiled. The *Chancel, Nave* and *Tower-Arch* are of mid-13th-century date ; the *West Tower* itself does not appear to have been built until early in the 14th-century. The *North* and *South Aisles* are of the 13th century but were probably heightened late in the 14th century when the clearstorey was added to the nave. The *North Porch* is also a 14th-century addition and the *South Porch* was added in the 15th century. The church was restored in 1883 when the tower-arch which had previously been blocked was re-opened and in 1885 the *Organ Chamber* was built.

The building is architecturally interesting and the roof to the nave is a fine example of its period, the carved corbels being of particularly good workmanship.

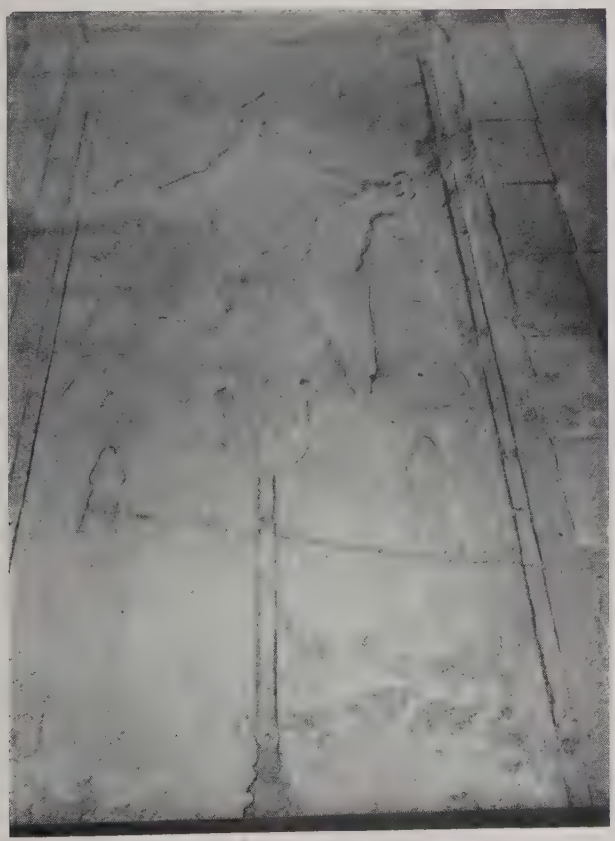
Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (41¾ ft. by 20¼ ft.) has a mid 13th-century window of three lancets, rebated externally and having a hollow-chamfered outer order which is carried over the whole window in a four-centred arch with a moulded label, the arch being a 15th-century alteration ; internally the lancets are divided by detached shafts with moulded capitals, bases and central bands and have moulded rear-arches with moulded labels and mask-stops. In the N. wall are four mid 13th-century lancet-windows with moulded splays and segmental-pointed rear-arches ; in the W. end of the wall, with the threshold a little below the springing of the chancel-arch, is an early 16th-century rood-loft doorway with stop-chamfered jambs and a four-centred head. In the S. wall are

SAWTRY CHURCH.
Brasses in Chancel, of Sir William le Moyne, 1404, and Mary, his wife.

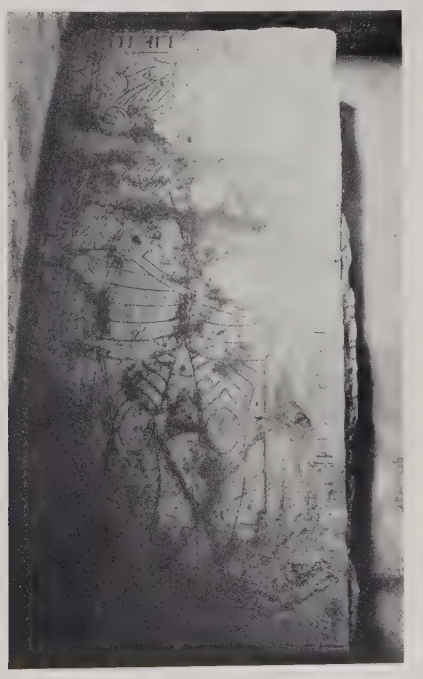
YAXLEY CHURCH
Recess monument in N. Transept, recording heart burial, 1293.

BUCKDEN CHURCH.
Arms in floor-slab, of Robert Sanderson, Bp. of Lincoln, 1662–3.

GREAT GRANSDEN CHURCH.
Slab in W. Tower, with indent of brass of Thomas de Neusum, Rector, 1301–28.



GREAT STUKELEY CHURCH.
Indent (2) in N. Aisle. 14th-century, with later indent of early 16th-century.



ELTON CHURCH.
Incised slab (7) in S. Aisle, of Robert Sappcott, 1600–01.

SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON : (3) STIBBINGTON HALL, dated 1625.
S.W. Front.

SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON : (4) THE HAYCOCK, S. of Wansford Bridge, probably 1632.
From the N.W.

RAMSEY.
(5) Bodsey House, 14th-century and later. S. side.

SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON.
(7) Stibbington Manor, *c.* 1625.

(9) Sibson Manor House *c.* 1630.
SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON.

(6) Stibbington Rectory, late 16th-century.

SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON.
(8) Farmhouse, 1,200 yds. S.S.E. of Stibbington Church, *c.* 1600.

WATER NEWTON.
(4) Water Newton House, early 17th-century.

WATER NEWTON.
(3) The Rectory, early 18th-century.

STANGROUND.
(6) House, E. side of street, 320 yds. S.S.E. of the Church, 17th-century.

three lancet-windows similar to those in the N. wall; the S. doorway, between the second and third windows, has detached shafts, to the jambs with capitals carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage, much weathered moulded bases and a two-centred moulded arch with a moulded label; in the W. end of the wall, now covered by the modern organ-chamber, is an early 16th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head; the mullions are modern and the jambs have been cut down below the sill to form an opening into the organ-chamber. An internal moulded string-course runs round the chancel below the level of the window-sills and is carried over the head of the S. doorway in a different section. The 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders with a moulded label towards the nave; the responds have attached 'keeled' shafts with moulded capitals and bases.

The *Nave* (57 ft. by 23¼ ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays with two-centred arches similar to the chancel-arch with a moulded label towards the nave with mask-stops; the piers are square with chamfered angles and have an attached shaft on each face with moulded capitals with embattled abaci and moulded bases; the capitals and bases appear to have been left rough when built and recut late in the 14th or early in the 15th century; the responds correspond to the piers but the capitals and bases are original 13th-century work though the latter are both mutilated. The S. arcade is in four bays and is generally similar to the N. arcade but the capitals to the piers are of slightly different section to those opposite and the responds have 'keeled' shafts. The late 14th-century clear-storey has on each side a range of four slightly restored windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the second window on each side has carved head-stops to the labels.

The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and carved stops. Across the S.E. angle of the aisle is an early 16th-century doorway to the blocked rood-staircase, with moulded jambs and four-centred head. In the N. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of *c.* 1500 and of three lights (the cusping of which has been cut away) in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the second window is of three lights and is similar to the E. window but the tracery, and most of the mullions, are modern, as are also the head-stops to the label; the third window is of 13th-century date and of two plain lights with two-centred heads with a modern quatrefoil above under a two-centred arch; the mid 13th-century N. doorway has a two-centred arch of two orders, the inner chamfered and the outer moulded and having a moulded label and mask-stops; the jambs are of two chamfered orders with a detached shaft between them; the eastern has a capital carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage and the western a moulded capital; the bases are both hidden. In the W. wall is a single lancet of two chamfered orders not struck from the same centres.

The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has a late 15th-century E. window, now opening into the modern organ-chamber; it has casement-moulded jambs and splays and a four-centred head, but the tracery has been taken out and the mullions carried up to the head. In the S. wall are three 15th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery, casement-moulded jambs and four-centred head with a moulded label; all have been partly restored; the mid 13th-century S. doorway has a two-centred arch of one richly moulded order; the jambs have each a detached shaft with carved 'stiff-leaf' capital and moulded base. In the W. wall is a late 13th-century window of three lights with a modern head.

The *West Tower* (13 ft. square) is of three stages (Plate 5) with an embattled parapet and a small needle-spire of timber, covered with lead. The tower is of early 14th-century date with a modern stair-turret. The mid 13th-century two-centred tower-arch is similar in detail to the nave-arcades; the responds have attached and 'keeled' shafts, with moulded capitals and bases. The early 14th-century W. window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the altered 13th-century W. doorway has chamfered jambs and three-centred head, with a moulded label. The second stage has in the N., S. and W. walls a 14th-century window of a single cinquefoiled light with a moulded label; the line of the former root of the nave is visible on the E. wall. The bell-chamber has in each wall a partly restored 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label.

The *North Porch* is of the 14th century and has a two-centred outer archway with jambs of two chamfered orders and arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label. The side walls have each a window of one square-headed light.

The *South Porch* is of the 15th century and has a two-centred outer archway of two moulded orders with a moulded label and head-stops; the moulded responds have each three attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The side walls have each a partly restored window of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label; the reveals are casement moulded.

The *Roof* of the chancel is modern except for four head-corbels on each side which are of the 15th century. The late 14th-century roof of the nave is of four bays with curved principals and intermediate principals, moulded tie-beams, cutting across the principals but with the mouldings

mitred at the junctions, king-posts with two-way struts to the ridge, moulded purlins and ridge and pendant-posts at the apex of the intermediate principals, with bosses carved with two falcons and foliage; at the purlin-intersections are carved bosses—on N. (*a*) beast's head (?), (*b*) man's head with dragons issuing from mouth, (*c*) man's head, (*d*) foliage, (*e*) crowned man's head, (*f*) queen's head with nebuly head-dress, (*g*) foliage, (*h*) man and monster, (*i*) winged beast with scroll; on S. (*a*) two dragons, (*b*) mermaid and fish, (*c*) bishop's head (?), (*d*) grotesque face, (*e*) two human heads, (*f*) double-headed eagle, (*g*) leopard, (*h*) tree and beast; the wall-posts rest on well-carved stone corbels representing—on N. (*a*) angel with sword and garland, (*b*) man in tunic and cloak, praying; (*c*) man in tunic and coif, one pendant sleeve, praying; (*d*) crouching man stroking beard; on S. (*a*) angel, (*b*) bearded man, kneeling on one knee, (*c*) bearded man sitting cross-legged, (*d*) man in tunic, hood thrown back; roof partly restored, remains of colour on purlins. The roof of the N. aisle is modern except for three 13th-century head-corbels and two shaped corbels on the outer wall, for a roof of steeper pitch. The roof of the S. aisle is modern but has three moulded hook-corbels on the outer wall and one on the inner wall, of late 13th- or 14th-century date, for a roof of steeper pitch. The roof of the N. porch is modern except for four 13th- or 14th-century head-corbels. The 15th-century roof of the S. porch has curved and moulded principals, moulded plates, purlins and ridge.

Fittings—*Bell-frame:* The bell-frame is old but the bells are modern. *Brackets;* In nave, six feet W. of chancel-arch, two head-corbels, woman on N., man on S., late 14th-century. *Brass* and *Indents:* Brass: In chancel—N. side, of priest in mass-vestments, holding chalice and wafer, poor engraving, probably local, indents of foot-inscription and four roundels early 16th-century. Indents. In chancel—S. side, (1) of figure of priest, foot-inscription and four square plates. In nave—(2) of inscription-plate; (3) of rectangular plate and inscription-plate; (4) of figure of man in armour with feet on dog, inscription-plate and five shields, slab broken in two and separated. In S. porch—(5) of figure and foot-inscription, indents of four cocks (?) at angles. *Chair:* In chancel—some early 17th-century material, including carved and inlaid back, curved arms, etc., made up with modern work. *Chest:* In second stage of tower—dug-out chest with cavity in middle only, iron-bound lid, formerly with three staples, two missing, elaborate iron lock-plate with five locks, mediaeval. *Image:* Loose in N. aisle—headless and armless crucifix of stone on fragment of cusped cross, 14th-century, perhaps from head of churchyard-cross. *Monument* and *Floor-slabs.* Monument: In chancel—on N. wall, to Anthony Hammond, 1680, Dep. Lieut. of Hunts., black and white veined marble tablet with Ionic side columns, entablature and achievement-of-arms supported by two cherubs. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to William, infant son of Sir Charles Howard, 1646; (2) to Lawrence Blatt, 1702, High Sheriff of Cambs. and Hunts., and others dated later; (3) to Anthony Thomson, 1714, and others later. *Niches:* In S. aisle—in S.E. angle, (1) with two-centred head, canopy and pedestal cut back, 15th-century. In N. porch—over N. doorway, (2) large recess with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, stone with ornamental cross in low relief above, 13th-century. In S. porch—over S. doorway, (3) similar niche but without cross above, 13th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—double, with hollow-chamfered jambs and moulded trefoiled arches, two sexfoiled drains, 13th-century, middle and side shafts modern. In N. aisle—in N. wall, wide recess with stop-chamfered jambs each with a free shaft with moulded capital and base, moulded trefoiled arch and deep octofoiled drain, 13th-century, front of sill modern. In S. aisle—in S. wall, double with hollow-chamfered jambs, free central and jamb-shafts, with moulded capitals and bases, moulded trefoiled heads with moulded two-centred labels, two sexfoiled drains, 13th-century, front of sill modern. *Plate:* includes a cup of 1569 with a band of incised ornament; flagon of 1638, inscribed, and an early 18th-century paten without date-letter, also inscribed. *Sedilia:* In chancel—three bays with moulded two-centred arches, hollow-chamfered jambs with moulded and richly foliated corbels, free shafts between the bays with moulded capitals and bases, 13th-century, stepped seats modern. *Stoup:* In N. porch—E. of N. doorway, semi-octagonal projecting bowl with round basin set in semi-octagonal recess, underside of bowl moulded and carved with three large square paterae, 15th-century., partly restored. *Sundial:* On. S. porch—on pedestal at apex of gable, dial with iron gnomon-plate, 17th- or early 18th-century. *Weather-vane:* On spire—shaped vane with baluster stem and ball-base, late 17th- or early 18th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

[b](3). Homestead Moat, 700 yards W.S.W. of the church.

[b](4). Somersham Park, bridge, walls, moat and fish-ponds, 300 yards S. of the church. The modern house stands on the site of a house formerly belonging to the Bishops of Ely. The *Bridge* (Plate 131) crosses the N. arm of the moat and has an arch of modern brick, springing from ashlar abutments perhaps of mediaeval date. The garden to the S. of the house has a 16th-century brick wall on the N. and E. sides. In the N. wall is an old opening with the springers of a four-centred arch.

The *Moat* is of irregular oval shape and formerly surrounded the house. There are two large rectangular fish-ponds, outside the moat on the N. side.

Condition—Fairly good.

[a](5). MANOR HALL, house 300 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. The chimney-stacks with moulded offsets at the two ends of the house are of 16th-century date but the rest of the structure was rebuilt *c.* 1720. Recently the top storey has been removed and the house divided. The S. stack has a brick inscribed IT(A?) in Tudor letters. Inside the building one room is lined with early 18th-century panelling and has a fireplace with a marble surround and a Doric overmantel.

Condition—Good.

[b](6). WALLS, enclosing a large area on the N. side of the main street, 150 yards N.W. of the church. The walls are of 16th- or early 17th-century brick. The house within the enclosure is modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

[b](7). BARN, on the S. side of the main street, opposite (6), is timber-framed and weather-boarded; the roof is covered with thatch and corrugated-iron. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. On the street-front are hung two thatch-hooks.

Condition—Fairly good.

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75. SOUTHOE (C.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. (*a*) XXI S.E., (*b*) XXV N.E.)

Southoe is a parish with a village ¼ m. W. of the Great North Road about 2 m. N. of St. Neots. The Church is the principal monument.

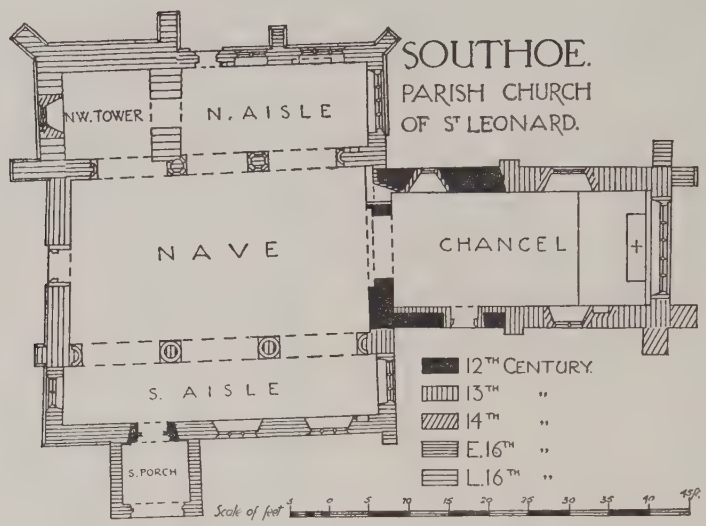
Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD stands at the N. end of the village. The walls generally are of pebble-rubble with some ironstone and freestone; the N aisle is ashlar-faced; the tower is of brick with some stone dressings; the dressings generally are of Barnack, Ketton and Weldon stone. The roofs are covered with slates and lead. There was a 12th-century church on the site, of which the chancel-arch, the reset S. doorway and the western part of the N. wall of the *Chancel* survive; the corresponding portion of the S. wall has been largely rebuilt, of less thickness, at some subsequent period; the chancel-wall is probably the earliest work, the S. doorway is of *c.* 1160–70 and the chancel-arch of rather later date; the nave was probably of the same length as the existing structure and the chancel must have had some extension beyond the middle butresses, perhaps an apse. The chancel was lengthened in the 13th century, the junction with the older work being masked by the buttresses above mentioned; the S. arcade of the *Nave* is of mid 13th-century date when the nave was widened and the *South Aisle* added. The N. arcade and *North Aisle* were built *c.* 1500 and about the same time the upper parts of the walls of the chancel and S. aisle were rebuilt and the clearstorey and *South Porch* added. Probably late in the 16th century the *North West Tower* was built on the site of the W. bay of the N. aisle. The church was restored in 1859 and the clearstorey rebuilt.

The S. doorway is a rich example of late 12th-century work.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32 ft. by 14¼ ft.) has an embattled parapet and a much restored E. window of *c.* 1500 of five transomed and cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded jambs and label with grotesque head-stops. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of *c.* 1300 and of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the western window is a 13th-century lancet-light with moulded label, corbel-shaped stops, shafted splays and moulded rear-arch; E. of the eastern window are slight traces of a blocked doorway. In the S. wall is a window uniform with the eastern window in the N. wall; further W. is a 13th-century doorway with jambs and two-centred arch of two orders, the outer chamfered and the inner rounded; the moulded label has shaped stops. High up on the S. wall, below the parapet, is a rectangular panel, with ashlar-filling and of uncertain purpose. The late 12th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the responds have each two attached shafts with scrolled or cushion-capitals of varying design and moulded bases of cushion form; the chamfered abacus is continued round the responds; the stone-work has been partly re-tooled and part of the S. respond and arch rebuilt; N. of the arch is an early 16th-century squint, with a square head.

The *Nave* (37¼ ft. by 21¼ ft.) has an early 16th-century N. arcade of three bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals and bases. The mid 13th-century S. arcade is also of three bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the round columns and half-round responds have been partly repaired and have moulded capitals and modern bases. The clearstorey has an embattled parapet with gargoyles and a sanctus bell-cote on the E. gable; on the N. side are two early 16th-century windows, each of two trefoiled lights in a square head; the S. side has been largely rebuilt and has three windows, partly of early 16th-century date; the easternmost is of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head; the second window is similar but of two lights; the westernmost



window is of two trefoiled lights in a square head The W. wall of the nave has an early 16th-century window of three transomed and cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head, with moulded jambs and label; the early 16th-century W. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label and the initials I.B. and leaves carved in the spandrels.

The *North Aisle* (10¾ ft. wide) is of early 16th-century date with an embattled parapet, string-course carved with the initials T.,R.,O., S.F.I., F. and E., two gargoyles and a small pinnacle at the N.E. angle. The E. window is of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head; the head, splays and label are moulded. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head and with details similar to the E. window of the aisle; the western window is similar but of two lights; the N. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label and a carved leaf in each spandrel.

The *South Aisle* (7¼ ft. wide) has an embattled parapet. The early 16th-century E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head, with moulded jambs and label. In the S. wall are two windows, uniform with that in the E. wall; the reset S. doorway (Plate 126) is of *c.* 1160–70 and has an arch of three orders, the innermost formerly square-headed and forming a tympanum enriched with checker-ornament and with a segmental-pointed arch cut in the under side; the two outer orders are round, moulded and enriched with crossed bands and diaper-ornament respectively; the moulded label has billet-ornament; the jambs have each a chamfered inner order and free shaft with diaper-ornament, moulded bases and capitals carved with diapering and crude leaf-ornament respectively; the chamfered abaci have lozenge-enrichment; the rear-arch has chevron-grooving. In the W. wall is a window similar to that in the E. wall but of two lights; below the window is a string-course of 12th-century work re-used.

The *Tower* (11 ft. square) is of late 16th-century date and of three stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with restored crocketed pinnacles at the angles; the brickwork has some diapering. The ground-stage is open on the S. side to the N. arcade of the nave. In the E. wall is a doorway, probably modern, with spuare jambs and four-centred head of two plain orders. In the W. wall is an early 14th-century window, re-set and repaired; it is of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and head-stops. The second stage has in both E. and W. walls a window of one four-centred light. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two pointed lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The *South Porch* is of late 15th- or early 16th-century date, and has a partly restored two-centred outer archway of two moulded orders; the responds are chamfered and have each an attached shaft with modern capital and base. The side walls have each a window of one trefoiled light in a square head with moulded jambs. The parapet is embattled.

Fittings—*Coffin-lids:* In churchyard—S. of church, coped slab with half-figure, probably of priest, in relief, set in a trefoiled recess, stepped base at foot of slab, early 14th-century, much worn; forming coping at S.E. corner of churchyard-wall, coped slab with traces of cross, early 14th-century. *Font:* modern bowl, plain octagonal stem and moulded base, early 16th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—modern recess, round drain, possibly

14th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, recess with chamfered and rebated jambs and two-centred-head, round drain, early 16th-century. In N. aisle—in S. wall, recess with chamfered jambs and square head, early 16th-century, sill modern. *Recesses*: In nave—in E. wall, shallow recess with chamfered S. jamb and two-centred head, 14th-century. In N. aisle—in N. wall, wide recess, with ogee head, panelled reveals and soffit, probably tomb-recess, early 16th-century. *Scratching:* In W. doorway—masons' marks. *Sedile:* In chancel—sill of S.E. window carried down to form seat, *c.* 1300, seat modern. *Stoup:* In N. aisle—by N. doorway, recess with flat head rounded at angles, early 16th-century, no bowl. *Sundial:* On S. buttress of chancel—scratched dial. *Miscellanea:* Incorporated in N. wall of chancel and W. wall of nave, various worked stones, mostly 12th-century, including one window-head. Re-used in W. jamb of S. doorway to chancel—drain of small pillar-piscina. Incorporated in churchyard-wall, various worked stones including a 12th-century cushion-capital.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

HOMESTEAD MOATS :—

[b](2). At Town Orchard, 60 yards S.W. of the church.

[a](3). At Rectory Farm, 200 yards N. of the church.

[b](4). W.S.W. of Manor Farm, 800 yards S.W. of the church.

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[b](5). HOUSE, now three tenements, at N.E. corner of road, 30 yards E.S.E. of the church is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. The building is H-shaped on plan with N. and S. cross-wings. The N. cross-wing is of early 16th-century date and the main part of the central block was probably of the same date but has since been considerably altered. The S. cross-wing and S. end of the central block were added in the 17th century and the former has modern additions at the E. end. The W. or principal front has the upper storey of the N. cross-wing projecting and carried on a moulded beam with carved leaf-ornament, supported by two brackets with foliated spandrels; the S. wing has a projecting chimney-stack with a chamfered plinth and a stepped gable at the first-floor level but the upper part of the stack has been rebuilt. The N. elevation has a projecting chimney-stack towards the W. end with a chamfered plinth and weathered offsets; the upper part has been rebuilt. Inside the building the ground-floor rooms have exposed beams in the ceilings; those in the N. cross-wing are moulded, the others are chamfered. On the first floor, in the N. cross-wing, some of the timber-framing is exposed.

Lying on the road-side at the S.W. angle of the building are several pieces of worked masonry including two moulded jamb-stones.

Condition—of house, fairly good.

MONUMENTS (6–12).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described are of the 17th century and of one storey with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have exposed ceiling-beams, open fireplaces and original chimney-stacks.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[b](6). *Cottage*, three tenements, on E. side of road, 170 yards S. of the church has 18th-century and modern additions at the back; the S. wall has been refaced with modern brick.

[b](7). *Cottage*, 20 yards S. of (6) was built *c.* 1700 and has modern 'lean-to' additions at the back.

[b](8). *Cottage*, two tenements, 20 yards S. of (7), has been remodelled or possibly extended at the N. end and has a modern S.W. addition. Some of the walls have been refaced with modern brick. In each side of the main roof is a dormer-window.

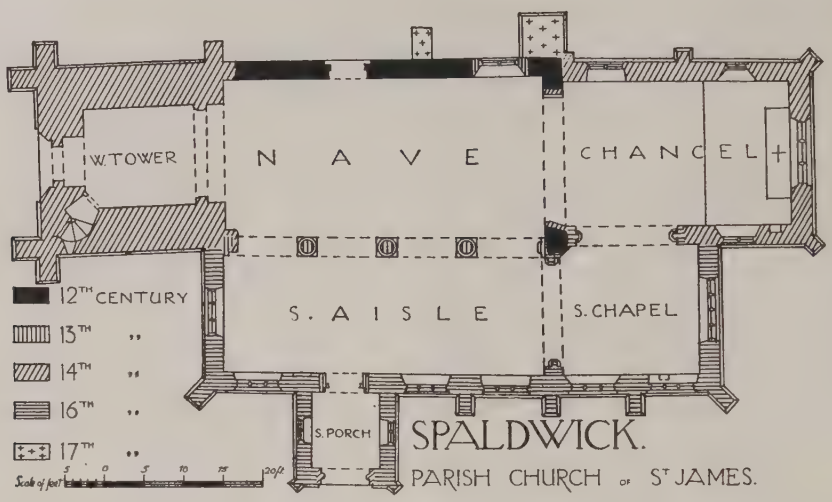
[b](9). *House*, two tenements, 40 yards S. of (8) is of two storeys. It was built early in the 17th century and extended on the N. side, *c.* 1700. Modern additions have been built along the whole of the W. side. The E. end of the S. front projects and is gabled. The N. front is recessed at the E. end; both the recessed block and the wing adjoining are gabled and against the former is a projecting chimney-stack with weathered sides; the top part has been rebuilt; the W. end of this front is modern. Inside the building one room has an old battened door with the battens alternately chamfered and moulded.

[a](10). *Cottage*, on W. side of road, 250 yards N.E. of the church was built *c.* 1700.

[b](11). *Boughton Lodge*, nearly 1 m. E.S.E. of the church was remodelled in the 18th century and has later additions on the N. side.

Condition—Bad, almost derelict.

[b](12). *Manor Farm*, Boughton, house, two tenements, about 1 m. E. of the church, is of two storeys. The roofs are covered with modern slates. The house was built on a long rectangular plan; it was remodelled late in the 18th century when an addition was made at the S. end of the W. side projecting westward; modern additions have been made along the rest of the W. side and at the N. end of the E. side. The N. end of the original building has been refaced with modern brick; the S. end has been refaced with 18th-century brick and has a projecting stack with crow-stepped offsets and a rectangular shaft. The 18th-century addition on the W. side has twin gables.



76. SPALDWICK (B.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVII S.W.)

Spaldwick is a parish and village 7 m. W. of Huntingdon. The Church, the bridge and house (8) are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. James (Plate 96) stands at the W. end of the village. The walls are of stone and pebble-rubble with dressings of Weldon and Ketton stone ; the spire is of ashlar ; the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The *Nave* retains some 12th-century work in the N. and E. walls. About 1250 the S. arcade was built and a S. aisle added. The *Chancel* was rebuilt *c.* 1310 and the chancel-arch widened ; about 1340 the two lower stages of the *West Tower* were built, the bell-chamber and spire being added late in the same century ; the *South Porch* is also a 14th-century addition, and the clearstorey was built *c.* 1370. Early in the 16th century the *South Chapel* was added and the *South Aisle* and S. porch rebuilt. In the 17th century, the parapets and the N.E. angle of the nave were repaired. The church was restored in 1863 and the spire in 1850, 1873 and 1905.

The detail of the 12th-century N. doorway is interesting.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28 ft. by 19¾ ft.) has an early 14th-century E. window of three trefoiled lights with geometrical tracery in a two-centred head, with moulded labels, with three head-stops, one head in a mail coif. In the N. wall are two much restored early 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, with moulded labels and stops carved with the heads of a king, women, men in hoods, &c. In the S. wall is an early 16th-century archway, four-centred and of two chamfered orders ; the responds have each a semi-octagonal attached shaft with moulded capital and base, partly cut away for a former screen ; further E. is a window, similar to those in the N. wall and with internal head-stops of a man and a woman. The early 14th-century chancel-arch is of distorted two-centred form and of two chamfered orders, the inner springing from moulded corbels, one with a head-stop ; the outer order on the N. springs from the reset capping of a 12th-century respond, carved with cheveron and billet-ornament ; below the corbel the earlier square respond is retained, but has 14th-century splays cut on the angles ; the S. respond has been roughly cut back. Above the arch, on the E. face, is the weathering of a steep-pitched roof to the chancel.

The *South Chapel* (17 ft. by 16 ft.) is of early 16th-century date and has an E. window of four cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head, with moulded reveals and label. In the S. wall are two windows, similar to that in the E. wall, but of three lights ; the label of the western window has square scrolled stops. In the W. wall is an arch similar to that in the S. wall of the chancel.

The *Nave* (40 ft. by 20¼ ft.) has a N. wall of two stages, the lower of coursed pebble and stone rubble and of 12th-century date and the upper or clear-storey added late in the 14th century. At the E. end of the lower stage is a window of 13th-century origin, rebuilt early in the 16th century ; it is of two four-centred lights in a square head with moulded external jambs and labels ; the splays, pointed rear-arch and part of the external label are of the 13th century ; the late 12th-century N. doorway (Plate 139) has jambs and round arch of two roll-moulded orders ; the outer order has grooved and conventionalised 'beak-heads' and the moulded label has billet and lozenge-ornament and defaced head-stops ; a third

head is set over the crown of the arch. The N. clearstorey has three late 14th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled and transomed lights with simple tracery in a four-centred head with moulded jambs and label, with mask and head-stops. The S. arcade, of *c.* 1250, is of four bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the cylindrical columns have moulded capitals and bases; two capitals have nail-head ornament; the responds have semi-octagonal attached shafts with moulded capitals and chamfered bases; the W. respond is partly covered by a buttress of the later tower; the arcade has moulded labels on the N. face, with nail-head ornament, one head and two shell-stops. The S. clearstorey has three late 14th-century windows, largely rebuilt in the 16th century; they are each of two trefoiled lights in a square head with moulded jambs.

The *South Aisle* (14½ ft. wide) has in the S. wall three early 16th-century windows, uniform with those in the S. wall of the S. chapel; the reset mid-13th-century S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two orders, the outer moulded and the inner chamfered; the moulded label has mask-stops. In the W. wall is a window uniform with those in the S. wall.

The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of four stages (Plate 96) with a moulded plinth and a cornice at the base of the spire. The two lower stages are of *c.* 1340 and the upper stages and spire were added late in the same century. The two-centred tower-arch is of three chamfered orders, the inner and outer continued down the responds and the middle order dying on to them; above the arch, on the E. face, is the weathering of a lower and steep-pitched roof of the nave. The W. window is of two trefoiled ogee lights, with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops; there is a head also at the apex of the label; the W. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of three moulded orders with a moulded label and head-stops. The second stage has, in the E. wall, a pointed opening to the roof; the other three walls have each a lozenge-shaped window, filled with flowing tracery and having a continuous moulded label. The turret-staircase, rising to the second stage, is covered with a stone vault, with chamfered ribs and a central boss carved with a half-figure, one rib springs from a head-corbel. The stair from the second to the third and fourth stages is entered by a doorway in the N. splay of the W. window. The third stage has in the W. wall a window of one trefoiled light with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows each of two trefoiled and transomed lights with tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and a head-stop between the windows; the lights below the transom have quatrefoiled heads. The broach-spire is octagonal (Plate 133) and has three tiers, each of four spire-lights, facing the cardinal points; the windows of the two lower tiers are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head; the windows of the top tier have each one trefoiled light in a gabled head. At the head of each broach of the spire is a carved figure.

The *South Porch* was rebuilt early in the 16th century and has a reset late 14th-century outer archway, two-centred and of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the arch has a moulded label. The side walls have each a window of two trefoiled lights in a square head.

The *Roof* of the S. chapel is of early 16th-century date, of two bays and of flat pent-form; it has moulded main timbers and a boss carved with a double rose. The 16th-century roof of the S. porch is flat-pitched and of two bays with moulded main timbers and a modern ridge.

Fittings—*Bells:* six; 3rd to 6th by Watts of Leicester, 1635. *Brackets:* In S. chapel—in N.W. angle, flat moulded shelf, early 16th-century; on S. wall supporting modern tablet, square moulded bracket. In nave—over N. doorway, mask-stop used as bracket. In S. aisle—in S.E. angle, rectangular with chamfered under-edge, early 16th-century. In second stage of tower—over W. window, head-stop used as bracket. *Brass Indents:* In S. chapel—(1) of figures of man and wife and inscription-plate, late 15th-century; (2) of small figure with scroll and inscription-plate. *Chest:* (Plate 146) In S. aisle—of wood with coped lid, iron clamps and strap-hinges, ornamental lock-plate, 17th-century. *Coffin-lids:* In churchyard—against N. wall of church, two coped slabs with raised ornamental crosses; against W. wall of tower, fragment of coped slab, all late 13th- or early 14th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl, with moulded upper edge, octagonal stem and four modern detached shafts, on square base with rounded angles, 13th-century. *Glass:* In S. chapel—in E. window, fragments of borders, figure and ornamental work, early 16th-century. *Monument:* In churchyard—S. of S. porch, to John Clarke, 1663, head-stone. *Piscinae:* In chancel—recess with moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label with head-stops, quatrefoiled drain and stone shelf, 14th-century. In S. chapel—in S. wall, recess with moulded two-centred head, dished drain, early 16th-century. *Plate:* includes cup and cover-paten of 1628 given by Lady Magdalin Hide, 1628. *Scratchings:* In tower—on staircase-walls, etc., various initials and dates, 17th-century. *Screen:* Under W. arch of S. chapel—of six bays, (Plate 41) including central opening, two bays on the N. and three on the S., moulded posts, rail and head with running vine-ornament and damaged cresting with a crown; side bays each with cinquefoiled and traceried heads to upper panels and cinquefoiled ogee heads with tracery

to close lower panels, all with carved spandrels, early 16th-century, restored, upper tracery of N. bays modern. *Sedile:* In chancel—sill of S.E. window carried down and splays cut back to form seat, 14th-century, sill modern. *Sundials:* On S. buttresses of S. chapel—two scratched and one incised, with numbers for hours.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). VILLAGE SITE and rampart, called Danesfield, is an irregular enclosure with the church in the N.E. angle. The surrounding bank is best preserved on the S. and S.E., but has been entirely destroyed on the N.E. There are traces of foundations in the S.W. angle and a series of terraces and scarps outside the enclosure on the N. and N.W.

Condition—Fairly good in parts.

(3). HAMLET SITE at Upthorpe, 700 yards S.S.W. of the church, is marked by a number of ponds, banks, etc.

(4). BRIDGE (Plate 131), over brook, 260 yards N.N.W. of the church, is of stone and of three spans. It was built probably in the 15th century but has been widened on the N. side and has modern brick parapets. The main arch is pointed and of two chamfered orders on the S. face; it has also a chamfered rib in the middle of the original arch. The side arches are each of one chamfered order on the S. face and have no ribs. The piers have pointed cut-waters on the S. side.

Condition—Good.

(5). BASE probably of cross, on the village-green, 120 yards E. of the church, is a square mass of stone. In the garden of a house, immediately to the S. is a much worn stone, probably also part of the cross.

HIGH STREET. S. side :—

(6). GEORGE INN, 160 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century, with cross-wings at the E. end and W. ends. It was remodelled *c.* 1700 when an addition was made on the N. side and the roof of of the E. cross-wing rebuilt running E. and W.

The upper storey projects at both ends of the S. front. The central chimney-stack of *c.* 1700 has two detached shafts, joined at the top by an arch. Inside the building are some original chamfered ceiling-beams and at the first-floor level, the staircase has some 17th-century shaped balusters and a square newel with a ball-top.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). MANOR FARM (Plate 3), house and barn, 40 yards E. of (6). The *House* is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built *c.* 1600, on a rectangular plan, with the upper storey projecting on the whole of the S. front. On the N. side is some exposed timber-framing. Inside the building one room has a moulded ceiling-beam and others have chamfered beams, all original. There is also a door of *c.* 1700 and an old cock's-head hinge.

The *Barn*, E. of the house, is timber-framed and plastered; the roof is thatched. It was built probably late in the 17th century and is of five bays.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). HOUSE, 100 yards E. of (7), is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 17th century but may incorporate earlier work. The front-block has a brick band between the storeys and a coved eaves-cornice of plaster. In the middle of the S. front is a projecting bay or porch with a plain gable and a pair of brick pilasters on the face of each storey, with moulded capitals; the mouldings of the lower capitals are continued round the sides of the porch; the doorway is modern but is flanked by pilaster-strips or architraves. The windows have flush frames. The back wing has been faced with modern brick. The two chimney-stacks are original and have plastered pilasters and moulded cappings. Inside the building the rooms of the back wing have chamfered ceiling-beams. The staircase has moulded rails and strings, square newels and flat wavy balusters.

Condition—Good.

S. side :—

(9). HOUSE, 400 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built *c.* 1688 but incorporates parts of an earlier building. The N. front has an original doorway with a moulded brick cornice and pediment; in the tympanum are the initials P.D. Above the pediment is a restored plaster panel with the date 1688. Inside the building, the original staircase has heavy turned balusters, square newels with ball-tops and moulded rails and strings. Some of the ceiling-beams are exposed and one of these, in the S.W. room, is moulded. There are also some 17th-century panelled doors.

Condition—Good.

(10). HOUSE, at E. corner of Long Lane, 140 yards W. of (9), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century but has been so extensively altered that only the outer walls and chimney-stacks remain.

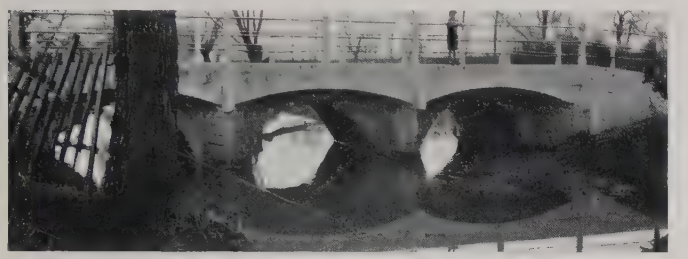
Condition—Good.

(11). HOUSE, 30 yards N.W. of (10), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century but has been very extensively altered.

Condition—Good.

(12). COTTAGE, on the N.E. side of the road, 160 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys,

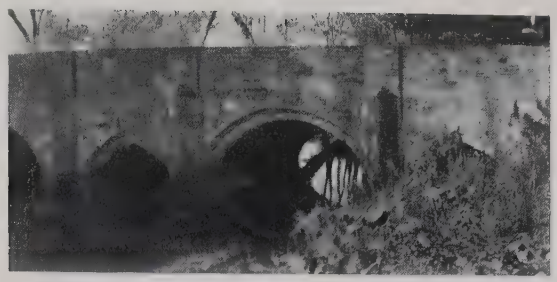
HUNTINGDON.
(8) Huntingdon Bridge, *c.* 1300 and later. N. end of W. side, with corbel table.



WISTOW.
(2) 16th or 17th-century, with modern widening.

ALCONBURY.
(4) Across Alconbury Brook. 15th-century and later.

BRAMPTON.
(3) Across brook, on Buckden Road, possibly 17th-century.



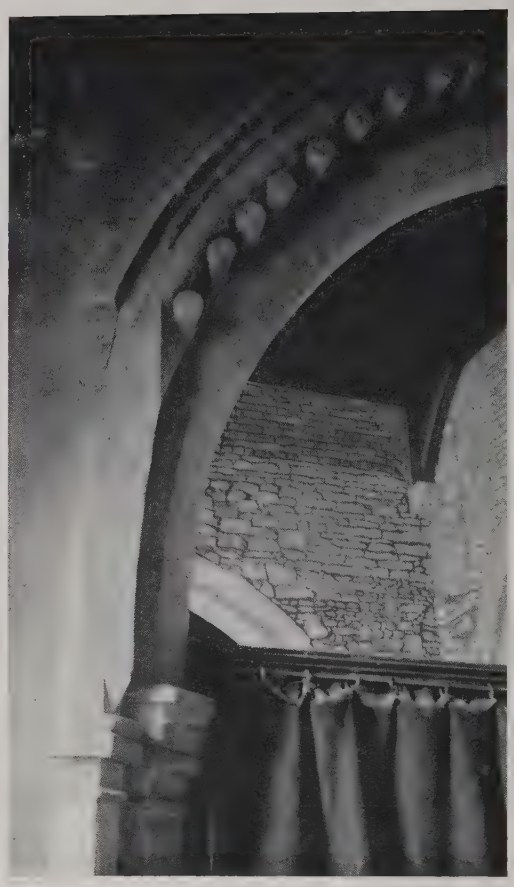
HUNTINGDON.
(9) The Nuns' Bridge, 15th or 16th-century.

SOMERSHAM.
(4) Somersham Park, Bridge across moat, mediaeval and later.

HAMERTON.
(3) Across Alconbury Brook, 17th-century or earlier.

SPALDWICK.
(4) 15th-century and later.

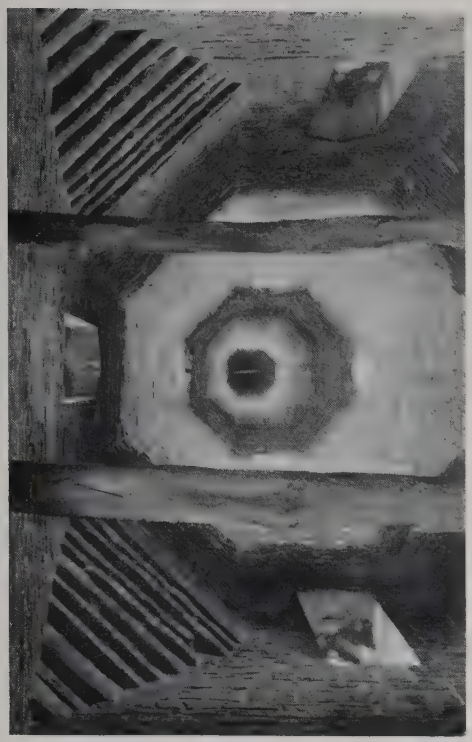
HUNTINGDON: ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
S. Arcade W. respond, mid 13th-century.



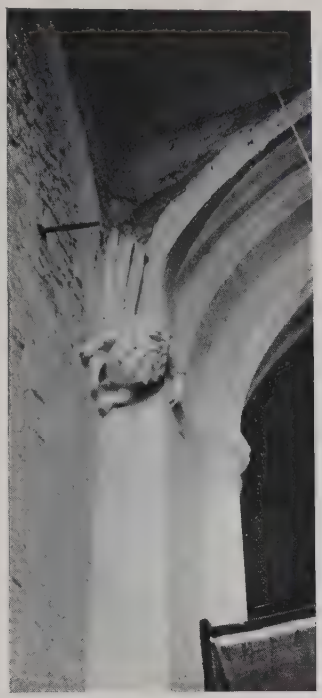
LITTLE STUKELEY CHURCH.
N. wall of Chancel. Arch with 12th-century voussoirs reset.

FOLKSWORTH CHURCH.
N. respond of Chancel-arch, mid 12th-century.

WARBOYS CHURCH
Chancel-arch, mid 12th-century.



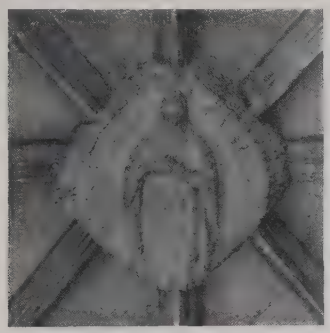
SPALDWICK CHURCH.
Soffit of Spire, looking up, late 14th-century.



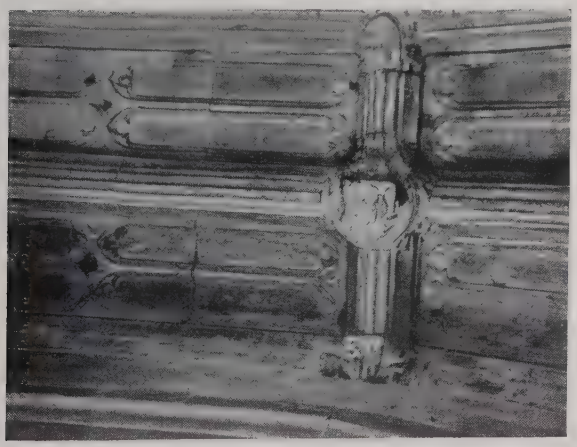
N.E. corner.

S.E. corner.

Corbels of former vault in W. Tower, late 15th-century.
GREAT STUKELEY CHURCH.



BUCKDEN CHURCH
Carved boss in vault of S. porch,
15th-century.



GREAT STAUGHTON CHURCH.
Soffit of vault to recess in N. Chapel, early 16th-century.

ST. IVES CHURCH.
Soffit of vault of W. Tower, *c.* 1470.

STANGROUND: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. From the S.E.
Windows, Tower, etc. mostly of *c.* 1300–1310.

timber-framed and plastered; the roof is thatched. It was built in the 17th century and has, inside the house, original ceiling-beams, and some exposed timber-framing.

Condition—Good.

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77. STANGROUND (C.a.).

(O.S. 6 in. (*a*) II. S.E., (*b*) VI S.W.)

Stanground is a village and parish adjoining Peterborough on the S.E. The principal monuments are the Church, Horsey Hill, Lampass Cross and the 14th-century barn.

Roman :—

[a](1). S. of Back River and close to its junction with Cnut's dyke (on the site of the Pumping Station), a Roman pottery-kiln was found in 1908; pottery spoilt in the baking had been found in 1902 and 1908 at the same point. In addition, remains of an ancient wharf and road covered with Roman potsherds were found.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](2). Parish Church of St. John the Baptist (Plate 134) stands at the N.W. corner of the village. The walls are of rubble, generally coursed; the dressings and ashlar are of Barnack stone. The roofs are covered with slates and lead. The presence of a 12th-century capital, re-used under the N.W. respond of the nave, seems to indicate the existence of a church on the site at that period, but there are no remains *in situ*. The three E. bays of the S. arcade of the nave are largely of mid 13th-century material. About 1300–10 the whole church including *Chancel, North Vestry, Nave, North* and *South Aisles, West Tower* and a S. porch was rebuilt. The rood-loft staircase was added in the 15th century. The church was restored in 1872 and 1908 and the *South Porch* rebuilt in 1876.

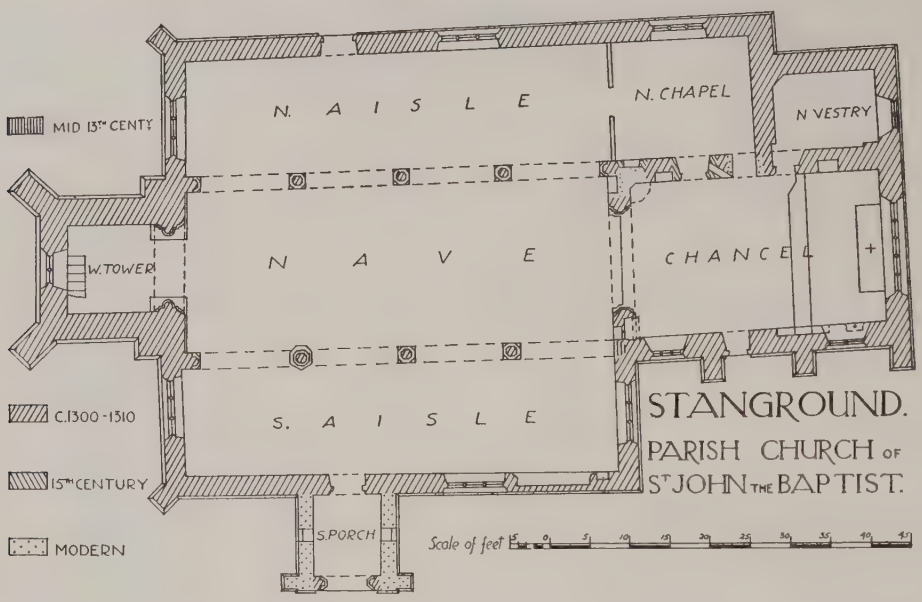
The church is an unusually complete example of one period. Among the fittings the piscina in the chancel is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30¾ ft. by 19 ft.) has rubble walls and a plain ashlar parapet. The E. window is of five acute cinque-foiled lights with plain intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the N. wall is a doorway with chamfered jambs, segmental-pointed arch and moulded label with mask-stops; further W. is a modern opening and above it a square-headed squint; further W. is a 15th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head and above it a modern arch. In the N.W. angle of the chancel is a projecting turret, containing the rood-loft staircase, resting on moulded corbelling and lit by a cruciform loop. In the S. wall are three windows each of two plain pointed lights with a spandrel in a two-centred head with moulded external and internal labels and mask-stops; below the windows are moulded string-courses and below the middle window is a doorway with chamfered jambs, segmental head and moulded labels, the internal with mask and the external with defaced stops; below the western window is a 'low-side' window of three pointed lights, the western rebated for a shutter, with trefoiled spandrels (the middle two only pierced) in a square head with a moulded label. The side walls have each a moulded cornice at the plate-level. The chancel-arch is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders, the responds are of similar section, with moulded capitals and bases, the latter mostly restored; S. of the arch is a recess with moulded jambs, two-centred head and label with a mask-stop; the outer moulding on the N. also has a mask-stop.

The *North Vestry* has a plain ashlar parapet with a grotesque gargoyle on the N. side. In the E. wall is a window of two pointed lights with a circle in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The *Nave* (53½ ft. by 20¼ ft.) has in the E. wall, N. of the chancel-arch, two doorways, the lower modern and the upper of the 15th century, to the former rood-loft; it has a head of two stones gabled together. The N. and S. arcades are each of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders and moulded labels on both sides with grotesque head-stops. The N. arcade has octagonal piers and semi-octagonal responds with moulded bases; the E. respond and the two eastern piers have moulded and foliated capitals; the third pier and the W. respond have moulded capitals; the capitals of the piers are projected to take the outer order of the arches. The S. arcade is sprung from a much higher level than the N.; the three eastern arches are either of the 13th century with recut chamfers or are of 13th-century voussoirs re-used; the E. arch springs from a mid 13th-century moulded corbel on a foliated bracket, apparently *in situ;* the two eastern piers have 13th-century 'hold-water' bases on square plinths and early 14th-century moulded capitals like those of the N. arcade; the third pier has a similar capital and a moulded base of the same date; the westermost arch is entirely of early 14th-century date and the springing drops lower on to the W. respond which has a foliated capital and moulded base. The clearstorey has on the N. side two and on the S. side four windows each of two square-headed lights in a square head with a moulded label and mask-stops. The nave is finished with a plain ashlar parapet.

The *North Aisle* (14½ ft. wide) has a parapet similar to the nave; one bay overlaps the chancel and forms a N. chapel. In the N. wall are two windows each of three plain pointed lights with



spandrels in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and mask-stops; further W. is the N. doorway with chamfered jambs, two-centred arch and moulded label with mask-stops. In the S. wall, E. of the arcade, is a 15th-century doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it has stop-moulded jambs, four-centred arch and label; the staircase itself is now blocked. In the W. wall is a window of three plain pointed lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops.

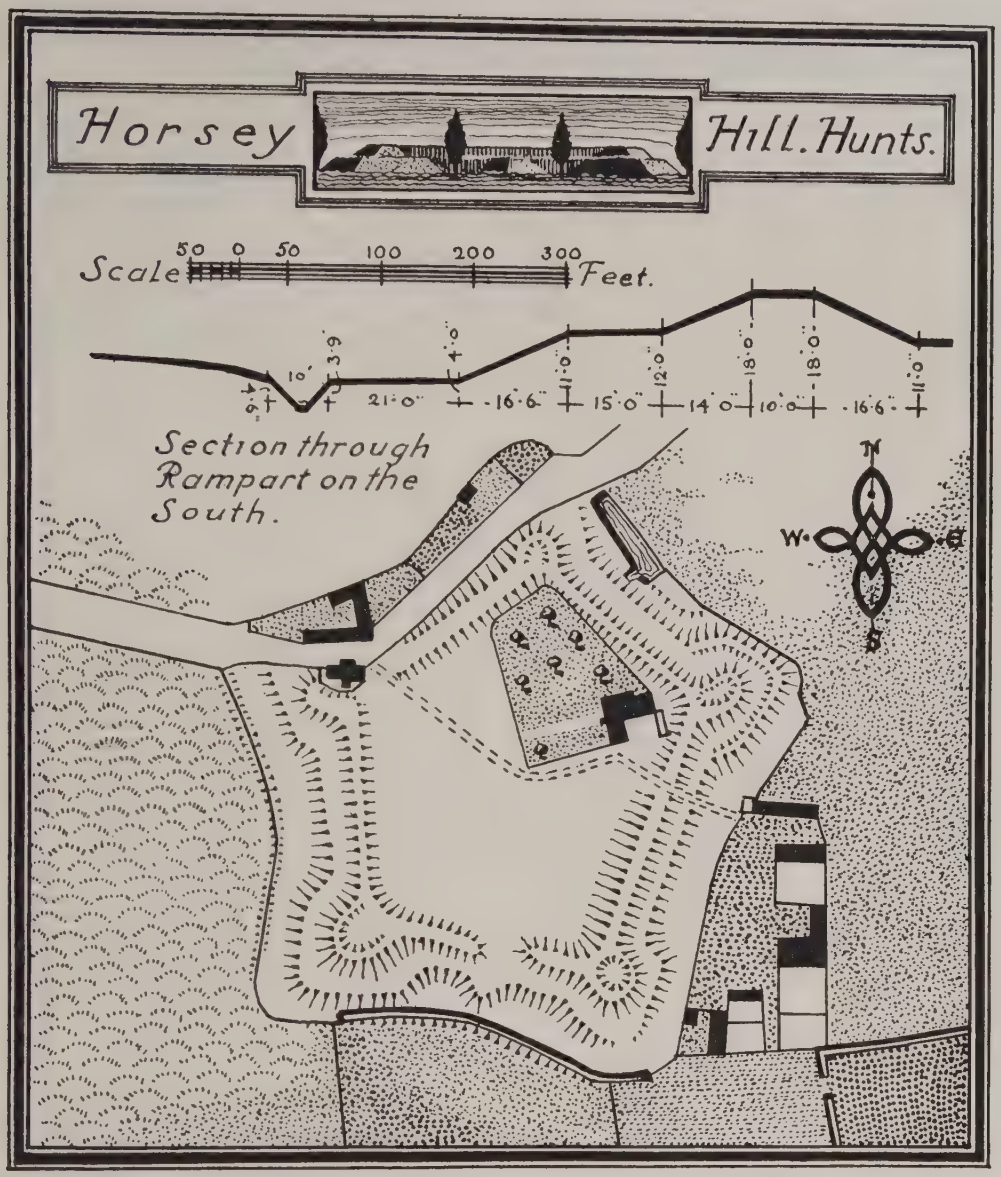
The *South Aisle* (14 ft. wide) has a parapet similar to the N. aisle. The E. and W. walls have each a window, uniform with the W. window of the N. aisle. In the S. wall is a window uniform with the N. windows of the N. aisle; further W. is the S. doorway with jambs and two-centred arch of two stop-chamfered orders and a moulded label with mask-stops; it may be partly of 13th-century material reset.

The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of three stages with ashlar buttresses terminating in gables with 'ball-flower' ornament, moulded plinth and a cornice at the base of the spire with 'ball-flower' ornament. The two-centred tower-arch is of three hollow-chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops on the E. face; the responds are of two hollow-chamfered orders with a half-round attached shaft all with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is of two pointed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head and a moulded label. The second stage has in the N., S. and W. walls a round window enclosing a trefoil with a continuous label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two pointed lights and a plain spandrel in a two-centred head of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The octagonal spire is of broach-form and ashlar-faced, with a pronounced entasis; it has two ranges of lights, four in each range; the lower lights are each of two-pointed lights with a blank spandrel in a gabled head; the upper are each of one-pointed light in a gabled head.

The *South Porch* is modern except for some re-used stones and the reset outer archway with two-centred arch and responds of two chamfered orders, a moulded label and mask-stops; the capitals and bases of the responds are modern.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 1st by W. Haulsey, 1617; 2nd by Tobias Norris, 1622; 4th by Watts of Leicester, 1588. *Brackets:* In S. aisle—in E. wall, two, one with a moulded square panel on the face, the other with a chamfer only, both with a mask-bracket below, *c.* 1300. *Brasses:* In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Elias Petit, vicar, 1634, inscription with achievement-of-arms; on S. wall, (2) to Robert Smith, 1558, and Alice, wife of Thomas Smith, son of the above, 1595, inscription only. *Chest:* In N. chapel—plain with iron straps and padlock, 17th-century. *Coffin* and *Coffin-lids.* Coffin: In churchyard—with shaped head, 13th-century. Coffin-lids: In organ-chamber—tapering slab. In S. aisle—in tomb-recess, (1) coped slab with moulded edge, ridge with double omega-ornament in middle and scrolled crosses at each end. In churchyard—S. side, (2) similar to (1) but tapering and with stepped calvary at one end instead of cross; (3) tapering and with scrolled crosses at each end and in middle, now broken; (4) fragment, similar to (3); (5) fragment with double omega-ornament and dart, all probably 13th-century. In tower—tapering slabs in floor. *Font* (Plate 9): octagonal bowl with moulded under-edge, stepped up round two panels with



simple traceried heads, stem with central and four detached shafts with four circular or trefoiled shafts set round them, all with moulded capitals and bases and standing on a common octagonal plinth, *c.* 1300, two inner shafts modern. *Glass:* In S. aisle—in E. window, shield of England (reversed), early 14th-century. *Lockers:* In chancel—in N. wall, (1) large rectangular, with rebated edges, *c.* 1300. In nave—S. of chancel-arch, (2) rectangular, with rebated edges. In vestry—one in N. and one in W. walls, both rectangular with rebated edges. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In S. aisle—in S. wall, (1) tomb-recess with moulded jambs, segmental-pinted arch and partly restored label, *c.* 1300. In churchyard—S. of chancel, (2) to John, son of John and Mary Butler, 1679, table-tomb with ornamental edge re-used for later inscription; (3) to Catherine, daughter of John and Elizabeth Butler, 1669, table-tomb as (2). Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to William Forster, B.D. vicar, 1679, with shield-of-arms; (2) to Thomas Benyon, 1691; (3) to Alice, widow of William Forster, 1694–5, and Margaret and Elizabeth her daughters; (4) to Sarah, wife of Henry Thorn, 17th-century; (5) to Robert Coveney, 1665, and Thomas Coveney, 1684–5, on an incised slab mostly defaced but with the base of a cross and part of a marginal-inscription in black-letter with the date 1443; (6) to Jane, infant daughter of Robert Tompion,

1711, white marble slab; (7) to Charles Coveney, 1689; (8) to William Makernesse, vicar 16(80). In nave—(9) to A.H., 1692. In N. aisle—(10) to George Coveney 16(8?)5; (11) to W.F., late 17th-century. In S. aisle—(12) fragment only, late 17th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—double (Plate 140), with two octofoiled drains, moulded jambs and mullion trefoiled heads and tracery in two-centred main head with moulded label and mask-stops, early 14th-century. In S. aisle—with chamfered jambs, trefoiled head and part of round drain, *c.* 1300. *Plate*: includes cup of 1703, also the stem and other fragments of a base-metal coffin-chalice found under the church; the knop has twelve projecting lugs, probably 13th-century. *Recess*: In chancel—in N. wall, plain rectangular recess. *Screen:* At W. end of N. chapel—part below rail, of four double bays with moulded posts and mullions dividing bays into two panels with cinquefoiled, carved and traceried heads (Plate 51), 15th-century, partly re-arranged and tracery of two N. bays modern. *Seating:* In chancel—against N. wall, stone seat with shaped ends, *c.* 1300. In nave—pews with carved popey-heads and some moulded rails, made up with modern work; pews W. of cross-aisle mostly old; pews E. of same mostly modern but some old popey-heads including one formed of three fishes (Plate 154), one with male and female heads and one with busts holding shields, 15th-century. *Sedile:* In chancel—seat in three steps, in recess with hollow-chamfered jambs and segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and one modern and one defaced head-stop, early 14th-century. *Sundial:* On S. buttress of chancel—round scratched dial. *Miscellanea:* In nave—under N.W. respond—reversed respond-capital with fluted soffit, late 12th-century. On steps under tower—broken stone with plain incised cross. In vicarage-garden and in garden on site of manor-house, many moulded and panelled stones, including base of gable-cross, various dates. In vicarage-garden, square stone with large crosslet on each face.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

[b](3). Horsey Hill Fort, stands on the E. bank of the River Nene, in low ground, 300 yards E. of the bridge. The work, about 140 yards long, N. to S. and 110 yards wide and whose area is 5½ acres, consists of a pentagonal fort with bastions, closed at the gorge. It has a continuous rampart, berm and outer ditch, with an entrance in the S. curtain, covered by a slight salient. There are traces round the E. bastion of an outer parapet, shown as continuous on a plan in Stowe, MSS. 1025, p. 56. The inner rampart is 7 ft. above the interior and about 14 ft. above the ditch. The hollow bastions may have served as gun-emplacements. The trace of the work and its flanking bastion suggest a 17th-century origin, probably of the Civil War period. (Plan p. 247.)

[a](4). Lampass Cross (Plate 50), now re-erected in the Vicarage garden, S. of the church, is said to have stood, formerly, at the junction of the Whittlesey and Farcet roads. The cross is of Barnack stone and of 11th or 12th-century date; it has a wheel-head and shoulder-projections rather lower down. Above these projections on each side face are two bays of panelled arcading with round arches; below the projections are an interlaced design with a device above, on one side, all much weathered. The base is modern.

Condition—Good.

[a](5). Barn, about 320 yards S.E. of the church, is of rubble with ashlar dressings. It was built in the 14th century but has been almost completely demolished, the only portion remaining being a ruined porch on the W. side with the adjoining wall of the main structure and the return of the S. end. The porch has ashlar buttresses with two tabled offsets and the jambs of the archway are of two chamfered orders; the arch itself has been destroyed. The whole building has a chamfered plinth.

Condition—Ruinous.

Monuments (6–8).

The following monuments are of the 17th century and of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are covered with slates or thatch.

Condition—Good.

[a](6). House (Plate 130), on the E. side of the road, 50 yards W. of (5) has a stone band between the storeys and three original ashlar chimney-stacks, the tops of two of which have been rebuilt. At the back are several original two-light windows with moulded jambs and mullions and square heads.

[a](7). Lion Inn, on the W. side of the road, 60 yards S. of (6). An original chamfered ceiling-beam is exposed in the N. room.

[a](8). Bell Inn, on the E. side of the road S.E. of (7), has exposed ceiling-beams.

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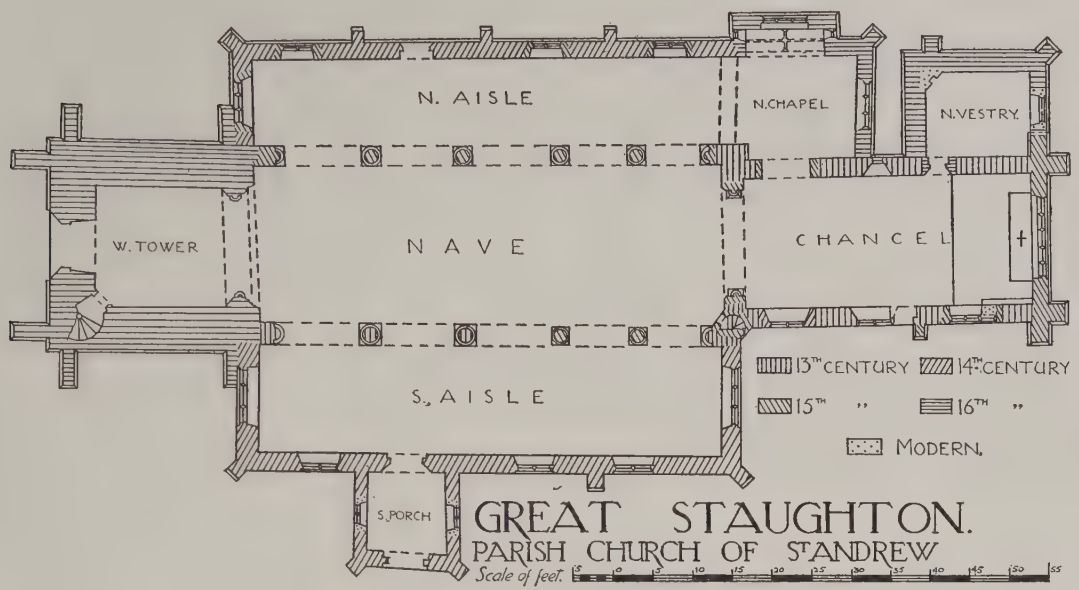
78. STAUGHTON, GREAT (B.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XX S.E., [b]XXI S.W., [c]XXIV N.E., [d]XXV N.W.)

Great Staughton is a parish and village 2 m. S.E. of Kimbolton. The principal monuments are the Church, Place House, and the Village Cross.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). Parish Church of St. Andrew (Plate 76) stands towards the W. side of the parish. The walls generally of mixed stone and pebble-rubble, except



the tower which is of coursed Weldon rubble; the dressings are of Weldon and Ketton stone with some clunch and the roofs are covered with lead, tiles and slates. The early *Nave* of the church appears to have occupied the three E. bays of the existing nave. In the second half of the 13th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the nave extended to its present limits and the N. and S. arcades built. In the 14th century the *North* and *South Aisles* were largely rebuilt and the *South Porch* added. Towards the end of the 15th century the E. wall of the chancel and the chancel-arch were rebuilt and a large part of the nave-arcades rebuilt partly with the old material; the rood-loft staircase was inserted at the same time and the clearstorey added. The *North Vestry* is dated 1526 and the *North Chapel* and *West Tower* were added about the same time. The church was restored in 1866.

The W. tower is a massive example of early 16th-century work and among the fittings the monuments are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (36 ft. by 15¾ ft.) has a restored late 15th-century E. window of five cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head, with moulded reveals and label with beast-stops; the lower part of the window has been filled in. In the N. wall is a 15th-century window, with moulded external reveals, four-centred head and label; the opening was cut down to the floor-level and the mullions and tracery removed early in the 16th century, to form an archway to the N. chapel. The inner jambs have cuttings for a former screen; further E. is a 13th-century lancet-window, with rebated jambs and an early 16th-century doorway with splayed jambs and four-centred head. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost of late 15th-century date but with one of the lights blocked in the 17th century; it is now of two trefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label and defaced head-stops; the middle window is of late 13th- or 14th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the partly restored westermost window is of *c.* 1330 and of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the lights are carried down below a restored transom, to form a 'low-side'; the late 13th-century S. doorway has chamfered jambs, two-centred arch and a moulded label with one old mask-stop. The late 15th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the gable above is embattled and has a sanctus bell-cote.

The *North Vestry* has in the E. wall a modern window. On the parapet of the N. wall is the inscription "Ao. Dõ. 1526 E. NEL."

The *North Chapel* (15 ft. by 12¾ ft.) is of early 16th-century date and has an embattled parapet. In the E. wall is a window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head, with moulded external reveals; it is now blocked. Projecting from the N. wall is a recess or bay, with a moulded segmental-pointed arch and a panelled stone vault (Plate 133) of the same form with moulded middle, wall and ridge-ribs and trefoil-headed panels; at the intersections of the ridge-rib are three carved shields-of-arms, (*a*) held by an angel and bearing *a cross charged with six scallops* for Stonham impaling *a horse-barnacle*

for Barnack; (*b*) *a cross engrailed* impaling *three boars' heads*; (*c*) *a daunce between seven* (?) *crosslets*, for Engaine impaling *two pales*; the side walls of the recess have each a small square-headed window and the N. wall has a partly restored window of three cinquefoiled lights in a segmental-pointed head with moulded external reveals and label. In the W. wall of the chapel is a modern arch.

The *Nave* (58½ ft. by 20 ft.) has a N. arcade of five bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, springing from round columns and half-round responds, with moulded capitals and bases; the work is all a 15th-century reconstruction, incorporating parts of a late 13th-century arcade; the narrower spacing of the first two bays probably indicates that an earlier nave occupied these and the adjoining bay on the W. and that the rebuilding was done piece-meal and in relation to the older structure. The S. arcade is similar and also of five bays, the three westermost being of early 13th-century date and the two eastern a 15th-century reconstruction; the E. respond has an early 13th-century capital but the first two columns have 15th-century capitals and bases. The 15th-century rood-loft staircase, in the S.E. angle, has upper and lower doorways with rebated jambs and square heads. The late 15th-century clearstorey is embattled and has on each side five windows each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head, with moulded external reveals and label.

The *North Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has an embattled parapet. In the N. wall are three 15th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights, with tracery in a four-centred head, with moulded external reveals and label; the N. doorway, of *c.* 1330, has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label. In the W. wall is a window, similar to those in the N. wall, but of three lights.

The *South Aisle* (13¾ ft. wide) has an embattled parapet. In the E. wall is a mid 14th-century window of three trefoiled ogee lights, with net-tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and grotesque head-stops. In the S. wall are three windows, similar in date and detail to that in the E. wall, but of two lights only; the mid 14th-century S. doorway has a two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label and carved stops, one defaced; the moulded jambs have each two attached shafts with moulded and foliated capitals and defaced bases. In the W. wall is a window uniform with that in the E. wall.

The *West Tower* (about 14¾ ft. square) is of early 16th-century date and of three stages, with a moulded plinth and a quatrefoiled band above it, an embattled parapet, crocketed and panelled pinnacles at the angles, a band of cusped panelling below the parapet-string and a carved gargoyle in the middle of each side. The two-centred tower-arch is of three moulded orders, the two outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The partly restored W. window is of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, with moulded external reveals and label; the W. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of three moulded orders in a square head with a moulded label and traceried spandrels. The second stage has in the E. wall an opening to the roof, with chamfered jambs and four-centred head. In the S. wall is a window of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with moulded external reveals and label. In the W. wall, below the modern clock-face, is a blocked recess, probably a niche. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows, each window of two trefoiled and transomed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with moulded jambs and label; the lights below the transom have four-centred heads. The pinnacles have the following inscribed initials, probably of the date of the tower—D.G., I.P., R.V.L., E. F.E.L.

The *South Porch* is of 14th-century date, but was much rebuilt probably in the 17th century. The two-centred outer archway is of two chamfered orders, continued down the responds; the moulded label has weathered head-stops. The side walls have each a modern window.

The *Roof* of the chancel is modern but incorporates two 15th-century moulded tie-beams. The roof of the N. vestry is of the 16th or 17th century and of two bays with cambered and chamfered tie-beam, central purlin and wall-plates. The early 16th-century roof of the N. chapel is flat and has moulded main timbers, forming four divisions; the tie-beams have curved braces; the S. wall-plate is embattled and carved with paterae and a woman's head. The modern roof of the nave rests on 15th-century stone corbels carved as follows—N. side, (*a*) grotesque man in hood, (*b*) angel with book, (*c*) Virgin and Child with two angels, (*d*) angel with shield, (*e*) as (*a*); S. side, (*a*) grotesque woman, (*b*) angel with book, (*c*) angel with shield, (*d*) angel with emblem of the Trinity, (*e*) angel with shield. The modern roof of the S. porch incorporates a 17th-century chamfered beam.

Fittings—*Bells:* six and a sanctus-bell; 2nd and 3rd by Watts, 1633; 4th (Plate 7) by William Dawe, *c.* 1400, inscribed "Hac in Conclave Gabriel nunc pange suave," with shield—*a cheveron between three laver-pots;* 5th (Plate 7) by Watts, 1600; sanctus-bell, inaccessible but said to be uninscribed. *Brass Indents:* In chancel—(1) worn indent with rivets; (2) of inscription-plate and two shields, probably early 15th-century; (3) partly hidden, indent of shield visible; (4) of civilian and wife, scrolls, groups of children, two inscription-plates, shaped indent at top and indents for symbols at

angles, early 16th-century. *Communion Rails* (Plate 151): with turned and twisted balusters, moulded rails and panelled standards, late 17th-century. *Doors:* In chancel—in doorway to vestry, with moulded frame and fillet planted on, two strap-hinges, early 16th-century. In S. doorway—of nail-studded battens with ornamental lock-plate, 16th-century. In tower—in doorway to second stage, with strap-hinges, 16th-century. *Font:* In nave—rough octagonal bowl, with beaded lower edge, lower part cut back to a fair face and upper part rough, traces of red and black paint, probably 13th-century, stem modern. *Funeral-helm*, etc. (Plate 59). In N. chapel—helm with comb and vizor and a pair of gauntlets, early 17th-century. *Glass:* In chancel—in blocked light of S.E. window, some old plain glass. In vestry—not fixed, various fragments including figure of St. Mary Magdalene, with pot or jar, canopy-work, foliage, grisaille and small figure of an angel, also head of a cinquefoiled light with foliated quarries, grisaille, quatrefoils and part of a hand holding a book, mostly 14th-century with some pieces of the 13th century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*. Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) of Sir James Deyer, 1580, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Margaret his wife, 1560, also of Sir Richard Deyer, 1605, and Marie (Fitzwilliams) his wife, 1601, erected by Sir William Deyer, large wall-monument (Plate 135) of painted freestone and of two bays divided and flanked by Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature, obelisks and elaborate strapwork-cresting and two achievements-of-arms; in each bay under a double arch kneeling figures of man and wife at desk, man in eastern bay in judge's robes with SS. collar, and man in western bay in armour, at back of recesses four shields-of-arms, deep moulded base with brackets and two shields-of-arms; on S. wall, (2) to Christopher and Mary, infant children of John Conyers, 1679, white marble cartouche with cherub-head, cartouche-of-arms and swaddled infant; (3) to Sarah, wife of John Spencer, and Sarah their daughter, 1632, white marble panel. In N. chapel—in N. recess, (4) to Sir James Beverley, 1670, black marble and alabaster altar-tomb with moulded slab, panelled side with pendants, pilasters at angles, cartouches-of-arms at ends. In S. aisle—against S. wall, (5) of Sir George Wauton, 1606, erected by Sir Oliver Cromwell, K.B., large wall-monument (Plate 135) of freestone, partly painted and consisting of panelled base with two pedestals on which stand caryatides supporting a deep shelf, on shelf, recumbent effigy of man in armour, against wall at back, a composition with pairs of pilasters at sides, cornice carried over round panel in middle, with achievement-of-arms, strapwork-cresting above cornice. In churchyard—S of chancel, (6) to A.A., (1)713, head-stone, now loose. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Ann, wife of John Baldwin, with shield-of-arms, probably 17th-century; (2) to John Baldwine, 1657, with two shields-of-arms; (3) to Edward Conyers, 1705; (4) to Robert Baldwin, 1678, also to Mary, daughter of John Coniers, 1678; (5) to Christopher and William, sons of Baldwyn Conyers, 1703. *Panelling:* In chancel—round parts of E. end, panelled dado, 17th-century. *Rainwater-heads:* On S. wall of chancel—one with panelled front dated 1656, and a second with arabesque panel of about the same date. *Scratchings:* On jamb of recess in N. chapel and in second stage of tower, 17th- and early 18th-century initials and dates. *Screen:* Under tower-arch—made up of various pieces including inlaid and other raised panels and a moulded middle rail, late 17th-century; 16th-century upper panels and top rail, carved with inscription—"Of your charyte pray for the good astate of Olyver Leder and Frances hys wyfe, Anno dni. 1539." *Miscellanea:* In chancel—stone corbel carved with a half-angel holding a chalice, 15th-century, defaced. In nave—at E. end, fragments of a 17th-century monument and a late 15th-century spandrel with conventional foliage. In aisles—heads of late 14th-century windows; parts of a late 13th- or early 14th-century shaft, perhaps used as a piscina, with moulded capital and base; portions of window-tracery; roughly shaped bowl, with-drawn; a bowl with lugs, probably a mortar; various other carved and moulded fragments and part of a Purbeck-marble slab with indent of a shield.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS.

[b](2). N.E. of Staughton Green, about ¾ m. N.W. of the church.

[c](3). At Old Manor Farm, about 1 m. S.W. of the church, has an inner and outer ditch; the inner is of oval form and encloses a low mound, possibly a motte. The outer moat is quadrangular and double at the S.W. angle and at the S. side.

[c](4). On W. border of the parish nearly 2 m. S.S.W. of the church.

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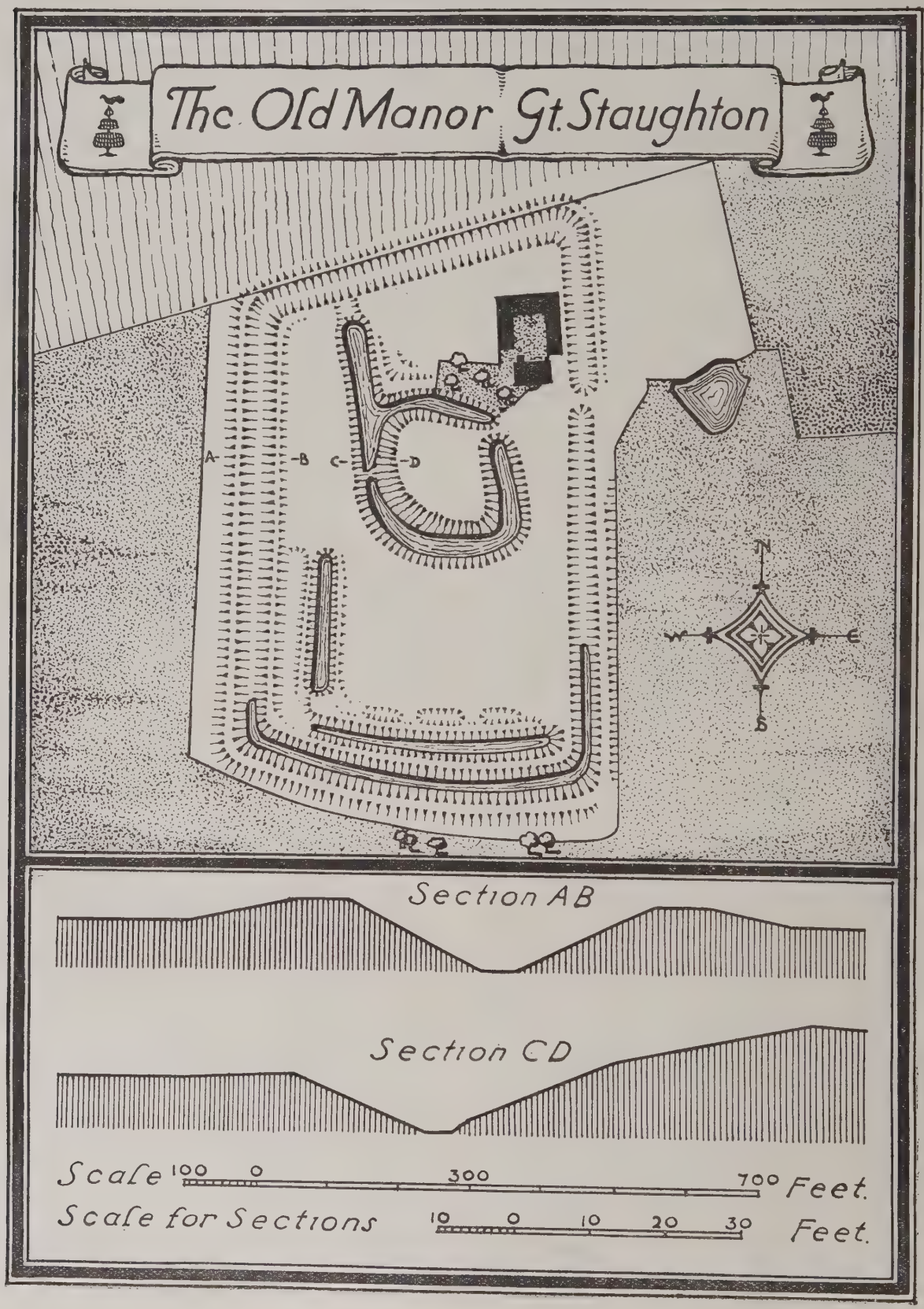
[a](5). PLACE HOUSE, house, barns, garden-wall, moat and mound on opposite side of the road immediately W. of the church. The *House* (Plate 92) is of two storeys, of brick and plastered timber-framing, with some stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The existing building appears to be the remaining S. wing of a much larger house, presumably built on an irregular H-shaped plan with a large entrance-courtyard on the E. This house was built towards the end of the 16th century on the site of an earlier building but is said to have been partially destroyed by fire in the first half of the following century and it was then, no doubt, that the main block and N. wing were destroyed, no traces of


The Old Manor Gt. Staughton
A
B
C
D
N
W
E
S
Section AB
Section CD
Scale 100 0 300 700 Feet.
Scale for Sections 10 0 10 20 30 Feet.

Monument (1) in Chancel of Sir James Deyer, 1580; Margaret his wife, 1560; Sir Richard Deyer, 1605, and Marie his wife, 1601.

Monument (5) in S. Aisle of Sir George Wauton, 1606.

GREAT STAUGHTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

COMMUNION PLATE
Cups and Cover-patens

WOODSTONE.
Cup and Cover-paten,
1569.

WOOLLEY.
Cup and Cover-paten,
1570.

MOLESWORTH.
Cup and Cover-paten,
1569.

FEN STANTON.
Cup, 1619.

TETWORTH.
Cup, Elizabethan; Cover-paten
unmarked.

KIMBOLTON.
Cup, late 16th-century.

GODMANCHESTER
Cup, late 16th-century.

Cup, 1559.

LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD.
Cup and Cover-paten, 1627.

WATER NEWTON.
Cup, 1636.

COVINGTON.
Cup and Cover-paten, *c.* 1570.

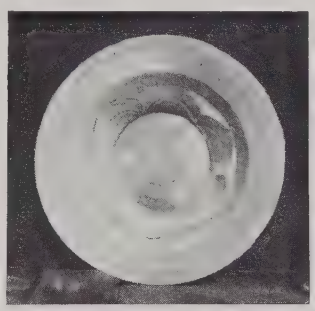
HAMERTON.
Cup and Cover-paten, 1674.

GREAT STUKELEY.
Cup and Cover-paten, 1624.

UPWOOD.
Alms-dish, early 15th-century, Spanish.

WOODSTONE.
Bowl, 1630.

FARCET.
Paten, *c.* 1500.



LONG STOW.
Paten, 1491,

KIMBOLTON.
Alms-dish, *c.* 1660.

BRAMPTON
Alms-dish, 16th-century.

STILTON: (2) BELL INN, E. side of Great North Road, with date 1642.
W. Front.

either of which are now visible above ground. The present building has a W. wing projecting slightly towards the S., but this wing has been shortened late in the 17th century, the original end wall now forming part of the garden-wall. The junction of the main block of the original house with the existing S. range is hidden by modern additions which have been built on the N. side of the old S. wing. The interior has been considerably altered and remodelled. The S. front of the existing building has a projecting gabled wing at the W. end which was partly refaced probably in the latter part of the 17th century. Towards the E. end of the front is a smaller but similar gabled projection to which an upper storey has recently been added; E. of this is an original projecting chimney-stack diminishing with crow-stepped offsets; the doorways and windows are for the most part modern but towards the W. end is an original doorway with a chamfered four-centred head, and a four-light window on the ground-floor retains some original brick dressings. The N. elevation which flanked the original entrance-courtyard has a moulded brick plinth but is partly hidden by the modern additions; E. of the modern additions on the ground-floor are four original transomed stone windows, the westernmost of two and the others each of four lights with square heads and moulded labels; the easternmost has been partly cut into on the W. side by the insertion of a modern doorway; on the first floor are two similar restored windows; at the W. end is the later brick filling where one has been removed and there is a similar filling replacing a smaller window at the E. end; towards the W. end of the front between the modern extensions, on each floor, is an original blocked fireplace with a four-centred brick head. The W. front has on the ground-floor, giving access to a loggia, an arcade of three bays with four-centred arches of two chamfered orders and chamfered piers with chamfered plinths; the head of the middle arch has been rebuilt; on the first floor is a four-light mullioned and transomed window similar to those on the N. front. Inside the building one of the partition-walls has the timber-framing exposed. The staircase towards the E. end of the range has a solid newel-post and is probably original. The original fireplace in the easternmost room has been filled in. There is a 17th-century doorway hung on strap-hinges. The roof is of collar-beam construction with curved wind-braces to the purlins.

The *Barn* (Plate 150) to the N.E. of the house is of timber-traming with brick-nogging; the roof is tiled. It is of late 16th-century date and is of four bays with braced tie-beams and struts to the collars and purlins. Low modern extensions have been built on either end; the E. wall is partly weather-boarded and the W. wall has been rebuilt in modern brick.

The *Barn* (Plate 150) to the E. of the above is of two storeys and of timber-framing with brick nogging on a stone plinth; the hipped roof is tiled. It is of late 16th-century date. Inside the building the ceiling to the lower storey has stop-chamfered beams and exposed joists.

The *Garden Wall* fronting the roadway on the S. side of the house is of 16th-century brick with a weathered coping; it has been repaired in places.

The *Moat* formerly surrounded the house but has been partly filled in; it has subsidiary enclosures on the W. side.

In the corner of a field 90 yards W. of the moats is a rectangular *Mound* with rounded angles.

Condition—Of house, good, considerably altered.

[b](6). Gaynes Hall, house, garden-wall and moats, 1¾ m. N.E. of the church. The *House* is modern but incorporates the lower parts of three 17th-century chimney-stacks on the N. side of the building and part of the walling between them. Inside the building are some re-used chamfered beams in the kitchen ceiling, and in the cellar is a re-used post with stop-chamfered angles and fluted ornament at the top. There are also some 17th-century doors.

To the N.E. of the house is a *Garden-wall* of 17th-century brick with modern refacing on the E. side. The 17th-century garden-wall to the S.E. of the house has a weathered top with a plain brick string carried on brick corbelling; at intervals along the S. side are strip-buttresses and about the middle of its length is a blocked doorway. In the garden to the S.E. of the house are some worked stones of ecclesiastical origin including the following; (*a*) the upper part of a mid 13th-century slab, (Plate 115) carved in low relief with the head and shoulders of an abbot with crozier, within a moulded cinquefoiled head terminating in a broken foliated finial and flanked by small panels with two-centred heads and small similarly panelled buttresses with broken pyramidal tops; (*b*) a four-centred chamfered door-head in two pieces; (*c*) the socketed base for a gable-cross; (*d*) circular chamfered base with circular socket in middle; (*e*) a mortar of uncertain date; also miscellaneous parts of window-dressings and semi-circular respond-shaft.

The *Moat*, which formerly surrounded the house, is fragmentary, but has the northern arm partly filled with water and spanned by a bridge. There are remains of an outer wet moat to the S. and E. of the house with a smaller moated enclosure at the N.E. corner. At Crows Spinney, 400 yards E. of the house, are portions of the N. and W. arms of a small *Moat*; within the former enclosure is a dry ditch forming an incomplete circle with an island within.

Condition—Of house, rebuilt.

[b](7). Manor Farm, house and moat, at West Perry, 720 yards N. of (6). The *House* stands on the S. side of the road and is of two storeys with attics, and of brick with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. It is L-shaped on plan with the wings projecting towards the N. and E., the N. wing being the remaining wing of a 16th-century house and the E. wing modern but incorporating a certain amount of re-used material. The N. front of the old wing is gabled and has a moulded coping supported at the base on shaped corbels and surmounted at the apex with a shaped finial; to both the ground and first floors is a three-light window with moulded jambs, mullions, square head and label; in the gable is a small pointed light, now blocked. On the W. front one of the first-floor windows has a reset old label. The front door is of nail-studded battens. Inside the building the ground-floor room in the old wing has chamfered ceiling-beams and the ceilings of the two easternmost rooms in the modern building each have a similar re-used beam.

The *Moat* is fragmentary and extends on either side of the road.

Condition—Of house, good.

[d](8). Cherry Orchard Farm, house and moat, nearly 1¾ m. S.S.E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are covered with tiles and slates. The house is of T-shaped plan, the back wing being of 17th-century date but the front block has been almost entirely rebuilt in brick.

The *Moat* has been partly destroyed.

Condition—Of house, good.

[b](9). Village Cross (Plate 142), on N. side of Staughton Highway, 700 yards E. of the church was erected *c.* 1637. It stands on a square splayed plinth of later brickwork and has an octagonal shaft with rolls at the angles separated by hollows, rising out of a square on a splayed stone base; the shaft is surmounted by a moulded cornice square on plan and supported under the angles by small scrolls; above the cornice is a cube with a sundial on one face and a sunk panel on the opposite side carved with the date "1637" and the initials "E.I." below; the cube has a moulded capping and is surmounted by a ball.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (10–28).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams and joists.

Condition—Good or fairly good unless noted.

[b](10). *Inn*, adjoining churchyard, on S. side of road immediately S.W. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W. It has been considerably altered, the walls have been refaced and modern additions have been built on the end of the S. wing.

[a](11). *Range* of two tenements on E. side of the road, 150 yards S.W. of the church, is of brick and was built *c.* 1700 on a rectangular plan with symmetrically designed elevations and a hipped roof. The principal or S. front has a projecting band at the first-floor level.

[a](12). *Cottage* S.E. of (11), was built *c.* 1700 on a rectangular plan with a hipped roof and has a brick front of similar character to (11).

[a](13). *House*, on E. side of bye-road, 20 yards S. of (11), was altered in the 18th century. Against the S. gabled wall is a projecting chimney-stack, the lower part of which is of stone and incorporates some re-used material including a shafted jamb-stone and a piece of a moulded string-course; the stack has crow-stepped offsets and a square shaft set diagonally on a brick base with a moulded capping. Inside the building the southernmost room on the ground-floor has an early 18th-century fireplace with a moulded stone surround with a square head rounded at the angles; above is a moulded wood panel surmounted by a moulded shelf.

[a](14). *House* and smithy, at W. corner of roads to Little Staughton and Staughton House, is of two storeys with attics. It was built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W., but was altered *c.* 1700 when the S. wing was extended and refronted in brick; the E. wing was refronted in brick in modern times. The E. front has a projecting plinth and a projecting band at the first-floor level. At the S. end is a partly blocked window on the ground-floor and on the first-floor two two-light windows with plain mullions and moulded frames and two blocked windows. The S. end of the S. wing is gabled and has a moulded brick coping with kneelers supported on moulded brick corbels. Inside the building one of the bedrooms contains an elaborate piece of Jacobean panelling, divided into two parts by a moulded dado and rail; the lower part has a central square panel surrounded by four angle-panels, each moulded and with an enriched centre, and the upper part has a rusticated panel with a semi-circular head, moulded imposts, scrolled spandrels and an arabesque cartouche in the middle with a smaller ornament above and two fleurs-de-lis.

[a](15). *Stables* at Staughton House, 300 yards S.S.W. of the church are of brick; the roofs are covered with slates and tiles. They were built in the 18th century and are rectangular on plan but the W. wall is not built at right-angles to the building but follows the adjacent roadway; there is a small staircase-wing on the N. side and a modern wing adjoining. At the angles of the building are clasping pilasters with moulded cappings and at the eaves, except on the E. end, a moulded cornice with

brick modillions. In the middle of the S. front is a round-headed archway to a passage through the middle of the building; the arch has a plain key and imposts and is flanked by plain pilasters similar to those at the angles of the building. Above the archway is a square brick substructure supporting a modern cupola or bell-turret.

[c](16). *Garden Farm*, house, two tenements, barn and garden-wall, 600 yards S.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics and was built in the 16th century but altered in the 17th century when the chimney-stack was inserted in the eastern part of the building. At a later date it was extended at the W. end and has modern additions on the N. side and at the N.W. corner. Inside the building is an eight-panelled door of *c.* 1700. In the attics over the E. end of the building is a roof-truss with curved braces to the collar which has been cut through and now abuts on to vertical posts; in the attics over the central part of the house is a roof-truss with a cambered collar supported by curved angle-brackets at its meeting with the principal rafters.

A small rectangular *Barn* or granary, 30 yards S. of the house, is of timber-framing and brick nogging; it is raised from the ground on modern brick piers; the roof is hip-gabled at either end.

There is a 17th-century brick wall round the garden.

Staughton Highway. N. side :—

[b](17). *White Hart Inn*, 760 yards E. of the church is of two storeys with attics. It has a modern E. wing with a carriage-way under, on the ground-floor and has also a modern extension at the back. The street or S. front has a projecting gable and originally projected on the first floor but this has been underbuilt. Inside the building the original staircase retains a newel with a shaped knob.

[b](18). *House* and shop, 60 yards E. of (17), is of two storeys with attics. It has been altered and had modern additions built on the E. end and at the back.

[b](19). *House*, 200 yards E. of (18), has been altered and had modern additions on the E. side. The central chimney-stack has two square shafts set diagonally on a rectangular base.

[b](20). *Cottage*, two tenements, 100 yards E.S.E. of (19), was built *c.* 1700 incorporating or re-using materials from an early 17th-century building.

Condition—Poor.

S. side :—

[b](21). *Cottage*, on opposite side of road to (19), has later outbuildings.

Condition—Very poor, derelict.

[b](22). *Cottage* at Staughton Green, on E. side of road, 300 yards N. of Staughton Highway has modern additions at the N. end and is roofed with modern tiles.

[b](23). *Barn*, by corner of cross-roads, 140 yards N.N.W. of (22) is a small rectangular building of timber-framing and brick-nogging with a modern tile roof.

[b](24). *House*, two tenements, at Staughton Green, 300 yards E. of the cross roads, was at one time used as a Poor-house. The western end was originally open to the roof but an upper floor has since been inserted and additions have been made on the N. side. Inside the building the roof-truss over the W. part of the house has a curved collar and curved wind-braces below the purlins; the tie-beam was cut through when the upper floor was inserted.

Condition—Poor.

[b](25). *Dillington Farm*, about 1 m. E.N.E. of the church, was entirely remodelled late in the 18th century and has modern additions on the N.E. side. Joined to the N.E. corner of the house by a modern covered way is a small rectangular building of timber-framing and brick nogging, which is said to have been used as a dovecote.

Re-hung in a doorway to the cowshed is an early 16th-century door; it has four upper and four lower 'linen-fold' panels and formerly had a four-centred head but this has been partly cut away and the door has been lengthened at the bottom; the upper panels have two-centred heads and above these is some carved enrichment.

Condition—Of house, good, much altered; of door, poor.

[b](26). *Cottage*, on N.E. side of road, 120 yards N.W. of (25), is possibly of late 17th-century date but has been entirely remodelled in modern times. It has modern additions and a modern tile roof.

[b](27). *House* and Post Office, at West Perry, on N.E. side of road, 240 yards N.W. of (7), has a later addition on the N.E. end.

[c](28). *Priory Farm*, house, on southern boundary of the parish, nearly 2½ m. S.S.W. of the church, was built probably on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W., but the S. wing has now gone and the W. wing has been very considerably altered and added to. Inside the building some of the timber-construction is exposed.

Unclassified :—

[a](29). Earthwork at Agden Green, nearly 1¼ m. N.N.W. of the church forms a roughly circular island about 32 yards in diameter and 5 ft. high and is almost completely surrounded by a ditch with a slight outer bank; in the middle of the island is a slight depression or hollow.

79. STEEPLE GIDDING (B.c.).

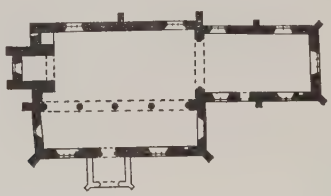
(O.S. 6 in. XIII N.W.)

Steeple Gidding is a parish and hamlet, 9 m. N.W. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Andrew stands on the W. side of the parish. The walls are of cornbrash-rubble and Ketton-stone ashlar with dressings of Ketton and Barnack stone ; the roofs are covered with modern lead. The 12th-century work incorporated in the S. doorway suggests the former existence of a church of that date. The S. arcade of the *Nave* and S. aisle were built early in the 14th century. About 1330 the *Chancel* and rest of the *Nave*, were rebuilt. The *West Tower* was added at the end of the 14th century and stands partly within the nave, the W. end of the N. wall of which was rebuilt at the same time. The *South Porch* is modern. The church, with the exception of the W. tower, was restored in 1874 and the W. tower was restored in 1899. The *South Aisle*, N. wall of the nave and the clearstorey have been refaced or rebuilt.

The building is of no special interest but among the fittings the altar-linen is noteworthy.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26½ ft. by 14½ ft.) has a projecting plinth and internal and external moulded strings below the windows. The E. wall has been refaced and has a modern three-light window. In the N. wall are two windows both of *c.* 1330 and of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the S. wall are two windows both similar to those in the N. wall but with carved stops to the label while the splays of the easternmost have been cut down to form a seat below the sill ; the 14th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label and mask-stops. The chancel-arch is modern except for the responds which have semi-octagonal shafts, with modern capitals and bases, except part of the S. base, which is old.

The *Nave* (35½ ft. by 17¾ ft.) has in the N. wall two 14th-century windows, the first of three trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a square head with mask-stops and the second of three trefoiled lights with blind tracery in a square head with moulded reveals and label with beast-head stops. The S. arcade is of four bays and of early 14th-century date, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, octagonal piers and semi-octagonal responds all with moulded capitals and bases ; the capitals to the responds are of different section to those to the piers. In the W. wall N. of the tower is a small blocked opening with chamfered jambs and square head. The clearstorey has on each side a range of four 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled ogee lights with blind tracery in a square head. Below those in the N. wall is an external string-course.

The *South Aisle* (9¼ ft. wide) has in the E. wall an early 14th-century window of three uncusped pointed lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with mask-stops. In the S. wall are two 14th-century windows, each of three trefoiled ogee lights with blind tracery in a square head with a moulded label ; the easternmost has mask-stops to the label and the westernmost has head-stops. The S. doorway is built up of re-used 12th- and 13th-century work and has an arch of two orders, the inner two-centred, moulded, and of 13th-century date, and the outer round, and of 12th-century date and enriched with chevron-ornament ; the label is moulded and has one mask-stop and one square stop carved with a fleur-de-lis ; the outer order springs off 13th-century detached shafts with carved capitals and moulded bases and the inner order is carried on shafted jambs with moulded imposts, continued along from the abacus of the free shafts. In the W. wall is a modern window.

The *West Tower* (8¼ ft. by 6¼ ft.) is of late 14th-century date and of two stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with carved gargoyles at the angles of the moulded string below. It is surmounted by an octagonal stone spire (Plate 4). The tower-arch is two-centred and of one chamfered order on the W. and three orders on the E., the two inner being plain chamfered and springing off the side walls and the outer being hollow-chamfered and continuous. In the W. wall is a single cinquefoiled light with trefoiled spandrels in a square head with a moulded label and grotesque head-stops. In the upper part of the N. wall is a small square-headed opening and in the corresponding position of the S. wall is a similar opening. The second stage has in each wall an original window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label. The spire has two ranges of four spire-lights on the cardinal faces ; each window of the lower tier is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a moulded pedimental head. The windows of the upper tier are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

Fittings—*Bells :* three ; 1st and 2nd by Henry Jordan, mid 15th-century, inscribed respectively "Sancta Anna ora pro nobis" and "Vox Augustini

sonet in aure Dei." *Brass Indent*: In nave—in black marble slab, of man and wife, early 16th-century. *Coffin-lid :* In S. aisle—against W. wall, with moulded edge and coped top carved with cross with foliated ends and omega in middle, late 13th-century. *Consecration Cross :* On E. face of N.E. buttress to nave, incised within circular border, 14th-century. *Font* and *Cover :* octagonal bowl of Ketton stone, with chamfered underside, plain octagonal stem and chamfered base, recut, 16th-century; plain oak cover, probably 17th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs :* Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) of Mary, daughter of Sir John Cotton, Bart. and wife of Roger Kinyon, 1714, white marble bust (Plate 25) with shield-of-arms and inscription-tablet below, flanked by scrolls, supported on moulded base of black marble on modern stone shaft. In churchyard—E. of chancel, (2) to William Ruffand, 1684–5, head-stone with shaped scroll top; S. of S. aisle, (3) to W.H., 1696, small stone; (4) to Richard Bright, 1688, head and foot-stones; (5) to Ann, wife of William Richards, 1698, head-stone carved with acanthus-leaves, skull and hour-glass. Floor-slabs: In S. aisle—(1) to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Shard, 1682; (2) to Thomas Cotton, 1640. In nave (3) with name covered by modern pulpit, 1704. *Niche :* In W. tower—below parapet in S. wall, with trefoiled ogee head, formed of material from window, re-used, 14th-century. *Piscinae :* In chancel—recess with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, octagonal drain, wooden shelf at springing level, 14th-century. In S. aisle—with stop-chamfered jambs, ogee-head and octofoiled drain, 14th-century. *Plate :* includes a cup of 1569, with band of incised ornament round bowl and enriched stem and base, and a stand-paten of 1697 with gadrooned edge, later crest in centre and underside inscribed "Steeple Gidding, Johannes Cotton Deo dedit Maii 4, 1748." *Sedile :* In chancel—in recess in easternmost window in S. wall and cut out of splays, two recesses with ogee heads, with sill of window carried down and stepped to form three seats, and internal string carried down to form moulded edge to steps, 14th-century. *Stoup :* In S. aisle—against S. doorway, with square bowl with scalloped front and sides, 12th-century, probably a piscina re-used. *Miscellanea :* Altar-linen includes a small cloth having inter-woven pattern depicting hunting-scene with two women on horseback with hawks, and a tree between them in middle; two huntsmen with horns and halbards, wearing slashed trunks and sleeves and having around them dogs, stags and hares, in upper part; two men shooting birds with arquebuses and having dogs with them and a building in background, in lower part; the whole enclosed in a border of foliage, probably Flemish, early 17th-century, not in very good condition. Large cloth with interwoven patterns repeated but shown alternatively obverse and reverse with angels at top placed back to back with scroll above them inscribed in 'black-letter' "Ave gracia Plena"; below and beneath a canopy, the Virgin, nimbed and wearing a pedimental head-dress, with, at side a seat, lily-pot and table in background; below scrolls inscribed in 'black-letter' "Lucas I" repeated. Angels repeated in second row but in addition clouds enclosing an inscription in Hebrew, and a sun in splendour and stars, mid 16th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). EARTHWORKS, etc. on the site of the Hall, 200 yards S. of the church, consists of a series of fish-ponds, traces of foundation-ditches and a raised terrace on the W. side of the site.

(3). THE OLD RECTORY, cottage 220 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. It was built about the middle of the 17th century and has an original chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts. Some of the timber-framing is exposed. Inside the building, the ground-floor rooms have original ceiling-beams and two fire-places have chamfered oak lintels. There is also a piece of original panelling on the staircase.

Condition—Poor.

STIBBINGTON, see SIBSON-CUM-STIBBINGTON.

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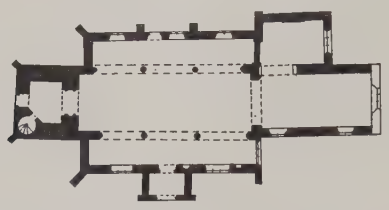
80. STILTON (B.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a] IX N.E., [b] IX N.W.)

Stilton is a small parish and village on the Great North Road, 6 m. S.S.W. of Peterborough. The Church and the Bell Inn are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY stands at the W. end of the village. The walls are of cornbrash-rubble and re-used Barnack and Ketton ashlar with dressings of Barnack and Ketton stone; ths roofs are covered with slates and lead. The *Nave* arcades are of mid 13th-century date, the northern being the earlier of the two, but the church was largely reconstructed in the 15th century when the *Chancel* and the *North* and *South Aisles*, except a portion of the W. wall of the N. aisle, were rebuilt; the *West Tower* was added or rebuilt and the nave-arcades were partly rebuilt, about the same period. The *South Porch* was added *c.* 1500 and the *North Vestry* is probably of the same date. The church has a considerable amount of modern repairs, a large part of the chancel and N. vestry and the S. aisle having been rebuilt during the restorations of 1887–88 and 1908.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27½ ft. by 13¼ ft.) has a modern E. wall and window. In the N. wall is a modern arch. In the S. wall, which has been externally refaced, are two modern windows. The chancel-arch is probably of the 15th century but has been much restored, it is two-centred and of two-chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner dying on to the square faces of the responds.

The *North Vestry* (14½ ft. by 11 ft.) has in the E. wall a late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label.

The *Nave* (43½ ft. by 14½ ft.) has a mid 13th-century N. arcade of three bays but the third bay was probably rebuilt in the 15th century; the two eastern arches are semi-circular and of two orders with a semi-circular E. respond and circular pier with moulded capitals and bases; the second pier is octagonal with a moulded capital and base and the W. respond is semi-octagonal with a plain 15th-century capital, and a chamfered base; at the E. end of the wall is the rood-loft doorway with a segmental-pointed arch of three chamfered orders. The 13th-century S. arcade is of three bays of which the third was rebuilt in the 15th century; the first two bays have round arches of two chamfered orders, and the third bay has a very irregularly-built two-centred arch of two chamfered orders; the piers are round and the responds semi-circular and all have moulded capitals and bases but the base to the second pier is modern and the capital has been badly reset. The clearstorey has three modern trefoiled windows on the S. side.

The *North Aisle* (6¼ ft. wide) has high up in the E. wall the rebated S. jamb of a blocked doorway, connected with the former rood-loft. In the N. wall are three 15th-century windows each of two cinquefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the 15th-century N. doorway has chamfered jambs and a four-centred head with a moulded label. The W. wall has the upper part recessed on the inside; the external string-course at the level of the window-sills, is of two dates, the southern portion being perhaps of the 13th and the northern portion, which is carried round the N. wall, of the 15th century.

The *South Aisle* (6¼ ft. wide) has a three-light E. window of 15th-century origin but almost entirely of modern stone. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern similar to that just described and the western a partly restored late 14th-century window, with modern tracery; the restored late 15th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head. On the parapet is a defaced gargoyle.

The *West Tower* (10½ ft. by 8¼ ft.) is of late 15th-century date and externally is of four stages with an embattled parapet. The two-centred tower-arch is of one continuous chamfered order, on the soffit of which are two chamfered ribs carried on semi-octagonal attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. door has moulded jambs and a four-centred head with a moulded label and the window above is of two cinquefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The ringing-chamber has in the W. wall a window of two ogee trefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel in a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The *South Porch* is of *c.* 1500 but has been largely refaced. The outer archway is of stilted four-centred form and of two moulded orders with a moulded label; the jambs are mostly modern but have attached shafts carrying the inner order of the arch, parts of the bases of which are original.

Fittings—*Bells:* two; 1st by Thomas Norris, 1639; 2nd with four crosses formy and a Virgin and Child on waist, probably late 14th-century. *Bracket:* In S. porch—on E. wall, moulded semi-octagonal with small carved flowers below, 15th-century. *Brasses:* In nave—in floor at E. end, (1) of Richard Curthoyse, 1573-4, and Anne his wife, 1606, with figures of man in civil costume with furred mantle and woman wearing high-crowned hat, etc., inscription-plate recording three sons, John, Thomas, and William, and three daughters, Anne, Isabell and Joane; indent of a scroll above; (2) adjoining (1), of Thomas, 1590, and John, 1618, "sonnes of the above said Richard and Anne" with figures of two men, one wearing long fur-lined mantle, the other a doublet and short cloak. *Chest:* In vestry—of oak, with panelled front, sides and lid, moulded styles, rails carved with conventional floral enrichment; two iron hinges with hasps, mid 17th-century. *Coffin-lids:* In S. aisle—(1) portion only (Plate 142), with cross with double axe-shaped arms with bevelled edges, probably late 12th-century. In churchyard—against S. aisle (2) tapering slab with coped top and remains of carved cross on stepped base, early 14th-century; (3) similar to (2) but with bevelled edges, top missing, early 14th-century. *Font:* of Ketton and Barnack stone, octagonal bowl with chamfered edges and underside, plain octagonal shaft and octagonal base brought out to square with plain broach-stops at angles; at back, small rectangular buttress with chamfered capping at level of under

side of bowl, 15th-century. *Monuments :* In churchyard, S. of chancel, (1) to William Randol, 1613, stone table-tomb ; against S. aisle, (2) to Alice (?) Fox, 1681, coped slab ; (3) now used as coping to churchyard-wall, probably portion of old coffin-lid with date 1666. *Piscina :* In S. aisle—reset in S. wall, recess with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, round drain, 15th-century ; *Recesses :* In N. aisle—in E. wall, with chamfered jambs and four-centred head, 15th-century. In N. vestry—in W. wall, similar to above, 15th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, semi-circular, with modern head and half a circular bowl with drain, set in it, probably for stoup. *Sundial or cross-shaft :* In S.W. corner of churchyard, of Barnack stone, with octagonal shaft rising irom a square with plain spurs at angles and moulded octagonal base, probably 17th-century, head missing. *Miscellanea:* Masons' marks, on N. arcade and on windows in N. wall of N. aisle.

Condition—The S.W. corner of the W. tower has sunk so far as to endanger the structure and there are bad cracks in the walls of the vestry, N. aisle and W. tower.

Secular :—

[b](2). Bell Inn, inn and three tenements, on E. side of the Great North Road, 350 yards E. of the church is of two storeys with attics and cellars. The walls are of coursed cornbrash-rubble with Ketton-stone dressings ; the roofs are covered with stone slates and on the back at the N. end with modern tiles. It was built in 1642, probably on a half H-shaped plan with the wings projecting towards the E., and a central carriage-way in the middle of the front block, but the N. projecting-wing has now gone. About 1700 the gable at the N. end of the front was partly rebuilt in brick and during the 18th century extensive alterations were made to the interior of the building by the introduction of further partitions, staircases, etc., and to the exterior by replacing many of the former casements by sash-windows. Subsequently the remaining part of the original inn N. of the central archway was converted into three tenements and added to on the N., and E. In modern times the S. wing has had the lower portion largely rebuilt and extended, and an upper storey added, and further sash-windows have been inserted in place of the older casements on both fronts.

The *W. Elevation* (Plate 138) has a projecting plinth, a moulded string-course at the first-floor level to the central block and also a moulded eaves-cornice ; there is a gable at each end with moulded stone copings ; at the N. end is a two-storeyed bay-window roofed with stone slates. The central lights are modern and the side lights are blocked but have moulded jambs and heads and a continuous moulded string above the lower and a moulded cornice to the upper lights ; in the gable to the attic-floor is a blocked three-light window with moulded stone jambs, head, mullions and label ; the S. end of the front has been rebuilt but incorporates old material and has reset in the gable a stone slab inscribed with the date 1642. The arch to the carriage-way is segmental and moulded and has a moulded label which is continued down vertically and stops upon the moulded imposts ; in the spandrels on each side is an ornamental shield ; N. of the archway the main block has two bay-windows each of two storeys round which the moulded string-course and cornice are carried and over which the main roof is hipped ; there is a similar bay to the S. of the archway but three storeys in height and gabled ; the original middle window in each bay on both ground and first floors has been replaced by later sashes but the side lights are original and with one exception blocked ; they have moulded stone jambs and heads ; the middle window to the southernmost bay on the top floor is original and of four square-headed lights. Projecting from the front and now supported by a post is a sign with elaborate early 18th-century scrolled ironwork. The two main chimney-stacks to the central block are original and are each of six detached square shafts on a common base with chamfered capping and a common moulded cornice and necking. The *S. Elevation* is concealed by adjoining buildings and the *N. Elevation* is largely hidden by later additions. The *E. elevation* is also largely covered by later additions ; at the first-floor level is a moulded string which is carried over the segmental arch to the carriage-way as a label, and there is another moulded string below the eaves ; in the roof are two original gabled dormers each of stone with a moulded coping and having a window of three square-headed lights with moulded jambs, heads, mullions and label ; there is a blocked original window to the ground-floor and immediately above the lower string-course another of two lights with a moulded label.

Inside the building, beams in the ceilings of the ground and first-floor rooms are all cased with the exception of a few which are stop-chamfered. One of the rooms on the first floor has an original stone fireplace, all hidden except for a portion of its moulded head ; in the attics are two original stone fireplaces, one with moulded jambs and four-centred head with sunk spandrels and a moulded shelf above, and the other of similar character but chamfered instead of moulded. There is a 17th-century staircase, square on plan and built round a central octagonal newel and a staircase of 18th-century date with moulded faces to the risers.

Condition—Fairly good.

[b](3). House, now shop and two tenements, 240 yards E. of the church is of two storeys; timber-framed and plastered on a stone plinth, the roofs are covered with pan-tiles. It was built

late in the 17th century on a rectangular plan with a small projection on the N. but has since been added to at the back and much altered. The roof to the main block has a two-light dormer-window in front; the central chimney-stack has been rebuilt with old brick. Inside the building some of the rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams and exposed joists.

Condition—Fairly good.

[b](4). House, at N.E. corner of High Street and Church Street, 350 yards E.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics. The walls are of cornbrash-rubble with ashlar dressings; the roofs are covered with slates. It was built *c.* 1700 but refronted in the 18th century and internally altered; at the back are modern additions. The chimney-stacks to the gables of the end walls are rectangular with moulded cappings and bases.

Condition—Good.

[a](5). Cottage, 60 yards E. of (4) is of one storey with attics; the walls are partly of brick and partly timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are covered with thatch. It was built late in the 17th century and is of the central-chimney type. Inside the building are some chamfered ceiling-beams and exposed timber-framing.

Condition—Poor.

[a](6) House at corner of junction of High Street and Fen Drove, is of three storeys and a basement. The walls are of brick with plastered dressings and the roofs are covered with slates. It was built *c.* 1700 on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. Modern bay-windows have been added and there are modern additions at the N. end and in the angle between the two wings. The elevations have plastered dressings and are divided horizontally by flat plastered bands; the parapets have moulded stone copings. Inside the building is some bolection-moulded panelling and the W. staircase has turned balusters, moulded string and treads and carved conventional foliage at the end of each step.

Condition—Bad.

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81. STOW, LONG (B.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVI S.E.)

Long Stow or Stow Longa is a parish and village 2 m. N.N.E. of Kimbolton. The Church and Village Cross are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Botolph stands on the W. side of the parish. The walls are of pebble and freestone-rubble with dressings of Weldon, Ketton and Barnack stone. The roofs are covered with tiles and lead. Sculptured and structural remains indicate the existence of a pre-Conquest and a 12th-century church but the earliest work *in situ* is of mid 13th-century date when the *Chancel*, *Nave*, and *North Aisle* were built; *c.* 1280 the S. arcade and *South Aisle* were added. In the 14th century the eastern part of the S. aisle was extended to form a *South Chapel* and the W. wall of the N. aisle was rebuilt. In the 15th century the S. arcade was rebuilt and the clear-storey added. The *West Tower* was added early in the 16th century together with the W. responds of the nave. The chancel was restored and the chancel-arch rebuilt in 1880; other repairs were made between 1888 and 1893 and the clearstorey was largely rebuilt in 1901.

The church contains interesting 12th- and 13th-century detail and among the fittings the pre-Reformation paten is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28¼ ft. by 18¼ ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The lower part of the N. wall is of 13th-century or earlier pebble-rubble; the upper part is of ashlar and largely re-used material; in it are the lower external parts of two 13th-century lancet-windows, reset; the splays and rear-arch of the western window are visible internally; at the W. end of the wall is a 15th-century window partly restored and of two trefoiled lights in a four-centred head, with moulded external reveals and label. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern similar to but smaller than the E. window; the late 14th-century western window is of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with moulded jambs; the window is carried down below an embattled transom, the lower lights having trefoiled heads; between the windows is a 12th-century doorway (Plate 139), reset in the 13th century; it has a head with a round outer order enriched with cheveron-ornament and a square inner order with a tympanum, crudely carved with a siren or mermaid and two beasts; the jambs have each a free octagonal shaft with capitals carved with knotwork, a face and a volute and moulded bases; the E. shaft is modern. The re-constructed late 13th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the inner springing from attached shafts, with moulded capitals and bases, standing on a high plinth; the lines of an earlier roof show on the W. face of the wall above the arch.

The *Nave* (42 ft. by 19½ ft.) has a mid 13th-century N. arcade of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the cylindrical columns have moulded capitals and moulded or chamfered bases on modern plinths; the E. bay appears to have been rebuilt and with it the E. respond which is of semi-octagonal form; the W. bay was also rebuilt, probably when the tower was added; the W. respond has a semi-octagonal attached shaft with moulded capital and base. The late 13th-century S. arcade, with the arches

12TH-CENTURY DOORWAYS.

SPALDWICK CHURCH.
N. doorway of Nave, late 12th-century.

FOLKSWORTH CHURCH.
N. doorway of Nave, *c.* 1150.

LITTLE PAXTON CHURCH.
S. doorway, mid 12th-century.

LONG STOW CHURCH.
S. doorway of Chancel, 12th-century.

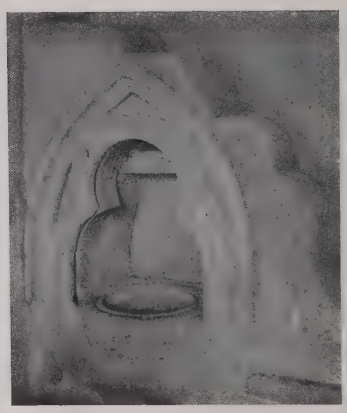
PISCINAE.

LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD.
In Chancel, mid 13th-century.

ST. IVES.
In S. Aisle, early 13th-century.

MORBORNE.
In Chancel, 13th-century.

CATWORTH.
In Chancel, 13th-century.



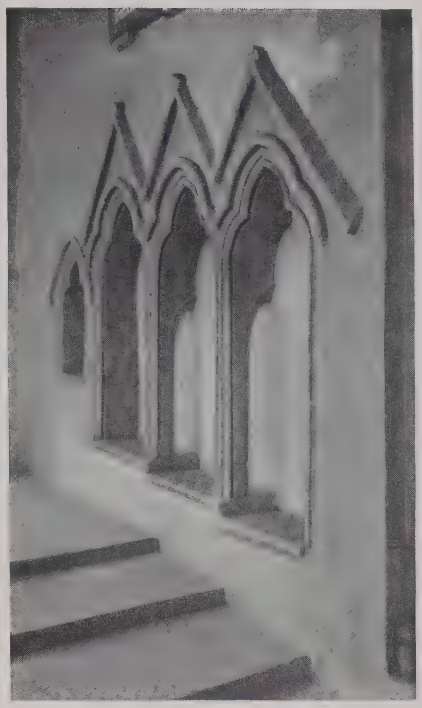
GREAT GIDDING.
In Chancel, late 13th-century.

STANGROUND.
In Chancel, early 14th-century.

TILBROOK.
In Chancel, 14th-century.

GREAT GRANSDEN.
In Chancel, late 15th-century.

WATER NEWTON.
Piscina, 14th-century, and Sedilia, *c.* 1300, in Chancel.



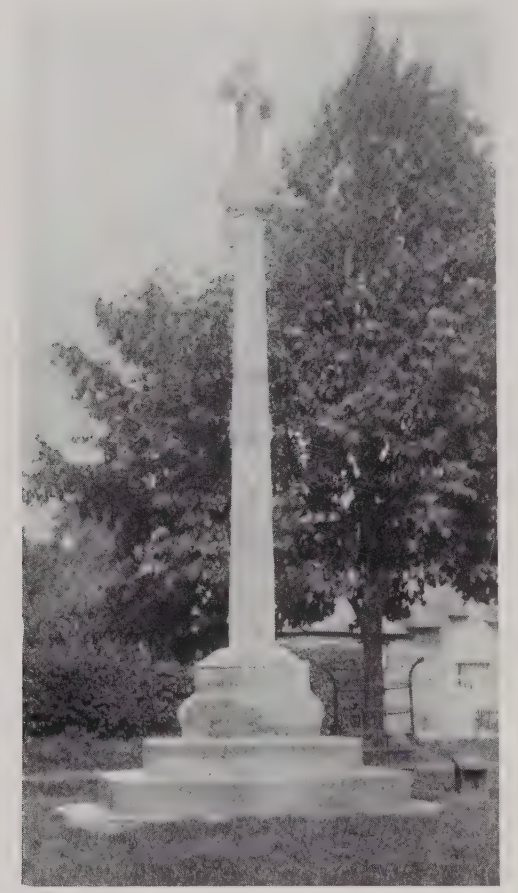
YAXLEY.
Piscina and Sedilia in N. Chapel, late 13th-century.

ELTON.
Piscina and Sedilia in Chancel, early 14th-century.

HOUGHTON.
Stone seat at W. end of N. Aisle, 13th-century.

CONINGTON.
Piscina and Sedilia in Chancel, *c.* 1500.

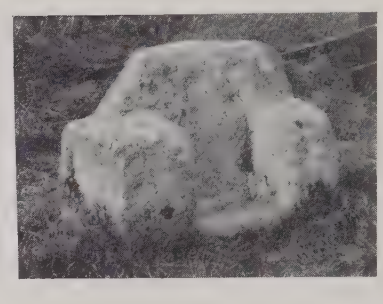
FARCET.
Sedile in Chancel, 13th-century.



LONG STOW.
(3) Village Cross, 15th-century, top modern.

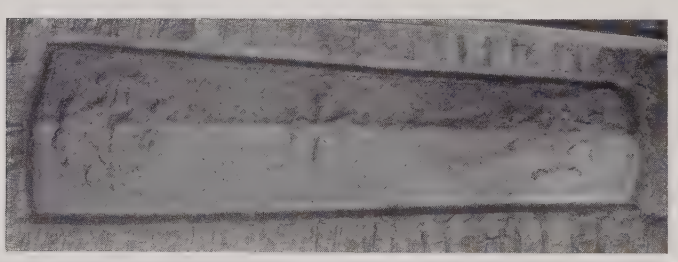
GREAT STAUGHTON
(9) Village Cross, now Sundial, with date 1637.

HILTON.
(2) Pier recording the forming of the Maze in 1660.

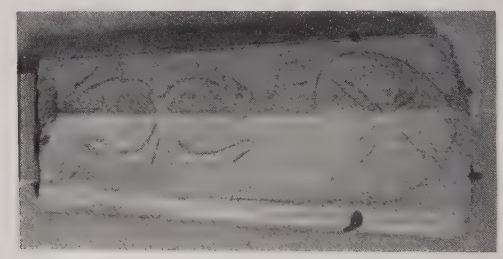


WOODHURST.
(3) Stone called the 'Abbot's Chair,' 1¼ m. S.W. of Chapel. Mediaeval.

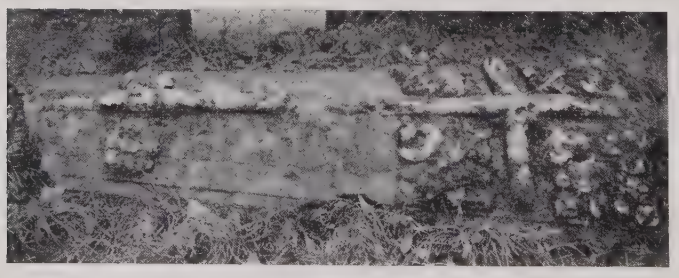
GREAT PAXTON.
(1) Parish Church. Base of Cross in Churchyard, 15th-century.



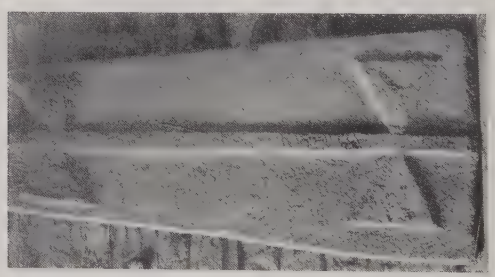
CATWORTH.
(1) Parish Church. In Vestry, late 13th-century.



SAWTRY.
(1) Parish Church. In Nave, 13th-century.

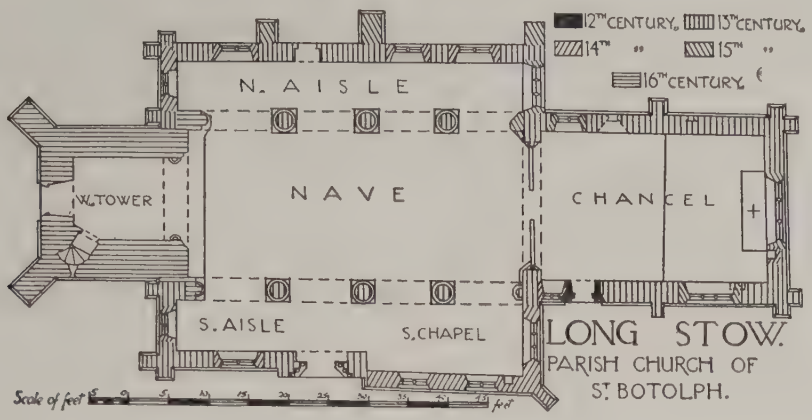


WARBOYS.
(1) Parish Church. In Churchyard, N. of Chancel, early 14th-century.



STILTON.
(1) Parish Church. In S. Aisle, late 12th-century.

COFFIN-LIDS.



reconstructed in the 15th century, is of four bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the cylindrical columns and semi-cylindrical responds have moulded capitals and bases and modern plinths. The 15th-century clearstorey with the upper part rebuilt in modern times has on each side four windows each of three lights with modern heads.

The *North Aisle* (6 ft. wide) has a late 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label. In the N. wall are three 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head; the late 13th-century N. doorway has chamfered jambs and two-centred arch with a moulded label. In the W. wall is a 14th-century window of two plain pointed lights in a later square head.

The *South Chapel* (19¾ ft. by 9¾ ft.) is of *c.* 1330 and has an E. window of three trefoiled ogee lights in a square head. In the S. wall are two windows similar to that in the E. wall but of two lights only.

The *South Aisle* (6½ ft. wide) has in the S. wall a mid 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a square head; the re-constructed S. doorway (Plate 82), of *c.* 1270, has a two-centred arch of three moulded orders; the jambs have each three detached shafts with moulded bases and defaced foliated capitals; three of the shafts are modern. In the W. wall is a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights in a square head.

The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 10 ft.) is of early 16th-century date and of three stages, with a moulded plinth and a plain parapet with a gargoyle in the middle of each side. The two-centred tower-arch is of three chamfered orders, the two outer continuous and the inner springing from semi-circular attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head; above it is a stone carved with a mitre and flanked by two shields-of-arms—(*a*) *a cheveron between three bells with three . . . . on the cheveron and a border;* (*b*) *a cheveron between three roses*, for William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln. The second stage has in the W. wall a window of one four-centred light. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows, each window of two trefoiled and transomed lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops.

The *Roof* of the nave is modern but incorporates three old tie-beams.

Fittings—*Bells:* one, (Plate 7) by Henry Jordan, 15th-century and inscribed "Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis." *Brackets*: In chancel—on E. wall, two, one with 'stiff-leaf' foliage, part of a 13th-century capital; the other a moulded bell-capital with nail-head ornament, 13th-century. In N. aisle—on E. wall, two, semi-octagonal, with splayed undersides, 15th-century. *Brass* and *Indent:* Brass: see Monument (1). Indent: In chancel—of elaborate foliated cross, probably with figure in head, stepped base and inscription-plate 14th-century. *Chest:* In tower—of oak, plain, with strap-hinges, iron handles and lock-plate ornamented with small buttresses, 16th-century. *Coffin-lids:* In chancel—in N. wall, inside, fragment. In N. aisle—on sill of E. window, small fragment. On S. aisle—built into E. wall, three fragments, one with double omega-ornament and two with parts of foliated crosses. In churchyard—S.W., of S. aisle, two fragments; all late 13th- or early 14th-century. *Communion Table:* modern, but incorporating old top and five panels carved with conventional foliage; three similar panels in reredos, 17th-century. *Door* (Plate 82)*:* In S. doorway—of two folds and of battens on trellis-framing, panelled front with trefoiled heads and band of tracery in upper half, early 16th-century, partly repaired. *Font:* plain octagonal bowl on circular moulded capital, cylindrical stem and moulded base, *c.* 1300, bowl made up. *Glass:* In N. aisle—in N.E. window, ornamental border to

head of one light, quarry with diaper-design 14th-century; in second window in same wall, fragments of borders, 14th-century and fragments of similar diaper. *Locker :* In chancel—in E. wall, with rebated reveals and trefoiled head, slot for shelf, 14th-century, sill modern. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs :* Monuments: In chancel—on S. wall, (1) to Sir Thomas Maples, Bart., 1634–5, freestone tablet (Plate 25) with fluted side pilasters, entablature and cresting with shield-of-arms, indent on main slab and brass plate on frieze with inscription. On S. face of tower— (2) to Robert Becke and Alice his wife, early 16th-century, stone slab with 'black-letter' Latin inscription, perhaps to the builders of the tower. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Mrs. Ann Elmes, 1682; (2) to Richard Elmes, 1682–3. *Piscinae :* In chancel—recess with chamfered jambs and square head, projecting drain with spiral flutings, 13th-century, recess later. In S. chapel—in S. wall, recess with chamfered jambs and ogee head, round drain and wooden shelf, 14th-century. *Plate :* includes cup of 1577, with band of incised ornament and paten (Plate 137) of 1491, (4½ in. in diameter), with moulded edge, sexfoiled sinking with conventional flowers in spandrels, disk in centre, engraved with a head of Christ, repaired and modern plate fixed on under-side. *Poor-box :* In S. aisle—portion of moulded oak post with piece cut off and hinged at top, pierced with slot, post 15th-century, modern adaptation. *Scratchings :* On various parts of the tower, scratched dates, initials and names, 17th-century. *Screen :* Under chancel-arch—of oak and of five bays, including central doorway, with moulded posts, rail and cornice; side bays each with open upper panel having three pointed heads and tracery in a two-centred main head, close lower panels, two to each bay, with trefoiled ogee heads and tracery, doorway with two-centred heads and two bays above, each of three lights with tracery, late 15th-century, partly restored and loft removed. *Sedile :* In chancel—sill of S.E. window carried down to form seat, 15th-century, seat mostly modern. *Stalls :* Against E. face of screen—with shaped ends, desk on S. side with shaped ends and carved popey-heads, late 15th-century, restored. *Sundials :* On S. aisle—two, one scratched and one with raised round dial. *Miscellanea :* In N. aisle—various stone fragments including rectangular fragment with part of sunk panel filled with interlacing knot-work, pre-Conquest; other carved fragments; fragments of 12th-century shafting, capitals, window-tracery, etc. of various dates, also fragments of 17th-century carved wood-work. Built into nave-wall, over S. arcade, numerous worked and moulded stones. In churchyard—W., of S. aisle, various fragments of worked stone. Incorporated in shed, N. of tower, portion of 17th-century wood-panelling. In N. aisle—portion of roof-beam with inscription I. T. 1683. Incorporated in modern prayer-desk and credence-table, turned 17th-century balusters. In second stage of tower—on N. wall, carved boss with four-leaved flower, 13th- or 14th-century. Incorporated in modern reredos—traceried head of central panel, 15th-century, brought from elsewhere.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). BARNS, walls, moat, etc. at site of the Manor House, 540 yards E. of the church. The *Barns*, E. of the site, are of the 17th century and of brick; the northern barn has been largely rebuilt. A 17th-century brick *Wall* surrounds the site of the manor house. Fittings from the destroyed house are preserved at the Gatehouse, Leighton Bromswold, at the Parish Room, Hamerton and elsewhere. The N.E. angle of a *Moat* remains, on the N. side of the road, opposite the enclosure and there are a series of ponds or depressions to the E.

Condition—Of barns, good.

(3). VILLAGE CROSS (Plate 142), at the cross-roads, 240 yards S.S.E. of the church, is of the 15th century and of stone with a moulded base. The octagonal shaft is complete and at half its height are four defaced carvings, perhaps of half-figures. The cross has a modern head, replacing a 17th-century ball, now in the vicarage garden, and stands on three modern steps.

Condition—Good.

(4). PREBEND FARM, house and pigeon-house, 120 yards S.E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century, the N. wing being added late in the same century. The original central chimney-stack has a plastered recess with a round arch in the base, above which is a moulded string-course. Inside the building are some original chamfered ceiling-beams and the staircase has plain flat balusters and an octagonal newel with a faceted knob at the top.

The *Pigeon House* (Plate 166), N. of the house, is of early 17th-century date and is timber-framed and plastered. The pyramidal tiled roof has a saddle-back capping. The interior is surrounded by nests.

Condition—Of house, bad, since demolished; of pigeon-house, poor.

(5). HOUSE, on the N. side of the road, 420 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are covered with slates. It was built late in the 17th century. The upper storey formerly projected at the S. end but has been underbuilt. Inside the building are some exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good.

(6). HOUSE, 35 yards E. of (5), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roof is thatched.

It was built late in the 17th century. Inside the building are some exposed ceiling-beams and in the W. room is an enriched arcaded panel (Plate 119) with guilloche-ornament, of early 17th-century date.

Condition—Fairly good.

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82. STUKELEY, GREAT (C.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XVII S.E. [b]XVIII N.W.)

Great Stukeley is a parish and scattered village 2 m. N.W. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

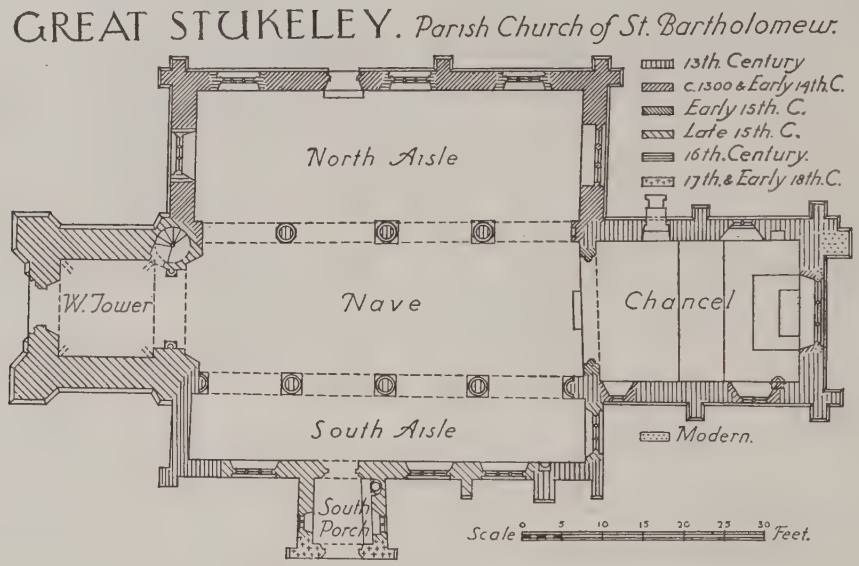
[b](1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW stands to the W. of the village, about 250 yards S.W. of Ermine Street. The walls generally are of rubble with oolite dressings; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. There was an earlier church on the site, and from a number of fragments of Norman stones found in the walls during a modern restoration it appears to have been of mid 12th-century date. To this church a N. aisle with an arcade of four bays was added about the middle of the 13th century. Shortly after a *South Aisle* with an arcade of four bays was built; at the same time the *Chancel* was rebuilt. About 1300 the *North Aisle* was rebuilt and considerably widened, and the E. and W. bays of the N. arcade probably rebuilt. In the 15th century the chancel-arch was rebuilt, the middle part of the S. wall of the S. aisle appears to have been rebuilt and the *South Porch* added, though this was partly rebuilt or altered in the 17th or 18th century. The *West Tower* was built late in the 15th century, but a difference between the walling of the lower and upper stages suggests that the work was not all done at the same time. The clearstorey to the nave is of about the same date or a little later. In 1909–10 the church was completely restored; work then done includes the stripping of the modern internal wall-plaster and the rebuilding of most of the S. wall of the clearstorey with the old material. The S. porch was restored in 1913 and the S. part re-built.

The church is of interest, the W. tower being a good example of its period and the carved corbels to the remains of the vault to the ground-stage are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25 ft. by 17 ft.) has an E. wall, partly of ashlar. The E. window is of three pointed lights in a four-centred head, all modern except the splays, which are perhaps of 13th- or early 14th-century date. In the N. wall is a window probably of the 13th century and of two pointed lights with wide splays, modern external heads and a restored mullion; further W. is a restored 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head with a chamfered label. In the S. wall are two windows, the easternmost of early 14th-century date, though perhaps in an earlier opening, and of two trefoiled ogee-headed lights with tracery in a square head; the westernmost window is a 'low-side' with a plain square head and modern rear-arch. The 15th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and bases; part of the outer order on the W. face has been cut away for the former loft.

The *Nave* (49½ ft. by 16½ ft.) has 13th-century N. and S. arcades each of four bays. The two middle arches of the N. arcade (Plate 6) are earlier than those at either end and are of two orders, the outer square and the inner chamfered; the arches at either end are each of two chamfered orders and had moulded labels, but those on the nave side have been cut back and on the side towards the aisles return slightly up the adjoining arches; the westernmost arch is lower than the others, perhaps due to a sinking when the W. tower was built and has the W. end buried in the N.E. buttress of the W. tower; the E. respond is square with a moulded impost which forms the abacus of a corbel carrying the inner order; the columns are circular and have plain bell-capitals with moulded abaci; the first two piers have 'hold-water' bases, but that to the westernmost is probably modern; above the E. respond is a rough square-headed doorway to the former rood-loft. The S. arcade has two-centred arches of two orders, the outer order to the three easternmost being square and the inner chamfered and both orders to the westernmost being chamfered; the columns are circular with semi-circular responds and all with moulded capitals and 'hold-water' bases; the capital (Plate 55) of the middle column is carved with 'stiff-leaf' foliage and the westernmost column has a chamfered base. The clearstorey has on each side a range of three windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head, and is probably of late 15th-century date, but much of the material appears to have come from the earlier building and includes re-used coffin-lids, etc.; in the N.E. window there appears to be the head of an effigy in low-relief; the N. windows were opened out and the S. side of the clearstorey partly rebuilt early in the present century, when some of the re-used coffin-lids were taken out (see fittings).

The *North Aisle* (16 ft. wide) has an E. window, probably of *c.* 1300, and of three plain lights in a segmental-pointed arch. In the N. wall are three early 16th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head; in the eastern half of the wall the splays and a few of the voussoirs of the rear-arches of two earlier windows are



visible; they are probably of *c.* 1300; the N. doorway, of the same date, has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops; in the splays are holes for a draw-bar. In the W. wall is a three-light window similar to those in the N. wall, but probably reset in mediaeval times.

The *South Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has a late 15th-century E. window of three lights in an acute four-centred head with a moulded label; the side lights are trefoiled and the middle light cinquefoiled. In the S. wall are three similar windows, and the S. doorway, which is of the same date, has moulded jambs and a four-centred head.

The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of late 15th-century date and of three storeys internally and five diminishing stages externally (Plate 5), surmounted by the lower courses of a parapet and a moulded cornice with a grotesque gargoyle in the middle of each side; at the angles are pointed diagonal buttresses surmounted by the stumps of former pinnacles. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two wave-moulded orders on the E. with a moulded label and carved stops of a man's head and a grotesque beast; the outer order on the E. is continuous and the innermost order springs from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label and grotesque beast-stop; the inner splays are carried up to the W. window, which is of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and damaged beast-stops. The lower storey was originally vaulted, but the vault is now destroyed; the wall-ribs remain, and also the carved corbels and springers of the diagonal and intermediate ribs; the N.E. corbel (Plate 133) is carved with a grotesque lion-monster, the S.E. corbel (Plate 133) with a bearded man protruding his tongue, stroking his beard with his left hand and wearing a glove on his right, the N.W. corbel with a man's (?) head with a curious head-dress or cap, and the S.W. corbel with an ape. The fourth stage has in the W. wall a window of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a square head with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label. On the string-course between the second and third stages at the outer angles of the southern buttresses are carved large grotesques, and on the inner angles of all the buttresses at the same level are remains of small similar grotesques.

The *South Porch* has an outer archway with a round head and moulded label with carved head-stops, all probably made up of re-used material in the 17th or 18th century. In the E. wall is a recess with a segmental head and label, probably of 14th-century and earlier stones re-used. The side walls have each a window of two plain square-headed lights.

The *Roof* of the chancel is ceiled below the rafters and collars, but has three rough chamfered tie-beams with queen-posts probably of the 17th century; there are two stumps of beams in its N.W. angle, one projecting from the W. wall, apparently the end of a beam, the other from the N. wall and probably an oak corbel. The roof to the N. aisle is all modern except a moulded ridge to the easternmost bay, which is probably of late 15th-century date. The roof of the S. porch may

incorporate some 17th- or 18th-century timbers. A stump of a beam appears in the E. part of the N. wall of the clearstorey and another in the W. half of the S. wall, connected with a former roof.

Fittings—*Bells:* four, 1st by William Haulsey, 1622; 2nd by Newcombe, mid or late 16th-century; 4th by Tobias Norris, 1685. *Brass Indents:* In nave—at E. end (1) of figure of man in armour with inscription-plate below, possibly of Henry Torkington, 1549. In N. aisle—in large blue marble slab (2) marginal inscription and remains of cross (Plate 127) with foliated ends standing on a small base, 14th-century; superimposed above, of figure of man in armour with shield at feet, with two wives and below two small indents apparently one daughter of each wife, marginal inscription, early 16th-century; in upper part of slab, inscription in Roman capitals now illegible except for one or two letters. *Coffin-lids:* In nave—(1) part only. In N. aisle—in N.E. corner, (2) small slab with remains of narrow cross on three steps; on N. wall, (3) with remains of volute; (4) broken fragments with remains of cross with double scrolled ends; (5) damaged portion; on W. wall, (6) part with stem of cross on two steps. In S. aisle—on W. wall, (7) fragment with remains of volutes; (8) fragment with remains of double-scroll crosses; (9) long portion of defaced slab; (10) two long pieces of slab with part of omega-ornament and half a cross formy; (11) part of slab with steps of cross and end of volute, all apparently late 13th-century. In S. porch—on W. wall, (12) middle portion with stem of cross and remains of inscription in Lombardic characters to . . . . . ela Noke, possibly early 14th-century. *Font* (Plate 8): octagonal bowl with chamfered edge and tapering sides with large roll-moulding below supported on large circular pier and eight detached shafts with moulded capitals and 'hold-water' bases, the abaci, necking and bases attached to central pier, 13th-century, some shafts restored. *Glass:* In N. aisle—in westernmost window, worn fragment of coloured border. In S. aisle—in E. window, a few quarries with remains of a cross-design in yellow stain. *Lockers:* In chancel—in N. wall, two square recesses with modern doors. *Monument* and *Floor-slabs:* Monument: In churchyard—E. of chancel, to Francis Bradshaw, 1706, and Hester his [daughter], 1706, head-stone, now flat. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) of black marble, to Richard, fourth son of Sir Richard Stone, 1658, with shield-of-arms; (2) to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Stone, 1659–60. *Piscinae:* In chancel, recess with moulded and trefoiled head, projecting semi-octagonal corbel with shallow half-round drain, 13th-century, apparently reset with lower part restored. In nave—in N.E. respond, shallow round-headed recess and remains of drain, shelf cut away, date uncertain. In S. aisle—square recess with chamfered edge and square drain. *Plate:* includes an inscribed cup and cover-paten (Plate 137) of 1624 with the latter inscribed "There was added unto the old cupp twelve ounces by Mistris Alce Stone 1625." *Stoups:* In N. aisle—by N. door, lower portions of a pinnacle (?), modern adaptation and with cinquefoiled head on each face under crocketed gable, possibly 14th-century. In S. porch, semi-circular recess, with moulded bowl on shaft, apparently modern restoration. *Sundial:* On W. face of S.W. buttress of W. tower, incised dial of unusual form. *Miscellanea:* In N.E. corner of churchyard, large fragment of stone of uncertain purpose. By W. tower, several fragments of worked stone of various dates. Built into walls of church—many 12th-century and later stones.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

[b] (2). Homestead Moat at Prestley Wood, 1 m. N.E. of the church has an outer enclosure surrounding the inner on three sides.

Monuments (3–14).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, large open fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

[b] (3). *Post Office*, cottage 20 yards E. of the church.

[b] (4). *Cottage*, 20 yards S.E. of (3), is probably of early 18th-century date.

[b] (5). *Three Horse Shoes Inn*, on N.E. side of Ermine Street, 280 yards N. of the church, has had both the front and back elevations refaced in brick and modern additions added at the back.

[b] (6). *House* and stables, 500 yards N.E. of the church. The *House* is built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. Inside the building some of the rooms have old battened doors, one of which is fitted with a wooden latch and one with an iron drop-handle and plate.

The *Stable*, to the S.E. of the house, is partly weather-boarded and is possibly of early 18th-century date.

[b](7). *Manor Farm*, house and barn, 100 yards N.E. of (6). The *House* is of two storeys with attics with a one-storey S. wing forming, with the main block, an L-shaped building with the wings extending towards the S. and W. The mansard-roof to the main block was probably altered in the 18th century, and the S. wall of the main block and the W. wall of the S. wing have been refaced with modern brick. Inside the building the fireplace to the principal room has an eared and moulded architrave of early 18th-century date and

the corner-cupboard in the kitchen is of the same period. The doorway between the kitchen and the S. wing has a 17th-century eight-panelled door.

The *Barn* to the S. of the house is timber-framed and weather-boarded, and is possibly of early 18th-century date.

[b](8). *Cottage*, at Owl End, nearly ½ m. N.E. of the church. Inside the building the northernmost room has an early 18th-century corner-cupboard with a moulded cornice and two shaped shelves and a panelled door.

[b](9). *Cottage* at Owl End, 360 yards N.E. of (8).

[b](10). *Cottage* at Green End, on N.W. side of the road, ½ m. E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics and has later additions. The ground-floor has been refronted with modern brick.

[b](11). *Block* of two cottages, at Green End on N.W. side of road, 50 yards N.E. of (10), is possibly of early 18th-century date; the end walls have been rebuilt.

[b](12). *House*, two tenements, at Green End, on S.E. side of road opposite (11), has the S. end built of brick. The S. end of the building is higher and projects both on the E. and W. slightly in front of the rest of the building; the S. wall is gabled and carried up in a parapet with a projecting brick band at the eaves-level; on the first floor are two blocked windows with segmental heads. Inside the building are three two-panelled doors.

[b](13). *House* at Green End, 120 yards N.E. of (11), was built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S.E. and S.W., probably early in the 18th century. Later additions have been built on the N.W. side of the building, and a modern wing and porch have been added on the S.W. side of the S.E. wing.

[a](14). *Waterloo Farm*, house and outbuilding, nearly 1¼ m. S.S.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics and was built on a roughly L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.E. and N.W. The house has been added to and considerably altered.

The *Outbuilding* to the E. of the house has open sides and incorporates several re-used moulded timbers of early 16th-century date brought from elsewhere.

Unclassified :—

[b](15). MOUND on N.E. side of Ermine Street, 160 yards N.E. of the church, is 70 ft. in diameter and flat on the top. It is surrounded by a shallow ditch, but both slope and ditch have been destroyed by the roadway on the S.W. side.

[b](16). MOUND, on S.W. side of Ermine Street, 200 yards S.E. of (15), is 83 ft. in diameter and has a shallow surrounding ditch and a flat top. It has been destroyed by the roadway on the N.E. side.

83. STUKELEY, LITTLE (C.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVII N.E.)

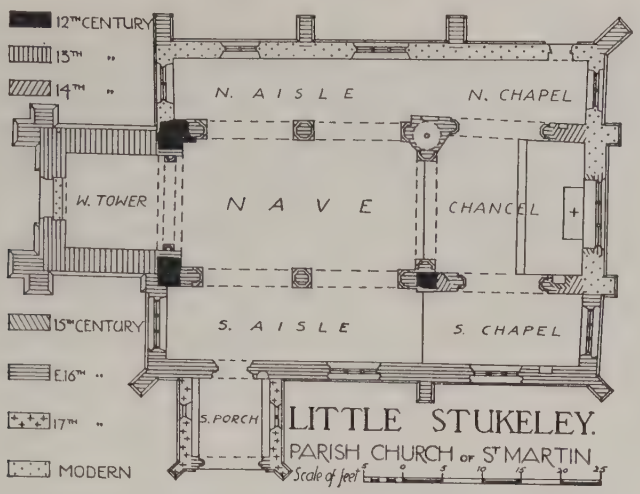
Little Stukeley is a parish and village on Ermine Street, 3 m. N.W. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN stands in the village. The walls are generally of rubble, those of the chancel, S. chapel and aisles being faced with ashlar; the N. wall of the N. chapel is of brick; the dressings are generally of Barnack stone, and the roofs are covered with lead and tiles. There was a church on the site in the 12th century, with a nave probably coterminous with the existing nave; numerous stones of this building are re-used in the later walls, but there are but slight structural remains. The N. arcade was built and a N. aisle added in the 13th century, and late in the same century a W. tower was built. At the beginning of the 14th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and widened and a N. chapel added. Late in the 15th or early in the 16th century an extensive reconstruction took place when the *South Chapel* and *Aisle* were built, the N. arcade and N. chapel-arch were reconstructed, the chancel-arch rebuilt, the W. tower partly rebuilt and the clearstorey and *South Porch* added. The S. porch was reconstructed in 1652 and the date 1673, said to have existed over the former N. doorway, indicates a restoration of the N. aisle at that date. The walls of the N. chapel and aisle were largely rebuilt in 1887 and the E. wall of the chancel was rebuilt in 1910.

The reset 12th-century voussoirs in the N. arch of the chancel have very unusual detail.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (18½ ft. by 17 ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the jambs, head, label, most of the rear-arch and its label are of *c.* 1300. In the N. wall is an early 14th-century arch, reconstructed probably early in the 16th century; the arch is of irregular two-centred form and of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops on the S. face; reset in the outer order on the N. face are a number of voussoirs (Plate 132) of a 12th-century arch moulded and enriched with a series of round billets attached to the soffit; the billets are either plain or enriched, and the round ends have carved stars or rosettes; the responds have attached semi-octagonal shafts with 14th-century moulded capitals. In the S. wall is a late 15th- or early 16th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals; E. of the arch is the E. jamb and splay and part of the arch and labels of an early 14th-century window; W. of the



arch is part of the W. splay of a 'low-side' window; higher up is a straight joint in the rubble, perhaps representing the E. face of the 12th-century W. wall of the chancel. The late 15th- or early 16th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the responds have each an attached semi-octagonal shaft with moulded capitals and modern bases. The splayed walling enclosing the rood-loft staircase is of rough ashlar.

The *Nave* (29¼ ft. by 16 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of two bays and of similar date and detail to the chancel-arch; the piers are octagonal and have moulded bases, mostly restored; the two arches of the N. arcade are mostly of 13th-century materials, perhaps partly *in situ*; the thick wall of the N.W. respond probably represents part of the 12th-century nave. The clearstorey is of the same date as the arcades and has on each side two windows each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label and, on the S. side, human and beast-head stops; the external reveals are casement-moulded. E. of the N. arcade is the early 16th-century upper doorway to the rood-loft, with a three-centred head; it is now blocked.

The *North Aisle* (about 8 ft. wide) has a N. wall of re-used ashlar and brick of various dates, some as old as the 17th century; at the W. end of the wall is a reset corbel-table of 12th-century material. The windows are almost entirely modern. In the S. wall, N. of the chancel-arch, is the blocked doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it has now a roughly cut shouldered head, but was probably built with an arched head.

The *South Aisle* (about 9 ft. wide) forms a S. chapel at the E. end. The late 15th- or early 16th-century E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label, moulded reveals and grotesque beast-stops. The S. wall has two similar windows, but the stops of the western are carved with human figures; the S. doorway, of the same date as the windows, has a moulded two-centred arch and label with crockets and finial and grotesque beast-stops; the moulded jambs have an attached shaft on the outer face carrying a modern outer order of the arch. In the W. wall is a window similar to the E. window of the aisle.

The *West Tower* (11½ ft. square) is of three stages, the two lower of the 13th century, altered early in the 16th century and the top stage probably entirely of *c.* 1659. The early 16th-century tower-arch is four-centred and of three chamfered orders, the two outer dying on to the walls and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the voussoirs of the arch are probably of the 13th century, re-used. The W. window is modern except for the early 16th-century splays and segmental rear-arch; the late 13th- or early 14th-century W. doorway has moulded jambs; two-centred arch and label; it is now blocked. The second stage has a plain 13th-century lancet-window in the N., S. and W. walls; the W. window is destroyed externally and the S. window covered by a clock-face. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a three-centred head with a moulded label, all perhaps modern restoration, except the moulded jambs. The embattled parapet has pinnacles at the angles, and incorporates some early 16th-century panels of running tracery; on the S. side are the letters and date "RO, IG, 1659".

The *South Porch* is ashlar-faced and has an embattled parapet and angle-pinnacles. The early 16th-century outer archway has a moulded four-centred arch, shafted responds and a moulded label with crockets, finial and beast-stops. On the gable are the letters and date "ID, AA, 1652". In the E. wall is a window of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head; in the W. wall is a similar window of one light.

The *Roof* of the nave is modern but has early 16th-century stone corbels carved with angels with shield, lute, scroll, etc., and two grotesque figures.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 2nd probably by Newcombe, of Leicester, early 16th-century and inscribed "S. Martina"; 4th by Richard Holdfeld, 1607. Old bell-frame inscribed "RO, IG, CW, 1659." *Brackets:* In nave—above capital of middle column on N., large stone bracket (Plate 118) with half-angel carved on the under side; on it are some loose 12th-century stones. On E. respond of S. arcade, moulded shelf carved on the under side with the horizontal figure of a bearded man (Plate 118) with a pleated gown and a tall brimmed hat, terminating in a dragon's head. In N. aisle—on E. wall, stone bracket carved with a ram. In S. chapel—on E. wall, two stone brackets (Plate 118) carved with half-angels, one holding a shield; all late 15th- or early 16th-century. In S. aisle—on S. wall, bracket with half-angel, early 16th-century. In S. porch—similar bracket, early 16th-century. *Brass:* In S. aisle—figure of bearded man in flat cap, ruff, gown, etc., late 16th-century. *Communion Table:* In chancel—with turned legs, upper long rails and brackets carved with conventional foliage, early 17th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl (Plate 9), each face with a quatrefoiled panel enclosing a rosette, under side carved with running foliage, stem with hollow-moulded faces, moulded base with square flowers, 15th-century. *Glass:* In S. aisle—in E. and S.E. windows, head of canopy of tabernacle-work and some fragments, mostly *in situ*, 15th-century. *Ironwork:* In S. aisle—in E. and S.E. windows, iron saddle-bars and uprights with fleur-de-lis heads, early 16th-century. *Monument:* In churchyard—E. of porch, to William Mawtin, 1685, head-stone. *Paintings:* In chancel—on splay of destroyed 14th-century window, plain cheveron-pattern in red, also traces of red on jamb of same window. In S. aisle—on S. wall, remains of painted panel with the 'Old Hundredth' in 'black-letter', probably 17th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—plain rough recess, half of quatrefoiled drain with boss in middle, in W. reveal, small recess with rebated edges, probably 15th-century. In N. aisle—in S. wall, recess with chamfered two-centred arch, no drain, probably 14th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, recess with bowed ogee-head, cinquefoiled and crocketed and with beast-stops, broken round drain, in W. reveal, small recess with rebated edges, late 15th- or early 16th-century. *Plate:* includes cover-paten probably of early 17th-century date. *Stoup:* In S. porch—in N.E. angle, recess with canopied head, lion's face carved on soffit and remains of stops and pedestal at apex, broken basin with remains of carved angel in front, late 15th- or early 16th-century. *Miscellanea:* In nave—above chancel-arch, square stone panel made up of strips of cusped panelling and with four cusped spandrels outside it and forming a diagonal square, in panel, remains of one fleur-de-lis, probably 16th-century; on N. wall of clearstorey, reset strip carved with two fleurs-de-lis and a lion, probably from same panel; in S. wall, opposite last, two strips of cusped panelling, one with fleurs-de-lis, and set crosswise, early 16th-century. In N. aisle—at E. end, a number of loose 12th-century stones, including voussoirs with conventionalised beak-heads, other voussoirs with reed-pattern, portion of corbel-table, etc.

Condition—The tower is unsafe, it has bad cracks in the side walls and leans towards the W.; there are also cracks in the N. wall of the chancel and a broken pinnacle of the porch is liable to fall.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2–13).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century, and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched or tiled. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, wide open fireplaces and exposed beams in the ceilings.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(2). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the Abbots Ripton Road, 230 yards N.N.W. of the church.

(3). *Cottage*, 140 yards N. of the church, is probably of late 17th- or early 18th-century date. The walls have been refaced with modern brick and at the S. end is a modern addition.

(4). *Cottage*, W. of (3) has been refaced with modern brick.

(5). *Cottage*, on E. side of road, 40 yards S. of the church.

Condition—Ruinous.

(6). *Cottage*, on E. side of road, 30 yards S. of (5), is partly of brick and has a later addition at the back. The S. gabled wall has a projecting brick band at the level of the first floor.

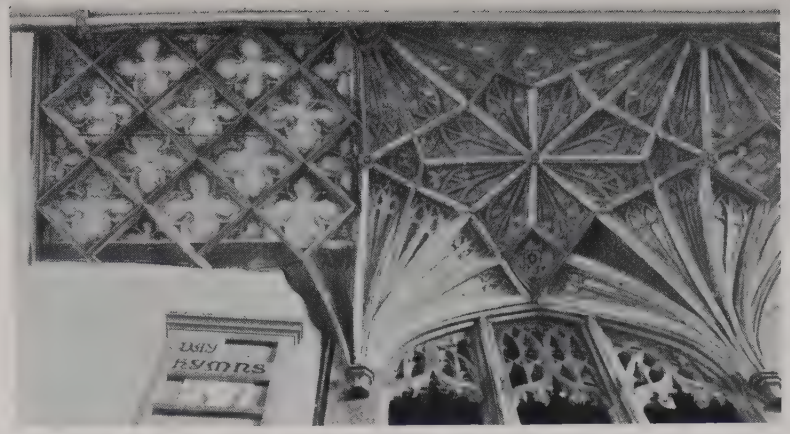
(7). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the road, 30 yards S. of (6), is built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E.

(8). *Cottage* and post office, at E. corner of junction of Ermine Street and Abbots Ripton Road, 180 yards S. of the church, has a later addition at the S. end, which is possibly of early 18th-century date. The ground-storey of the front is of brick as is also part of the back.

(9). *House*, on the W. side of the road, 30 yards S.W. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings projecting towards the N. and E.: the E. wing is probably of slightly later date than the main block. The house has been refaced with later brick and has modern additions both at the front and the back. Inside the building are some old doors with raised panels.

TILBROOK: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.
Interior, looking E., showing N. Arcade, mid to late 13th-century, etc.

TILBROOK: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.
Chancel-screen and Rood-loft, early 16th-century.



Soffit of Loft over N. end.

Soffit of Loft over centre door.

N. half, closed panels with paintings.

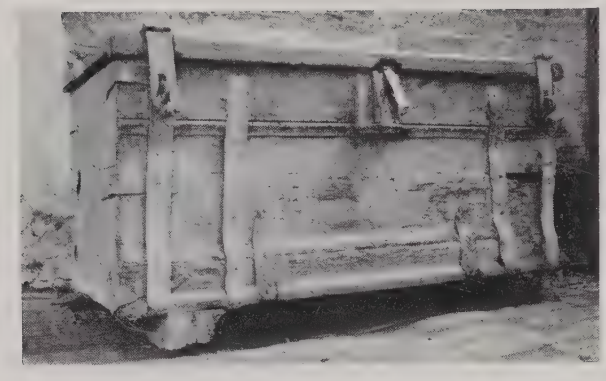
S. half, closed panels with paintings.

TILBROOK CHURCH.

Chancel-screen and Rood-loft, early 16th-century.

Screen to N. Chapel, 15th-century.

CHESTS IN CHURCHES.



EASTON.
In W. Tower, 17th-century.

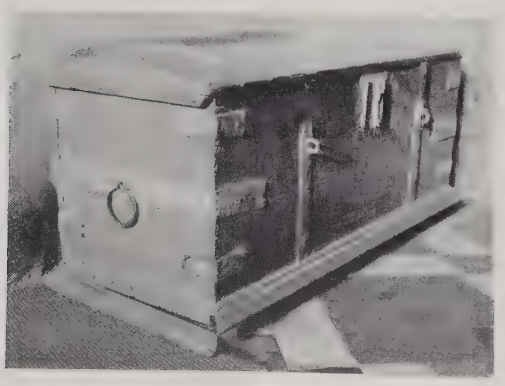
ST. MARY'S, HUNTINGDON.
In W. Tower, early 17th-century.

ST. IVES.
Dated 1703.

GREAT GIDDING.
In W. Tower, mid 17th-century.

ST. NEOTS.
In room over S. Porch, probably 16th-century

CONINGTON.
In S. Aisle, 17th-century.



SPALDWICK.
In S. Aisle, 17th-century.

SAWTRY.
In Vestry, early 16th-century.

(10). *Range*, of three tenements, on the N.E. side of Ermine Street, 10 yards S.E. of (8), is of late 17th- or early 18th-century date.

(11). *Swan and Salmon Inn* (Plate 149), now a dwelling-house, at S. corner of junction of Ermine Street and the Abbots Ripton Road, is of brick. It was built *c.* 1676 on a rectangular plan with a slightly projecting central block on the N.W. or principal front. A later low addition has been built at the back over which the main roof has been carried down. The building is gabled at either end, as is also the central projecting block on the N.W. front; all the gables rise off moulded brick corbels. At the first-floor level is a plain projecting band of brick, and the end elevations have similar bands at the bottom of the gables. The front elevation has plain pilaster-strips at either end on the face of the central projection, and there are similar pilasters on the face of the front on either side of the central projection; the outer pilasters to the latter have simply moulded caps. There is one window on each floor on the front of the central projection and the front on either side of this, the latter with flat brick architraves eared and with plain key-block, and the former with a common flat architrave, carried up from the ground in pilaster-form, eared to the upper window and supporting a segmental arch above the lower window; the return-walls of the central projection have on the N.E. side a blocked doorway and on the S.W. side two blocked windows. On the N.E. front is a projecting chimney-stack diminishing with splayed offsets; on the first floor are two blocked windows and in the gable are two small elliptical lunettes. In the upper face of the chimney is a stone panel with a chained and collared swan carved in low relief and a small shaped shield with the initials C. and E. D. (for Christopher and Elizabeth Druell) and the date 1676; below is a cement panel with a flat brick surround and a salmon cut out of a flat metal plate; the upper parts of the chimney and gable have been rebuilt. The S.W. end is generally similar to the N.E. end but has a shaped gable with a cement band under the coping, below which is a projecting cornice of brick. On the back elevation is a refixed original two-panelled door, with the lower part sub-divided in the form of a fret and the upper panel with a central lozenge. Inside the building are some two-panelled doors.

(12). *House*, on S.E. side of road, 60 yards S.W. of (11), is built on a L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S.E. and S.W. The back elevation has been refaced with modern brick and a low one-storey addition has been built on to the easternmost corner of the house.

(13). *House*, two tenements, on W. side of road, 620 yards S.S.W. of the church, has a later addition at the back.

(14). *Foundations*, at Manor Farm, on W. side of the road, 100 yards S. of (13). The foundations of a former building to the S. of the present house include some fragments of worked stone.

Unclassified :—

(15). EARTHWORK at Bury Grove, 130 yards N.N.E. of the church consists of a roughly rectangular-shaped field surrounded on the S.E., N.W. and N.E. sides by a large bank, which becomes very slight on the N.W. side. In the easternmost corner is a rectangular enclosure surrounded by a ditch, the N.W. side of which is formed by a stream which runs across the field; the S.E. arm of the enclosing ditch is continued S.W. beyond the return S.W. arm along the whole length of the main bank.

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84. TETWORTH (C.g.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a] XVII S.E., Beds. (Hunts. detached) [b] XIII S.W.)

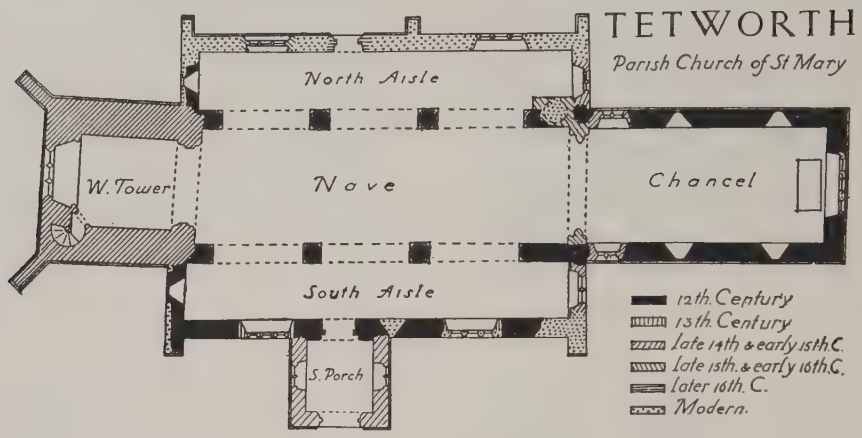
Tetworth is the southernmost parish in the county with a detached portion 6 m. S. of St. Neots, adjoining the parish of Everton in Bedfordshire; the two parishes form a joint ecclesiastical parish. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b] (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY stands in the S. corner of the detached portion of the parish. The walls generally are of limestone-rubble, with which is incorporated a considerable amount of ironstone; the walls of the W. tower are of large squared ironstone-rubble, and those of the S. porch are of pebble-rubble; the dressings are of Barnack stone and clunch; the roofs are covered with tiles, slates and lead. The *Chancel*, *Nave*, and the *North* and *South Aisles* are all of mid 12th-century date and the erection probably extended over several years, the N. arcade of the nave being slightly later in character than the S. arcade. Late in the 14th century the *West Tower*, *South Porch* and clearstorey were added, and the existing parapet was added to the S. aisle. Late in the 15th or early in the 16th century the chancel-arch was rebuilt. The building was " thoroughly restored " in 1865, when apparently much of the N. aisle and parts of the S. aisle were rebuilt.

The church is of interest, and among the fittings the monument to Sir Humphrey Winche is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29¾ ft. by 14½ ft.) has had the upper part of the E. wall rebuilt; the quoins are of unusually large stones; the E. window is of three lancet-lights, apparently all modern. In the N. wall are three windows, the two easternmost are each of a single round-headed light of late 12th-century date with modern external heads; the westernmost window is of late



14th- or early 15th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel in a four-centred head with a moulded label. In the S. wall are three windows of similar date and design respectively to the three corresponding windows in the N. wall; the two easternmost windows are modern or largely restored externally, and the westernmost window has been partly restored. The late 15th- or early 16th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two orders chamfered on the E. side and wave-moulded on the W. side; the outer order is continuous and the inner is carried on semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and modern bases; the wall on the chancel side thickens below the springing of the arch.

The *Nave* (47¼ ft. by 14¾ ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1160 and of three bays with semi-circular arches of a single square order with circular piers and semi-circular responds all with scalloped capitals, moulded bases and chamfered plinths; the abacus and plinth to the E. respond are cut off flush with the wall-face on the S. side. The S. arcade is also of three bays and is of slightly earlier character than the N. arcade; the arches are semi-circular and of a single square order with circular piers and semi-circular responds with scalloped capitals, chamfered bases and chamfered plinths; the abacus of the E. respond is mostly modern, as is the N. side of the abacus of the first pier from the E.; the base of the westernmost pier has been cut away on the W. face. The clearstorey was added late in the 14th century, and has on the N. side three quatrefoil-lights with the foils of the middle light set saltirewise; they have all been restored and the westernmost is probably modern externally; on the S. side are three partly-restored windows of early 16th-century date; the easternmost is of two, and the middle and westernmost are each of three cinquefoiled lights in square heads; to the W. of the westernmost window externally is the W. jamb of an earlier window.

The *North Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) has been mostly rebuilt, but some of the old windows have been reset. The late 14th-century E. window is of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil and traceried spandrel in a square head with a moulded label; the splays are moulded and the tracery is considerably perished. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern modern and the western of 15th-century date and of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded splays and jambs; it has been reset and partly restored; the reset N. doorway is of 16th-century date, and has jambs and four-centred head of two moulded orders, but the outer order of the head and the splays and rear-arch are modern. In the W. wall, which has modern facing externally, is a 12th-century light with a semi-circular head. In the S.E. corner of the aisle is a rectangular projection for the staircase to the former rood-loft; it has a weathered top of three offsets and no doorway is now visible.

The *South Aisle* (7¼ ft. wide) is of late 12th-century date, but has had the S.E. angle rebuilt and the W. wall refaced; the parapet was added late in the 14th century, and below the string-course are two well-carved gargoyles, both winged beasts and one with horns in addition. In the E. wall is a late 14th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head with a moulded label and casement-moulded rear-arch; the head has been restored and the jambs are much worn. In the S. wall are two windows, each of three lancets under a common lintel; the eastern is modern externally, but the western window is of 13th-century date partly restored; between these windows, immediately E. of the S. porch, is a blocked 12th-century light with a semi-circular head; the mid 12th-century S. doorway has a semi-circular head of two moulded orders, but the lower voussoirs of the inner order on the E. side are modern; the inner order is carried on attached shafts with 'water-leaf'

capitals and modern bases and supporting the outer order are detached shafts with scalloped capitals, but the lower parts of these shafts, below the decayed bands, are missing. In the W. wall is a 12th-century light with a semi-circular head.

The *West Tower* (12¼ ft. by 11½ ft.) is of late 14th-century date, and is of three stages with a moulded plinth and a modern embattled parapet. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two wave-moulded orders; the responds on the E. side are of two moulded orders separated by a roll and on the W. side of two chamfered orders; the responds have moulded capitals and bases; towards the nave at the springing-level of the arch are small portions of a moulded but broken string-course. The W. window is original and of three cinquefoiled lights with modern mullions and partly restored vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label which is continued across the W. wall as a string-course; the jambs are casement-moulded and the splays are shafted with moulded capitals and bases to the shafts. The second stage has in the S. wall a small ogee-headed light. In each side of the bell-chamber is a partly-restored window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label.

The *South Porch* is of late 14th-century date and has a moulded and panelled plinth and a moulded parapet with a carved winged-beast gargoyle on the string-course on each side. The entrance has a two-centred arch of two wave-moulded orders with a moulded label and carved head-stops, the eastern much worn and the western with a man holding his face; the outer order of the arch is continuous and the inner is carried on attached half-round shafts with moulded capitals and chamfered bases. In each of the side walls is a window of two trefoiled lights with plain vertical tracery in a square head with a moulded label.

The *Roof* of the nave is probably of 16th- or 17th-century date, but has been restored; it is in five bays with stop-chamfered tie-beams, wall-posts and curved braces; the tie-beams support a central and two side-posts carrying the ridge and purlins respectively; the ridge to the three easternmost bays and the purlins to the two easternmost bays are moulded; the wall-posts stand on corbels, most of which are of late 14th-century date and have semi-octagonal moulded abaci and are carved with human and beast-heads, figure, etc., one has the head of a muzzled bear, baited by two dogs.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 1st and 2nd by James Keene, 1630; 3rd by Richard Holdfeld, 1611, and 4th inscribed in 'black-letter' "Johannes Dier hanc campanam fecit," probably *c.* 1575. Bell-frame, old, with cages for five bells. *Brass Indents:* In floor of nave—at E. end, (1) in marble slab, of figures of man in armour and wife with two children, four shields-of-arms and marginal inscription with circular symbols of Evangelists at the angles, late 15th- or early 16th-century; (2) of priest, with inscription-plate below, 15th-century. *Chest:* In S. aisle, of oak, with moulded styles and rails carved with conventional floral enrichment; front, in three panels each carved with five rosettes with interlacing border; ends, each in two moulded and back in three plain panels; plain top with bull-nosed edge, early 17th-century. *Coffin-lid:* Built in as lintel to second window from bottom of vise to W. tower, portion of coffin-lid with moulded edge and cross. *Monument:* In nave, on E. end of N. wall, of Sir Humphrey Winche, 1624–5, one time Chief Justice of Ireland and afterwards Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, alabaster wall-monument (Plate 44), with painted figure of upper part of man in robes of office, with left hand on book and right arm raised, hand missing, set in round-headed recess, with enriched soffit, flanked by pilasters with winged cherub-heads in middle and having, at sides, supporting scrolls with carved figures of women; below figure, moulded shelf with recess under with triple circular head (two middle supports now missing) with carved cherub-heads in spandrels; recess flanked by carved lion-masks supporting small pedestals; below lower recess, grey marble inscription-panel flanked by scrolls and with carved cherub-head at bottom and, at head of monument, panel carved with skull and flanked by enriched pilasters and scrolls and surmounted by achievements-of-arms. *Niches:* On S. porch—on either side of entrance-archway, small niche with chamfered sill, jamb and ogee head, late 14th-century. *Plate:* includes an Elizabethan cup (Plate 136) without date-letter and inscribed "Everton"; a small stand-paten without date-letter and a large inscribed flagon of 1694 given to the church in 1695. *Scratchings:* on W. side of responds of tower-arch—various scratchings, including "IF 1600," and "Samuell Leete 1628".

Condition—Good, much restored.

[a](2). Storey Moat, homestead moat, 500 yards N.N.E. of the church has an outer enclosure on the W. side.

[a](3). Homestead Moat in Biggins wood, N. of Everton–Tempsford road, nearly 1¾ m. W.N.W. of the church.

[a](4). Manor Farm, house, now two tenements, and moat, about 1½ m. N.E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys; the walls of the lower storey are of brick and the upper storey of plastered timber-framing; the roofs are tiled. The house was built about the middle of the 17th century with a central block and S.E. and N.W. cross-wings, the N.W. wing projecting further beyond the main block at the back than the S.W. wing; behind the central block is the staircase. In the 18th century additions were made on the back or

N.E. side of the central block, and the S.E. wing was also added to at the back. The house has since been altered internally and converted into two tenements.

On the front or S.W. elevation the two cross-wings project slightly in front of the central block and are gabled. The chimney-stack, which rises above the ridge, is towards the N.W. end of the central block, and has a rectangular base with a moulded capping and grouped diagonal shafts. At the back the N.W. cross-wing with the addition adjoining has a double gable; the staircase-block and the original S.E. cross-wing are also gabled, as is the extension to the latter; this is at a lower level than the original wing. On the S.E. side are two projecting chimney-stacks with splayed offsets; the upper part of the southernmost stack has been rebuilt and the northernmost stack is of the 18th century. Inside the building the principal ground-floor rooms have chamfered beams in the ceilings, and in a cellar, partitioned off from the middle of the original hall which occupied the ground-floor of the central block, the joists are exposed. The doorway in the back wall of the original hall has a moulded frame. One of the bedrooms on the first floor of the N.W. wing has an early 18th-century fireplace with a bolection-moulded surround and a moulded shelf. One old door is of framed and moulded battens.

The *Moat* now consists of a portion of a stream and a number of isolated ponds.

Condition—Of house, dilapidated and in part uninhabitable.

MONUMENTS (5–9).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of 17th-century date and of one storey with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched or tiled. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams and joists.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[b](5). *Cottage*, on S. side of road, 130 yards W.N.W. of the church, has a later extension at the W. end and a modern addition at the back.

[b](6). *Cottage*, on S. side of road, 20 yards W. of (4), has later and modern additions at either end.

[a](7). *Cottage* at Gibraltar Farm, about 1 m. N.W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics. It was built *c.* 1700 on a central-chimney type of plan.

Condition—Poor.

[a](8). *Cottage*, 400 yards S.E. of (4), has a modern tile roof.

[a](9). *Cottage*, 40 yards E.N.E. of (8), has probably had the N.W. end partly rebuilt.

85. TILBROOK (A.e.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XX N.W., [b]XX N.E.)

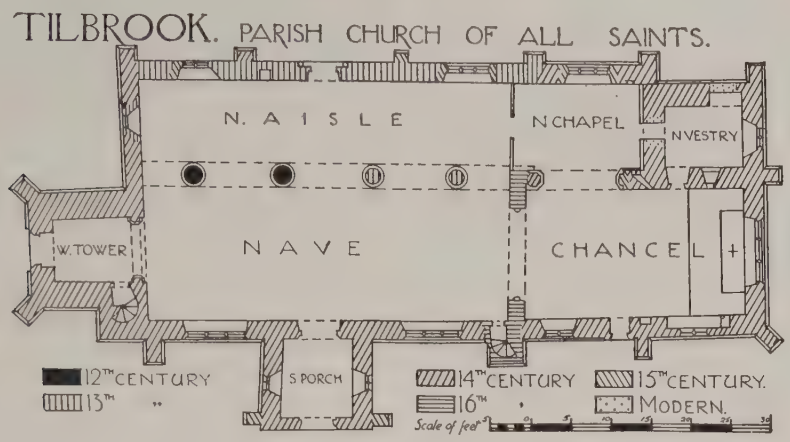
Tilbrook is a parish and village 2 m. N.W. of Kimbolton. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

[b](1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS (Plate 60) stands on the E. side of the parish. The walls are of rubble with some pebbles; the dressings are of Ketton and Weldon stone, with some Barnack and iron-stone; the roofs are covered with lead. The earliest work in the church is the western part of the N. arcade of the *Nave*, which dates from late in the 12th century; at this period the church probably had a central tower. Towards the end of the 13th century the central tower was removed, the arcade extended two bays to the E., and the North Aisle rebuilt and widened. About 1330 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the North Vestry added; a few years later the N. arcade was continued one bay further E. and the *North Chapel* added; later in the same century the *West Tower* and spire were built, encroaching on the nave, and the W. wall of the aisle rebuilt further E.; about the same time the *South Porch* was added. Early in the 16th century the chancel-arch was inserted, the clear-storey added and the rood-loft stair-turret built. The church was restored in 1867 and the S. wall of the nave is largely modern.

The church has an interesting architectural history, and among the fittings the rood-screen is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27½ ft. by 15½ ft.) has an embattled parapet and a late 14th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and head-stops. In the N. wall is a 14th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the E. respond, perhaps altered in the 15th century, has an attached shaft with a moulded capital and a chamfered base; the arch springs on the W. from a 14th-century octagonal column now partly engaged in the masonry of the chancel-arch; it has a moulded capital and base; the capital is cut, on the S. face, for a screen which must have existed before the present chancel-arch; further E. is the 14th-century doorway to the vestry, with chamfered jambs and two-centred arch; the window, adjoining, is of the same date and has a square head; it opens from the vestry into the chancel, and on the N. side has a recess carried down to the ground, but with a breast-wall towards the vestry. In the S. wall are two late 14th-century windows each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, with a moulded label; the western window is carried down below a transom to form a 'low-side'; the W. light only is rebated for a shutter; the late



14th-century doorway, between the windows, has chamfered jambs, two-centred arch and a moulded label, continued along the wall as a string-course. The early 16th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders on the W. face, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and chamfered bases.

The *North Vestry* is of 14th-century date and has in the E. wall a window of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the N. wall is a blocked doorway of doubtful date, and in the W. wall is a modern doorway. The plinth is carried round the W. wall, showing that this was once external.

The *North Chapel* (16¼ ft. by 10¼ ft.) has in the N. wall a late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label. In the S. wall, above the W. respond of the arch, is a break in the walling, showing the eastward extent of the 13th-century work. There is no structural division between the chapel and the N. aisle.

The *Nave* (45 ft. by 16¼ ft.) has a N. arcade (Plate 143) of three full bays with part-bays at each end. The easternmost full bay and the three-quarter bay to the E. of it are of mid to late 13th-century date, and have two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the pier between them and the next pier to the W. are cylindrical and have moulded capitals, the eastern with nail-head ornament, and moulded bases; the arch of the three-quarter bay springs, on the E., from the column already described in the N. wall of the chancel, but the opening has been partly filled by the masonry of the chancel-arch; the two western bays of the arcade with the half-bay at the W. end are of late 12th-century date, and have two-centred arches of one chamfered order; the two cylindrical columns have square chamfered abaci, chamfered bases and moulded capitals with scalloped decoration, except the E. half of the western capital, which has a series of primitive mask-projections; the E. springing of the middle arch has been altered to accommodate it to the 13th-century capital on which it rests. In the S. wall are two windows, all modern except the 14th-century moulded jambs and the splays; the late 14th-century S. doorway, subsequently widened, has moulded jambs, two-centred head and a moulded label with one head and one scrolled stop; at the E. end of the wall is the early 16th-century doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it has chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The early 16th-century clear-storey is embattled and has three windows on the N. and one on the S. side, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label.

The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has in the N. wall two windows, the eastern of late 15th-century date and uniform with that in the N. chapel; the western, of two lights, has a 13th-century E. splay; it was subsequently widened and the head is modern; the 13th-century N. doorway has a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, the outer springing from round shafts with moulded capitals and abaci continued round the inner order; the moulded label has mask-stops. In the W. wall is a reset 13th-century window of one lancet-light.

The *West Tower* (8 ft. square) is of late 14th-century date and of three stages internally and five externally (Plate 60), with a splayed plinth and an embattled parapet with a cornice below, carved with heads, faces, grotesque beasts, etc., and with large gargoyles at the angles. The two-centred tower-arch is of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the responds have cuttings for a former gallery. The W. window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and grotesque head-stops; the W. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label with defaced head-stops. The second stage has in the

W. wall a window of one trefoiled light. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two trefoiled and transomed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops; the heads of the lights, below the transom, are cinquefoiled. The octagonal broach-spire is of ashlar and rises from within the parapet; it has two tiers each of four spire-lights; the windows of the lower tier are each of two trefoiled lights with a trefoiled spandrel in a gabled head; the windows of the upper tier have each one pointed light in a gabled head.

The *South Porch* is of late 14th-century date, and has a two-centred outer archway of two continuous moulded orders with a moulded label and scrolled stops. The side walls have each a window of two trefoiled lights with differing tracery in a square head with a moulded label.

The *Roof* of the vestry is modern, but has an old semi-octagonal corbel of stone in the S. side. The late 15th-century pent-roof of the N. chapel and aisle is of five bays with moulded main timbers, curved braces and wall-posts carved with faces, grotesques, etc.; at the feet of the intermediate principals are carved figures of angels holding book, organ (Plate 46), crown of thorns, lute and shield respectively. The roof of the nave is modern, but incorporates some carved figures of angels, of early 16th-century date, two hold shields and one a recorder.

Fittings—*Bells:* three; 1st by Matthew Bagley, 1682; 3rd dated 1625. *Brackets:* In chancel—on E. wall, (1) head-corbel, used as bracket; (2) semi-octagonal moulded bracket, late 15th- or early 16th-century. *Brass* and *Indent:* Brass: In N. chapel—under organ, figures of civilian and wife, *c.* 1400, man in long gown and under-garment with furred edges, long dagger in front, feet on dog; woman in long gown buttoned at neck, dog with collar, at feet. Indent: In N. chapel—slab with marginal inscription in separate letters, early 14th-century. *Chest:* In nave—plain top and sides, two strap-hinges, shaped feet at ends, 17th-century. *Communion Table:* In N. aisle—with turned legs, moulded braces and front top-rail carved with conventional foliage, mid 17th-century. *Doors:* In chancel—in S. doorway, of nail-studded battens, one old strap-hinge, pierced scutcheon-plate, probably 14th-century. In doorway of turret-staircase to tower—with strap-hinges, 16th-century, framing modern. *Glass:* In chancel—in E. window, two roundels with the letters I H C and X P C in 'black-letter,' early 16th-century; in S.E. window, fragments including portions of figure of St. Christopher, vine-ornament, ornamental quarries, etc., 14th- and 15th-century. *Locker:* In N. aisle—in N. wall, with rebated and chamfered jambs and square head, probably 13th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—in E. splay of S.E. window (Plate 140), with two openings S. and W., both with trefoiled heads, chamfered gables and carved finials, common octagonal shaft at angle, moulded capital and base and carved head-stop at junction of gables, 14th-century, rectangular drain, re-used. In N. chapel—in S. wall, recess with chamfered jambs, trefoiled head and moulded label with beast-head stops, six-sided drain with four outlets, back of recess pierced through wall to form squint with trefoiled head on S. face of wall, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes pewter alms-dish with shield-of-arms and date 1702, also pewter flagon of about the same date. *Screens:* Under chancel-arch (Plates 144 and 145)—of three bays including central doorway with moulded posts and four-centred head; side bays each of three trefoiled and sub-cusped ogee lights with tracery in a four-centred head, moulded middle rail with band of flowing tracery, close lower panels with trefoiled and subcusped ogee heads with tracery and carved spandrels; panels with remains of painted figures of saints as follows—(*a*) probably a deacon; (*b*) probably a bishop; (*c*) queen holding cross, St. Helen; (*d*) virgin saint; (*e*) figure with patriarchal cross; (*f*) traces only; loft with moulded front beam and ribbed vault springing from shafts of which only capitals remain, vault with lierne ribs and traceried cells; loft continued against face of N. respond with canted soffit enriched with quatrefoiled panelling; similar continuation against S. respond with modern canted soffit under top of staircase and triangular gusset-piece on face, with rose and foliage, early 16th-century, with some modern repair, extensive remains of painted decoration on screen and loft in red, blue, white and gold. Between N. chapel and aisle—mostly modern but incorporating parts of three bays of a 15th-century screen (Plate 145) and some plain panelling, heads of bays each of two lights with cinquefoiled ogee heads and tracery; door of 17th-century panelling with incised decoration in lozenges. Incorporated in modern screen under tower-arch, an early 16th-century door-head of four-centred form with foliated spandrels. A screen formerly in this church is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, S. Kensington. *Sedile:* In chancel—sill of S.E. window carried down to form seat, angle of W. splay with trefoiled stop to moulding, 14th-century. *Stalls:* Incorporated in modern stall work, some moulded buttresses and two bench-ends with carved popey-heads, 15th- or early 16th-century. *Stoups:* In chancel—E. of S. doorway, recess with moulded jambs and two-centred head, deep round bowl, 14th-century. In S. porch—block of stone with round sinking, now used as stoup, original purpose uncertain. *Sundials:* On chancel, etc.—on jamb of E. window of vestry, on buttress by S. doorway of chancel and on buttress between chancel and nave, scratched dials. *Miscellanea:* In N. aisle—stone with

carved figures in relief, probably of St. Christopher and the Child Christ, 15th-century; over outer archway of S. porch—stone sculptured with figure of man with whip driving a beast, date uncertain.

Condition—Fairly good.

Secular :—

[a](2). Homestead Moat, at Hardwicks, nearly 1 m. S.S.W. of the church.

[b](3). Village Cross, on the S. side of the road, 50 yards N.W. of the church, retains only the lower part of the stone stem. It is stop-chamfered at the angles, and is probably of 15th-century date.

Condition—Fairly good.

[b](4). Manor House, house and barn, 200 yards N.N.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 16th century, but was largely re-modelled in the 17th century. Late in the same century the annexe at the N.E. end, probably a brew-house, was divided into two storeys. The N.W. wing is probably an 18th-century addition, and there is a modern addition on the S.W. The three chimney-stacks have original stone bases, but the upper parts are of 17th-century brick. Inside, the building has, in the S.W. room, original moulded ceiling-beams, forming panels; another room has a chamfered ceiling-beam and a chamfered lintel to the fire-place. The original roof of the annexe is partly exposed. The main staircase has plain oak treads, and is plastered between the rail and string.

The *Barn*, W. of the house, is of the 17th century, timber-framed and plastered. The timber-framing is partly exposed and partly covered with modern brickwork and weather-boarding.

Condition—Of house, fairly good.

[b](5). Old Rectory, house, 130 yards E.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. The house forms two blocks, of which the northern dates from early in the 17th century, and the southern from late in the same century. Inside the building are some chamfered ceiling-beams and exposed joists.

Condition—Fairly good.

[b](6). House, on the W. side of the road, 300 yards S.W. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 17th century, but was largely re-modelled, probably in 1801, the date on the front doorway. The original central chimney-stack has three square detached shafts with a common capping and base. Inside the building are some original chamfered ceiling-beams and chamfered lintels to the fireplaces.

Condition—Good.

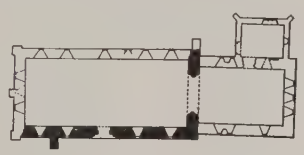
86. TOSELAND (C.f.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXVI N.W.)

Toseland is a parish and village 4 m. E.N.E. of St. Neots. The principal monuments are the church and Toseland Hall.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Michael stands in the village on the N. side of the Yelling road. The walls are of pebble-rubble and brick; the original dressings are of Barnack stone and the modern dressings are of Bath stone; the roofs are tiled. The church, consisting of a chancel and *Nave*, was built in the middle of the 12th century. The nave was lengthened westward probably in the 13th century, and at some subsequent period the chancel was destroyed. The N. wall of the nave was rebuilt, probably late in the 18th century. In 1873 a restoration under Sir A. W. Blomfield amounted practically to a rebuilding of the church. The present *Chancel* was then added, the N. and W. walls of the nave appear to have been rebuilt and the W. bell-cote was added. In 1897 the *North Vestry* was built.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* is entirely modern except for parts of the mid 12th-century chancel-arch. The chancel-arch is semi-circular and of two plain square orders, but only a few stones at the springing on either side are original; the responds each have shafted angles and attached half-round column taking the inner order of the arch; the N. respond has been largely rebuilt, but the attached column retains its original scalloped capital, with scrolls below the abacus; the abacus and impost-moulding are modern, except a small portion on the W. face of the wall adjoining the N. wall of the nave; this has the upper member enriched with lozenge-ornament; the westernmost angle-shaft has an original moulded base; the capitals to the shafts of the S. respond (Plate 111) are carved with angle-volutes and other decorations; the abacus is partly old and partly restored, and the top member is enriched with diapering and lozenge-ornament; the moulded bases to the two western shafts are original.

The *Nave* (40¾ ft. by 17 ft.) has been largely restored; some of the quoins in the S.E. angle are original. The N. wall has been rebuilt or refaced externally; in the lower part is some re-used ashlar with some thin bricks; the whole of the upper part is in modern red brickwork; in the wall are

five modern round-headed windows; set between the second and third from the E. is the external head of an original window; it is semi-circular and of a single stone with the arch-mouldings all enriched with bead-ornament. In the S. wall are four round-headed windows, all modern except the second from the E, which is original and set high up in the wall with a similar head to the original window in the N. wall and with a modern rear-arch; the mid 12th-century S. doorway (Plate 70) has a semi-circular head of three orders and a label enriched with billet-ornament; the tympanum is largely modern; the innermost order, which is flush with the tympanum, is enriched with a border of circles or roundels carved with concentric rings and bead-ornament; the two outer orders are carved with cheveron-ornament; they are carried on detached shafts with scalloped capitals, moulded abaci and much worn moulded bases; the jambs taking the inner order are roll-moulded and have the outer faces scored with a series of horizontal grooves, similar to the 'beak-heads' at Spaldwick and Little Stukeley. The refaced buttress towards the W. end of the wall probably marks the extent of the original nave. In the W. wall are three modern windows, and on the gable is a modern bell-cote.

Fittings—*Plate:* includes an Elizabethan cup without date-letter and inscribed "Towsland Hundrethe"; the bowl appears to have been shortened. *Table:* in vestry, of oak, with 'barley-cane' legs and front rail, late 17th- or early 18th-century. *Miscellanea:* In churchyard —S. of nave, rough Sarsen stone, said to be the old hundred-stone.

Condition—Good, much restored.

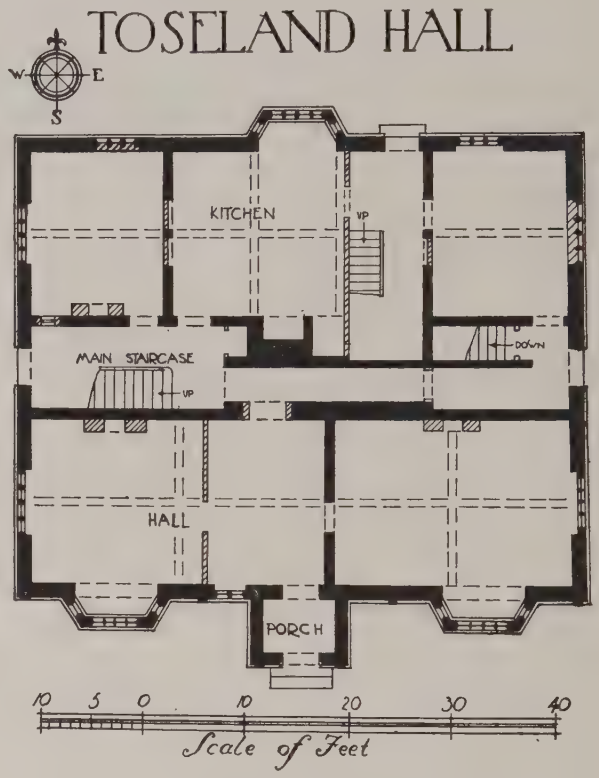
Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, in Toseland Wood, nearly ½ m. N.N.W. of the church.

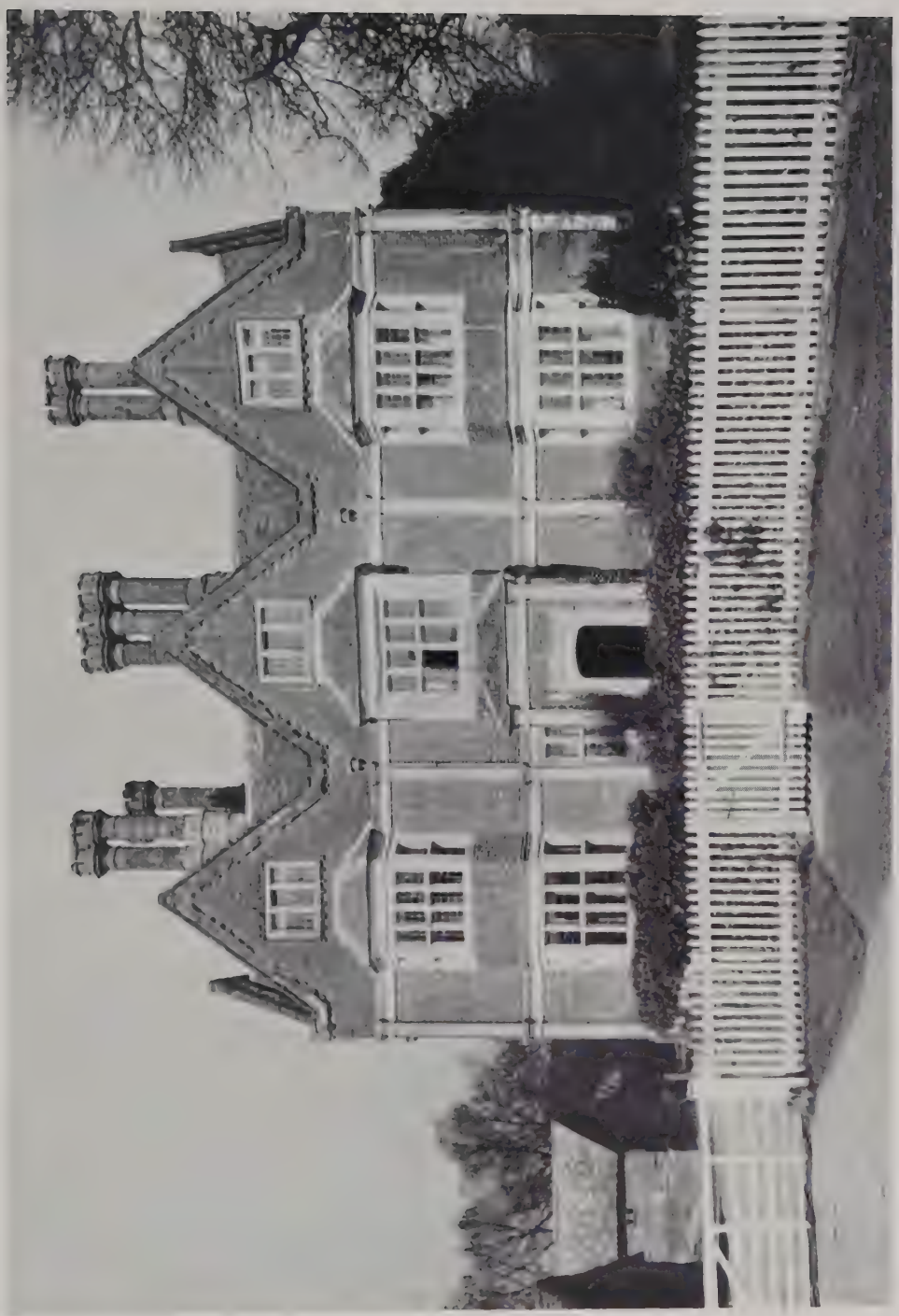
(3). Toseland Hall, house, barn, etc., on the N. side of the road, 550 yards W. of the church. The *house* is of two storeys, with attics and a cellar; the walls are of brick, with plastered dressings and the roofs are tiled. It was built, *c.* 1600, on a rectangular plan with symmetrically designed elevations, and although the interior has been altered and had later partitions and fireplaces inserted, externally the house remains much as originally built.

The house is a good example of a manor-house of the period, and the elevations are well proportioned and well preserved.

The elevations have a square plinth, with a projecting base below; at the levels of the first and attic floors are moulded plaster string-courses in the form of small entablatures, which are carried right round the building; above the upper string-course the walls are carried up a few feet, and on the N. and S. fronts rise in three gables with



moulded brick copings and each of the side elevations have a gable at either end with a parapet-wall connecting them; flush with the parapet-wall at the bottom of each gable is a small square base which possibly originally supported a finial; in each gable is a three-light mullioned window, but those in the E. front are now blocked. The S. or front elevation (Plate 147) is divided into three bays by small plastered pilasters, which have the string-course returned round them. In the middle of the central bay is a projecting rectangular porch approached by three steps; the entrance-archway has moulded jambs and three-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label; the porch has flanking plastered pilasters round which the main lower string-course is returned; the porch has a hipped roof, and above it rises a rectangular bay-window on the first floor; the window is of four transomed and mullioned lights on the front and one on each side; the top moulding of the upper string-course is carried round the window as a cornice. The front entrance-doorway has stop-chamfered oak jambs and a square head; the door is original and of nail-studded battens, with moulded styles planted on the front, dividing it into six panels. W. of the porch on the ground-floor is a window of two transomed lights. Each of the side bays has a projecting bay-window with sloping sides, carried up to the upper string-course; the window has, on both floors, a transomed and



TOSELAND : TOSELAND HALL, *c.* 1600.
S. Front.

BRICK HOUSES WITH SHAPED GABLES.

WARBOYS.
(2) Manor House, E. front, early 17th-century.

HEMINGFORD ABBOTS.
(5) Whitehall, 340 yds. W.N.W. of Church, 17th-century.

HOLME.
(3) Cottage, 240 yds. E. of Church, late 17th-century.

BROUGHTON.
(5) House, W. side of road, 120 yds. S.S.W. of Church, late 17th-century.

GLATTON,
(4) Addison Arms Inn, W. side of road, *c.* 1700.

GREAT GRANSDEN.
(3) Gransden Hall, from the N.E., mid 17th-century and later.

BRICK HOUSES.

HILTON.
(4) Hilton Hall, from the South, early 17th-century.

WARBOYS.
(4) White Hart Inn, N. side of High Street, mid 17th-century.

GODMANCHESTER.
(5) Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, W. side of Causeway, *c.* 1560.

LITTLE STUKELEY.
(11) House, formerly the Swan and Salmon Inn, at the cross-roads, dated 1676.

HEMINGFORD GREY.
(3) The Old Rectory, N.E. of the Church, early 18th-century.

BLUNTISHAM.
(5) House at East End, 600 yds. N.W. of the Church, late 17th or early 18th-century.

(5) Place House. Barns N.E. of house, late 16th-century.
GREAT STAUGHTON.

BRINGTON.
(2) Church Farm. Stone barn, dated 1672.

OLD HURST.
(3) Manor Farm. Barn, 17th-century.

(4) Rippington Manor Farm. Barn, late 16th-century.

(15) Safford's Farm. Barn, late 16th-century.
GREAT GRANSDEN.

TOSELAND.
(3) Toseland Hall. Barn, W. of house, *c.* 1600.

FEN STANTON.
(5) Barn, 80 yds. N. of The Manor (4), early 17th-century.

mullioned window of four lights on the front and one on each side; the string-courses are carried round the windows. The N. or back elevation has a central bay-window similar to those to the side bays of the front elevation. In the main wall on either side, on both ground and first floors, is a three-light mullioned window, all blocked except the easternmost one on the ground-floor; between this window and the central bay-window is an original brick doorway with chamfered jambs and square head and a solid oak frame with stop-chamfered jambs and head. The *E. elevation* has a central doorway on the ground-floor with chamfered brick jambs and a square head with a stop-chamfered oak frame; the original door is of nail-studded planks and battens, and has applied modern ribs and modern openings in the upper part. In the wall on either side is a four-light mullioned window, the northern one of which is blocked; on the first floor are three similar windows. The *W. elevation* is generally similar to the E. elevation, but none of the windows are blocked. The central doorway is approached by five steps, and has its original frame, but the door itself is modern; the central window on the first floor lights the staircase and is immediately above the lower string-course and at a lower level than the windows on either side.

The central chimney which rises above the roof in the middle of the building is original and of six circular shafts, with moulded octagonal bases and modern embattled caps; the shafts themselves are of pressed brick stamped with geometrical patterns. The side stacks appear to be modern, but are of similar design and materials. The windows throughout have metal frames and leaded lights, and some may be original.

Interior—On the ground-floor the original *Hall* has been divided into two by a modern partition; a modern fireplace has been built against the N. wall of the westernmost of these two rooms, and an arched opening in the N. wall of the present entrance-hall probably marks the position of the original fireplace. The *Kitchen* occupied the middle part of the N. range of rooms, but an inserted partition now divides it. In the S. wall is an original doorway with stop-chamfered jambs and square head; there are two similar coupled doorways in both the W. and the original E. walls; they are all blocked except the northernmost one in the E. wall. In the inserted wall is a re-used door of moulded battens hung on two strap-hinges. In the S. wall of the larder or N.E. room is an old doorway with stop-chamfered frame and an old battened door hung on two strap-hinges and with a small glass panel cut in the upper part. From the position of the coupled doorways in the W. wall which originally separated the room from the kitchen, and the mortice-holes in the cross ceiling-beam, the room was no doubt two smaller store-chambers, as was probably also the N.W. room. The main staircase (Plate 164) at the W. end of the central passage is original and has a plain string, rounded handrail, square newels with moulded finials, and shaped pendants and symmetrically turned balusters; the staircase rises from the ground-floor to the attics, but the first floor is enclosed and without balusters.

The *Barn* (Plate 150), to the W. of the house, was built *c.* 1600, and is of brick with a thatched roof. It is of five bays, with side aisles, and has the middle bay projecting on each side, with entrance doorways and roofed with a hipped roof. The aisles were originally entered from openings in the side walls of the projecting central bays, but these have since been blocked and the aisles are now entered direct from the outside. In recent years a portion of the outer wall at the S. end of the W. aisle has been removed, and some of the doorways and loops have been blocked. The external walls have a brick plinth and the end walls are gabled. In the S. wall are three tiers of rectangular loops and in the N. wall five similar tiers; there is a range of similar loops to the aisle-walls. Inside the building the roof has trusses with tie-beams supported by braces and carrying sloping struts to the collars and purlins; the main roof is continued down over the aisles; the aisles are divided into chambers by partition walls corresponding to the bays of the main barn, and each chamber is subdivided by a central roof-truss.

The *Stables* to the N.W. of the house are of timber-framing and brickwork on a brick base; the roofs are covered with pan-tiles. The stables are of 17th-century date, with a certain amount of modern repair, and are in seven bays with the middle bay projecting on the N. side. The roof has tie-beams supported on braces with sloping struts from the tie-beams to the purlins. A small granary stands to the W. of the house. It is of brick with a tile roof, and was built on a rectangular plan early in the 18th century.

Condition—Of house, good; of outbuildings, fairly good.

Monuments (4–9).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have chamfered ceiling-beams and exposed joists.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(4). *Inn*, 20 yards S. of the church, has a modern addition at the S. end. Under the staircase is an old battened door.

(5). *Cottage*, two tenements, on the opposite side of road to (4).

(6). *Cottage*, two tenements, on S. side of road, 100 yards S.W. of the church. It was built *c.* 1700,

but the S. wall has been refaced with modern brick and the side walls have been largely refaced with weather-boarding.

(7). *House*, two tenements, 100 yards N.E. of the church, has a lean-to addition at the back, which was probably added early in the 18th century, when the roof was probably altered and raised. The E. wall has been refaced with modern brick; it is surmounted by an original chimney-stack having a rectangular base with a moulded capping and two diagonal shafts. The central chimney-stack has a rectangular base with a moulded capping, now partly within the roof and grouped diagonal shafts.

Condition—Poor.

(8). *Green Farm*, house 220 yards W.N.W. of the church, was built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E., but has had an early 18th-century addition in the angle formed by the two wings. The E. wing has been re-roofed with slates and the E. wall partly refaced with modern brick.

(9). *Cottage*, 40 yards N. of the road, 370 yards W. of the church, was built *c.* 1700.

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87. UPTON (B.d.)

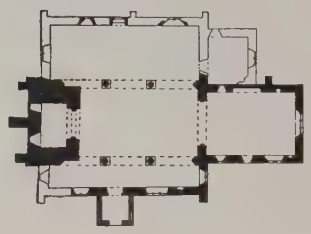
(O.S. 6 in. XIII S.E.)

Upton is a parish and small village 6 m. N.W. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). Parish Church of St. Margaret stands in the village. The walls are of stone and pebble-rubble with dressings of Weldon and Ketton stone. The roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The earliest parts of the existing structure still *in situ* are the *Chancel*, the arcades of the *Nave* and the *South Aisle*, which were built early in the 13th century, but the reset S. doorway and font are of late 12th-century date. Early in the 14th century the chancel was partly rebuilt and later in the same century, *c.* 1330–40, the *North Aisle* was rebuilt, the S. aisle partly rebuilt and heightened, and the clearstorey added. At the same time the W. wall was buttressed and probably thickened and provided with a bell-cote. In the 15th century the chancel-arch was rebuilt and the *West Tower* and spire added in place of the former bell-cote. The church has been drastically restored in 1870, when the N. Aisle was widened, both aisles restored to their original length and the *North Vestry* and *South Porch* added.

The church is of no great architectural interest, but among the fittings the font and communion table are noteworthy.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22 ft. by 15½ ft.) has an early 14th-century E. window of three pointed lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head and beast-stops. In the N. wall is an early 13th-century lancet-window, with a reset rear-arch. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of two lancets almost entirely modern and the western a lancet of 13th-century origin, but almost completely restored; the 13th-century doorway has chamfered jambs and trefoiled head with a moulded label and mask-stops. The 15th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders; the chamfered responds have each an attached shaft with moulded capitals and partly restored bases.

The *Nave* (29¼ ft. by 16¾ ft.) has early 13th-century N. and S. arcades of three bays, the westernmost partly enveloped by the W. tower; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders and rest on round columns and half-round responds, all with moulded capitals and bases; the W. part of the W. arch on the N. has been rebuilt when the tower was added and is much distorted. The clearstorey has on each side three 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head; the S. clearstorey has been largely rebuilt.

The *North Aisle* (13½ ft. wide), rebuilt and widened in 1870, has in the E. wall a modern doorway. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern modern except for the splays and some re-used stones in the jambs; the western window is of the 14th century and of one trefoiled ogee light, partly restored; the 13th-century N. doorway has been reset and is now blocked; it has moulded jambs and square head. In the W. wall is a modern window.

The *South Aisle* (5¼ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a partly restored 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label. In the S. wall are two windows, both similar to that in the E. wall, but the eastern window is of three lights; the reset late 12th-century S. doorway has a round arch of one moulded order with a chamfered label; the jambs have each an attached shaft with cushion-capital and moulded abacus continued round the jamb. In the W. wall is a modern window.

The *West Tower* (6½ ft. by 10¾ ft.) is of the 15th century, above the 14th-century W. wall, and of

three stages (Plate 4) with a cornice and tabling at the base of the spire; the whole structure is oblong, but approaches more nearly the square in the upper stages, the transition being covered by tabling. The lower walls have been refaced. The two-centred tower-arch is of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals. In the W. wall are two partly restored windows of the 14th century, each of one trefoiled ogee light. The second stage is undivided, internally, from the bell-chamber; the N. and S. walls have each a single-light window with a pointed head; reset above the S. window are two head-stops. The bell-chamber has in the N., S. and W. walls a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a four-centred head with moulded external reveals and label; in the E. wall is a similar window, but of one cinquefoiled light. The ashlar-faced spire is octagonal but of oblong plan and stands on a low vertical base; it has two tiers each of four spire-lights; the windows of the lower tier are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel in a gabled head; the windows of the upper tier are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *Roof* of the N. aisle is modern but incorporates some 14th-century moulded timbers.

Fittings—*Bells:* two; inaccessible, but 2nd said to be by Norris, 1671. *Chest:* In W. tower—modern but incorporating some late 17th-century panels. *Communion Table* (Plate 151): In vestry—with heavy turned legs, old shaped brackets at back and turned pendants to top rail, early 17th-century. *Font* (Plate 8): late 12th-century bowl in form of a column-capital, square to round on plan and with scalloped and reeded sides and roll-necking, 13th-century stem consisting of a central and eight subsidiary shafts of Purbeck-marble, with moulded capitals and bases and a common circular abacus. *Glass:* In S. aisle—in E. window, roundel with the initials X P C and a border, early 16th-century. *Piscina:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, double recess with chamfered jambs, two-centred heads and moulded labels, one quatrefoiled and one trefoiled drain, 13th-century. *Plate:* includes cup and cover-paten of 1634. *Recesses:* In chancel—in N. wall, with moulded jambs and segmental-pointed arch, with moulded label and mutilated foliated stops, 14th-century, probably Easter Sepulchre; in W. wall—S. of chancel-arch, square recess, probably blocked squint. *Miscellanea:* In churchyard—square base of churchyard-cross, splayed back to an octagon, square socket for stem.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, at Manor Farm, about 80 yards E. of the church, is fragmentary.

(3). Christ's College Farm, house and moat, 100 yards N.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. The southern part was built probably early in the 17th century and the northern extension later in the same century. Inside the building the ground-floor rooms have original chamfered ceiling-beams; the doorway between the two parts of the house has a moulded frame. At the foot of the staircase is an original panelled door with a moulded middle style. A room on the first floor has an original stone fireplace with a four-centred arch in a square head and a moulded cornice above.

The *Moat* is fragmentary.

Condition—Good.

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88. UPWOOD (D.c.)

(O.S. 6 in. XIV. N.W.).

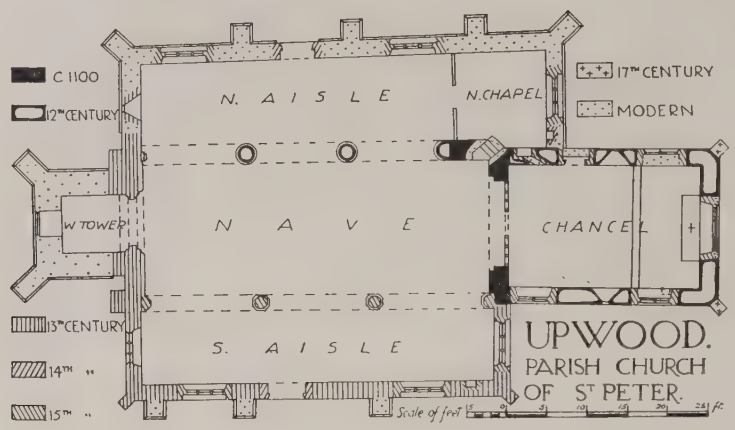
Upwood is a parish and village 2½ m. S.W. of Ramsey. The Church and Manor-house are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Peter stands in the village. The walls generally are of rubble with dressings of Barnack and other freestone, the chancel-walls have much flint and the upper parts are of brick; the roofs are covered with lead. There are remains of an aisleless *Nave* of *c.* 1100 above the later N. arcade; the chancel-arch probably also belongs to this period. The *Chancel* itself was rebuilt and widened about the middle of the 12th century, and the N. arcade and a N. aisle were built about the same time. In the 13th century the *South Aisle* and a W. tower were added and the westernmost bay of the N. arcade rebuilt. In the 15th century the S. arcade was rebuilt and the clearstorey of the nave added. The former extent of the N. aisle with that of a N. vestry, now destroyed, are uncertain. About 1642 the chancel-walls were raised and a new roof put on. The *North Aisle* was entirely rebuilt in 1884–5 and the *West Tower* in 1890; the church was again restored in 1912 and 1921.

The 12th-century work and the roofs are of some interest, and among the fittings the alms-dish is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (24 ft. by 15 ft.) has an embattled parapet, of which the brick filling of the merlons is largely missing; the E. gable has an old gable-cross. The E. window is modern except for the mediaeval splays. In the N. wall is a mid 12th-century window of one round-headed light; E. of it is a blocked 15th-century window formerly of two lights in a square head with a moulded label and grotesque stops; towards the W. end of the wall is a blocked doorway to a former vestry, with the rebate on the outside and



with an oak lintel; further W. are the jambs of a large blocked opening, also with an oak lintel; it was probably a squint. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost of the 15th century and of two cinquefoiled ogee lights, with vertical tracery in a square head with a moulded label and grotesque head-stops; the middle window is a mid 12th-century light similar to that in the N. wall; the westernmost window is of the 15th century and of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the lights are continued down below a transom as a 'low-side.' The distorted chancel-arch is of *c.* 1100 and of two plain orders with chamfered imposts at the springing-level, partly cut away.

The *Nave* (43 ft. by 16½ ft.) has a N. arcade (Plate 77) of three bays of which the two eastern are of the 12th century and the western a rebuilding of the 13th century; the earlier work has round arches of two chamfered orders resting on cylindrical columns with scalloped capitals and chamfered abaci both with rebated angles; the E. respond has an attached half-column of which the moulded base is visible; the westernmost bay has a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders springing, on the W., from a semi-octagonal respond with a moulded capital. Above the two eastern bays are the round rear-arches of two blocked windows of *c.* 1100; the round external head of the easternmost of these windows also remains. The 15th-century S. arcade is of three bays with two-centred arches of one chamfered and one hollow-chamfered order; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and splayed bases, the latter perhaps of the 13th century, and one of which has a scrolled spur-ornament; the responds have attached half-columns. The 15th-century clearstorey has on each side three partly restored windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head.

The *North Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) is modern, but has the following old features reset—in the E. wall is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label. In the N. wall are two windows uniform with that in the E. wall; between them is a restored 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs, two-centred arch and moulded label with one mask-stop. In the W. wall is a single trefoiled light of the 13th century, with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the S. wall, E. of the arcade, is a recess with a blocked squint formerly communicating with the chancel; further W. is an opening now forming the approach to the pulpit and probably modern.

The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has in the E. wall a window uniform with the E. window of the N. aisle; the middle part of the internal sill has been cut down to form a shelf. In the S. wall are two windows uniform with that in the E. wall; between them is the 14th-century S. doorway with moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label. In the W. wall is a late 13th-century window of three pointed lights with a cinquefoil and plain tracery in a two-centred head, perhaps of later date, with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The *West Tower* (7¼ ft. square) has been rebuilt except for the tower-arch but incorporates some old features. The 13th-century tower-arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders, the two outer continuous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, the latter continued round the outer order. The bell-chamber has in each wall a 13th-century window of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the mullion has an attached shaft with moulded capital and base. The embattled parapet with pinnacles at the angles is probably of the 15th century reset and restored.

The *Roof* of the chancel is of flat pitch with moulded main timbers; the tie-beams have curved braces and wall-posts standing on moulded brackets; the wall-plate has a moulded cornice; on the E. tie-beam is the date 1642, which is the date of the whole roof. The low-pitched 15th-century

roof of the nave has moulded main timbers, curved braces to the tie-beams with traceried spandrels, short king-posts and carved bosses at the intersections of the purlins and intermediates. The roofs of the aisles are also of the 15th century but largely renewed; they are low-pitched and have moulded main timbers.

Fittings—*Bells:* three; 1st, founder unknown, 1709, inscribed "John Gregory, Thomas Charter Churchward. 1709"; 2nd by Edward Newcombe, mid 16th-century; 3rd by Tobias Norris, 1615, with the name "Henri Crumwell armiger." *Brass Indents:* In S. aisle—(1) of half-figure of priest and inscription-plate; (2) of figure of woman, inscription-plate and four scrolls, 15th-century. *Chest:* In N. chapel—of hutch-type with raised panels in front, lid with moulded edge and money-slot, 17th-century. *Communion Table:* In S. aisle—with turned legs, top rail with crude acanthus-ornament and shaped brackets, early 17th-century, table probably shortened and re-made. *Font* and *Cover.* Font: plain square bowl with chamfered under-edge, 12th-century, stem modern, chamfered plinth possibly old. Cover: of oak, square pyramidal form with moulded and enriched styles and rails, turned top-post, early 17th-century. *Glass:* In S. aisle—in heads of E. and S.E. windows, tabernacle-work in heads of all six lights, those in S.E. window with small figures; in tracery-lights, oak-leaf ornament, 15th-century, *in situ.* *Locker:* In chancel—in N. wall, large, rectangular with rebated edges, blocked with masonry. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Peter Phesaunt, Justice of the King's Bench, [1649] and Mary (Bruges) his wife, tablet of Reigate stone or clunch (Plate 25), painted, with inscription flanked by Ionic pilasters, supporting an entablature with two flaming urns, an achievement-of-arms with large pheasant crest, apron with hour-glass and skull, two shields-of-arms on pilasters. In churchyard—N. of nave, (2) to Alice, daughter of John (and Alice) Blimston, 1688–9, head-stone with hour-glasses, winged skulls, etc., on border. Floor-slabs: In S. aisle—(1) to Reynold Michell, 1706; (2) to Robert Michel, priest, 1707, son of above. *Niche:* Reset in W. wall of tower—with projecting frame-moulding; on small corbels, trefoiled head, fleur-de-lis finial and broken bracket, early 14th-century, now blocked. *Piscinae:* In chancel—with chamfered jambs and four-centred head, round drain, 15th-century. In N. chapel—in E. wall, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, probably piscina, reset, 14th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with moulded jambs and segmental-pointed head, octofoiled drain, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes a cup of 1613 with cover-paten of the same date, and a dish (Plate 137) 9¼ in. in diameter with a central boss enclosing a flat plate engraved with an Annunciation and with remains of enamel, repoussé surround with elaborate ornament of beasts and leaves, early 15th-century, Spanish. There is also an 18th-century pewter flagon. *Screens:* Under chancel-arch—of seven bays with moulded uprights, head, rail and mullions, doorway with cusped head, side bays each with cinquefoiled and traceried head, 15th-century, restored and close lower panelling modern. In N. aisle—generally similar to chancel-screen but two traceried heads of side bays modern and the whole blocked by modern close panelling. *Seating:* Some bench-ends and moulded rails incorporated in modern pews, 15th-century. *Miscellanea:* Reset in W. wall of tower—corbel with head of woman in wimple also a kneeling figure in profile, both late 13th-century. Various worked stones re-used in N. aisle and W. churchyard-wall.

Condition—Good, restored. Chancel, poor externally.

Secular:—

(2). Manor House and outbuilding, 150 yards W.N.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics and the roofs are covered with tiles and stone slates. The house was built *c.* 1660 on a half-H-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the E. There are modern additions on the N. and S. The E. front has projecting side-wings with hipped gables and plain pilasters at the angles. The windows, which are symmetrically arranged, are set in projecting panels and have segmental heads on the first floor and square heads on the ground-floor. The main block has a small gable in the middle with an oval window. The three large chimney-stacks are of stone with brick shafts set diagonally. Inside the building the kitchen, in the N.E. wing, has an original chamfered ceiling-beam. At the top of the back-stairs are some symmetrically-turned balusters and square newels with ball-tops.

The *Outbuilding*, N. of the house, is of two storeys, timber-framed and partly faced with modern brick. It is probably of early 17th-century date. Further W. is an early 16th-century building of one storey with original posts and roof-principals.

Condition—Of house, good.

Monuments (3–9).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Several of the buildings have original chimney-stacks and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

High Street. E. side:—

(3). *Cross Keys Inn*, 100 yards N. of the church, has been faced with modern brick, and the S. part of the house is modern.

(4). *Carlton House*, 60 yards S.W. of the church, is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.E. and S.E. The N.W. front has a slight cove under the eaves; the doorway is flanked by Doric pilasters supporting a cornice and pediment; in the pediment are the initials and date $\frac{M}{R\ E}$ 1677. Under the southern dormer-window is a moulded plaster swag. Inside the building is an original door with two lozenge-shaped panels and another room has a corner-cupboard with a round head, imposts and key-block.

(5). *Cottage*, 90 yards S.W. of (4), has an original chimney-stack, cross-shaped on plan and set diagonally.

(6). *Cottage*, two tenements, 60 yards S.W. of (5), has a rubble wall on the N.E. side.

(7). *Cottage*, 50 yards S.S.W. of (6).

W. side :—

(8). *Cottage*, nearly opposite and N. of (7).

(9). *Cottage*, opposite school and 240 yards S.W. of the church.

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89. WARBOYS (D.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a] XIV S.E. [b] XV N.W.)

Warboys is a parish and village 6 m. N. of St. Ives. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, formerly St. Mary the Virgin, stands on the W. side of the village; the walls are of flint and stone rubble with dressings of Barnack and other limestone. The roofs are covered with lead. The earliest part of the existing building is the chancel-arch and the responds of the N. arcade, which date from the middle of the 12th century. In the first half of the 13th century the N. and S. arcades of the *Nave* were built, the *North Aisle* rebuilt and the *South Aisle* added; the work on the N. is probably slightly the earlier in date; the *West Tower* was added about the middle of the century. It was apparently intended to extend the aisles to the W. face of the tower as open arches were left to the N. and S. but this was not actually done until late in the 14th or early in the 15th century. Probably late in the 14th century the *South Porch* was added. In the 15th century the clearstorey and the *North Porch* were added. The *Chancel* was rebuilt and probably lengthened about 1832 and galleries inserted in the aisles and tower. The spire was restored in 1898 and the tower and part of the S. aisle were underpinned in 1925.

The tower is a handsome example of 13th-century work, and among the fittings the font and coffin-lid are noteworthy.

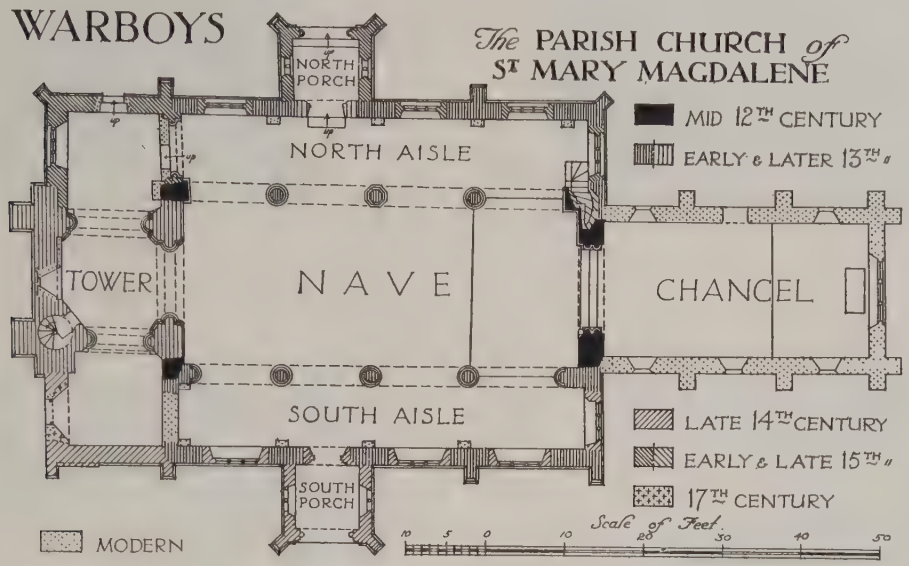
Architectural Description—The *Chancel* is modern except for the mid 12th-century chancel-arch (Plate 132), which is semi-circular and of two orders, the outer enriched with cheveron-ornament and the inner with two large rolls on the soffit; the responds have each three attached shafts, one on the W. face and two on the return face; the shafts have cushion or scalloped capitals, moulded bases and chamfered and grooved abaci; between two capitals on the S. side is a sprig of conventional foliage.

The *Nave* (50 ft. by 20 ft.) has early 13th-century N. and S. arcades of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, except the outer order on the S. face of the N. arcade, which is moulded; the arches have chamfered labels towards the nave; the piers are cylindrical, with moulded bell-capitals and moulded bases, except the middle pier on the N., which is octagonal; the square 12th-century responds of the N. arcade have moulded imposts and 13th-century moulded corbels taking the inner order; the responds of the S. arcade have each an attached half-column. The clearstorey has on each side four 15th-century windows each of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded reveals; on the E. face of the tower are marks of an earlier and steeper-pitched roof of the nave.

The *North Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has an early 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and grotesque head-stops. In the N. wall are three similar windows with grotesque stops to the labels; the N. doorway is of late 13th-century date, with a two-centred arch of one plain and one moulded order, with a moulded label; the outer order of the jambs is hollow-chamfered and the inner order is continuous; in the W. bay is a modern doorway. In the S. wall, E. of the arcade, is the late 15th-century lower doorway to the rood-loft staircase. Between the W. bay and the rest of the aisle is a 15th-century arch of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall.

The *South Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has a late 14th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label. In the S. wall are three similar windows; the S. doorway is of late 14th-century date, with moulded jambs, two-centred arch, imposts and label. The W. wall is modern. The western annexe has in the W. wall a window probably of the 17th century and of three square-headed lights with a moulded label; below it is a modern doorway.

The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 11½ ft.) is of mid 13th-century date and of three stages (Plate 36) with a moulded plinth and a corbel-table at the base of



the spire. The E. tower-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer resting on moulded imposts and the inner on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. In the N. and S. walls are similar but much lower arches, of which the outer order on the internal face is carried up to the same height as the E. arch. In the W. wall are two windows, the lower modern and the upper a tall lancet-light with a chamfered label and a second trefoiled head half way up the window and forming a transom; on the S. side of the window are four quatrefoil-openings, one above the other and one being below the level of the transom; they appear to be more or less modern insertions, the decentralisation of the window being due to the existence of an internal wall-arch, now mostly concealed by modern plaster, corresponding to the outer orders of the N. and S. tower-arches. The second stage has in the N., S. and W. walls a lancet-window with shafted outer order and a trefoiled head to the inner order; the moulded label has mask-stops. The bell-chamber has in each wall a pair of windows each with triple shafted jambs and two pointed lights with a trefoiled or quatrefoiled spandrel in a moulded two-centred head; between the lights is a free shaft with moulded capitals and base, corresponding to the inner order of the jambs. The octagonal spire is of broach-form and of ashlar; it has three tiers of spire-lights facing the cardinal-points. The windows of the lowest tier are each of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head under a gable with an ornamental cross; the jambs have each a single attached shaft and there is a free shaft between the lights, all with moulded capitals and bases. The windows of the middle tier are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head. The windows of the topmost tier are each of a single pointed light in a gabled head.

The *North Porch* is of the 15th century and has a two-centred outer archway of two hollow-chamfered orders with a moulded label; the outer order is continued down the responds and the inner order springs from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The side walls have each a partly-restored window of two trefoiled lights in a square head.

The *South Porch* is of late 14th-century date much restored. It has a much restored two-centred outer archway of three orders with a moulded label, the outer order is square, the middle hollow-chamfered, and the inner chamfered and all are continued down the responds, and the inner order is finished with a moulded base. In each side-wall is a much restored window of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label.

The *Roof* of the N. aisle is of low-pitched pent-form and of 15th-century date; it has moulded tie-beams with wall-posts and curved braces; the purlins and rafters are modern. The roof of the S. aisle is of similar date and character, but appears to have been partly reconstructed *c.* 1695, the date on a wall-post in the W. annexe; the tie-beams have mouldings of varying section; the purlins and rafters are modern. The floor of the bell-chamber has a beam inscribed "Henery Angell, William Dan CH, WD(?). 1673."

Fittings—*Bracket:* In N. aisle—on E. wall, rectangular and carved with a lion's face, 15th-century. *Chest:* In N.W. annexe—plain, of hutch-type, late 17th-century. *Coffin-lid* (Plate 142):

In churchyard—N. of chancel, coped slab with cross, large rosettes and inscription in Lombardic capitals, early 14th-century. *Font* (Plate 8): square bowl, sides carved with sprigs of foliage, rosettes, fleur-de-lis, etc., round stem with four angle-shafts, all with moulded capitals and bases, early 13th-century, partly restored. *Knocker* (Plate 59): On N. door of chancel—lion's face, with heavy ring in mouth, formed of two winged dragons fighting, possibly late 12th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

[a](2). Manor House, house and barn N.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W. The E. front (Plate 148) has bands of brick between the storeys and two shaped gables with moulded copings. On the N. side are two original chimney-stacks, with tall detached diagonal shafts; the W. stack has a large panel of plain plaster on the face; in the S. wall of the W. wing are remains of an original window of four lights with a wooden frame; on the adjoining wall is a panel forming a sundial. Inside the building the original staircase (Plate 164) has symmetrically-turned balusters, moulded rails, plain strings and square newels with moulded terminals and pendants.

The *Barn*, N. of the house, is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled; it was built probably in the 17th century, and has a brick band between the storeys.

Condition—Good.

[a](3). The Rectory, 70 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 18th century, but has been much altered. The original entrance-doorway (Plate 160) has been refixed at the end of a modern passage at the back of the house; the hood has a panelled soffit, cornice and broken scrolled pediment, terminating in rosettes; the hood rests on scrolled brackets; the door has raised panels and an old brass knocker. Inside the building are some 18th-century panelled doors. In the garden is a section of a large pier, probably of late 12th-century date, and said to have come from Ramsey Abbey; there is also a 13th-century moulded voussoir.

Condition—Good.

[a](4). White Hart Inn (Plate 149), on the N. side of High Street, 510 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are thatched. It was built about the middle of the 17th century. The front has a band between the storeys, a pilaster at each end and flat architraves round the windows, all plastered to imitate stone. The original central chimney-stack has projecting brick bands.

Condition—Good.

[a](5). *Cottage*, on the E. side of lane, 230 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are covered with slates and iron. It was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

Condition—Good.

[a](6). *Cottage*, S. of (5), has been largely rebuilt but retains a 16th- or 17th-century chimney-stack of coursed ashlar with the upper part of brick.

Condition—Good.

[a](7). *Cottage*, on the W. side of the road, at Ramsey End, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the church, is of one storey with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. It was built probably late in the 17th century and has a weather-boarded E. wing.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified :—

[b](8). Earthworks about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. of the church, consist of an irregular-shaped dry moat with a slight ditch and broad bank extending from its E. arm, across the road to the foot of the small hill called Chapel Head. On the top of the hill is a ditch, possibly representing foundations of a building about 30 ft. by 12 ft.

Condition—Poor.

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90. WARESLEY (C.g.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXVIII S.W.)

Waresley is a parish and village $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of St. Neots.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. James was rebuilt on a new site in 1857. It contains from the old church the following :—

Fittings—*Monuments :* In organ-chamber—on W. wall, (1) to Thomas Marshe, 1624, plain marble tablet; (2) to Elizabeth (Kympton) widow of Thomas Marshe, 1632, plain marble tablet.

Secular :—

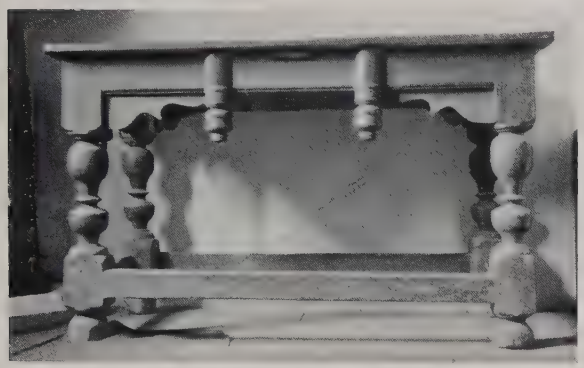
(2). Homestead Moat, at Vicarage Farm, 200 yards S.E. of the church.

(3). Cottage, two tenements, near Manor Farm and 500 yards N.W. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 17th century and has an original central chimney-stack. Inside the building there is some exposed timber-framing.

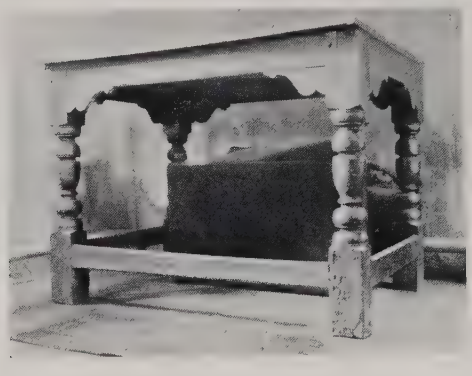
Condition—Good.

ABBOTS RIPTON.
Communion Table in Vestry, late 16th or early 17th-century.

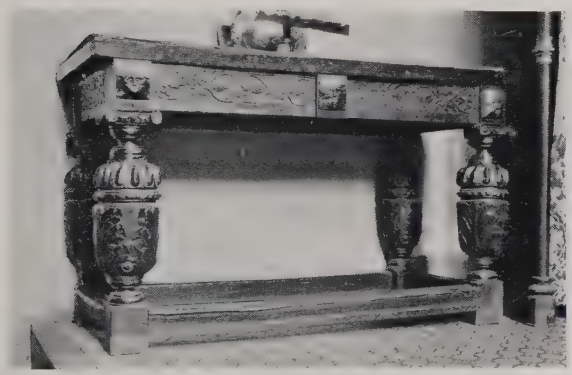
ALCONBURY.
Communion Table, early 17th-century.



UPTON.
Communion Table in Vestry, early 17th-century.



OFFORD DARCY.
Table in N. Aisle, 17th-century.



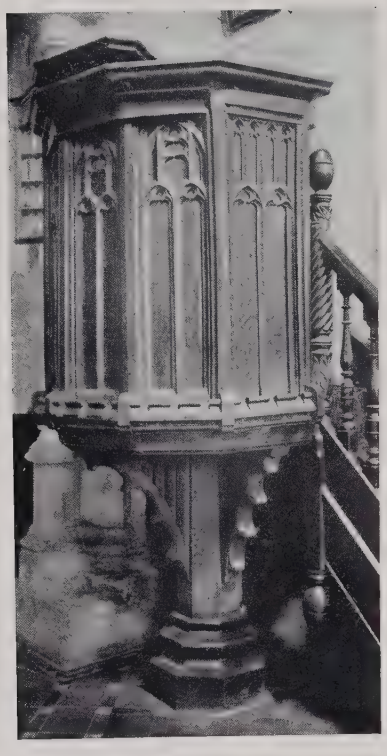
ST. NEOTS.
Communion Table, early 17th-century.

CATWORTH.
Communion Table, dated 1634.

GREAT GIDDING.
Communion Rails, early 17th-century.

GREAT STAUGHTON.
Communion Rails, late 17th-century.

PULPITS.



CATWORTH.
15th-century.

FEN STANTON.
Early 16th-century.

OFFORD CLUNY.
Early 17th-century.

ST. IVES.
Late 16th or early 17th-century,
on an earlier stem.

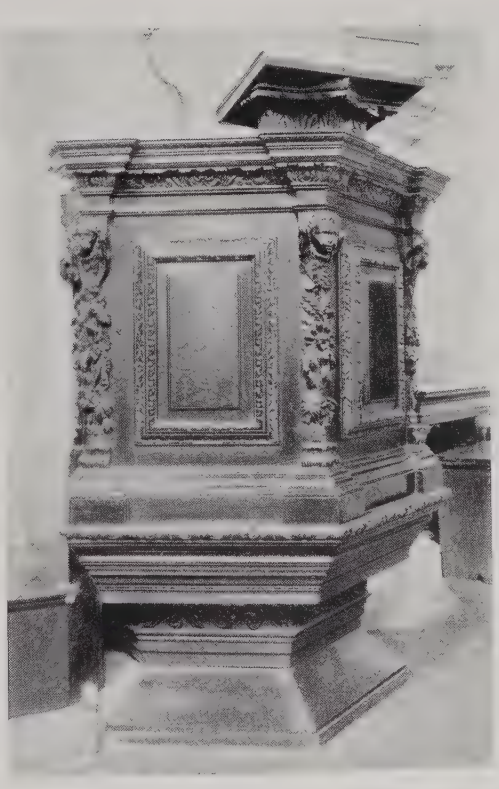
YAXLEY.
Dated 1631, on 15th-century stem.

CALDECOTE.
Dated 1646.

BUCKDEN.
Early 17th-century.

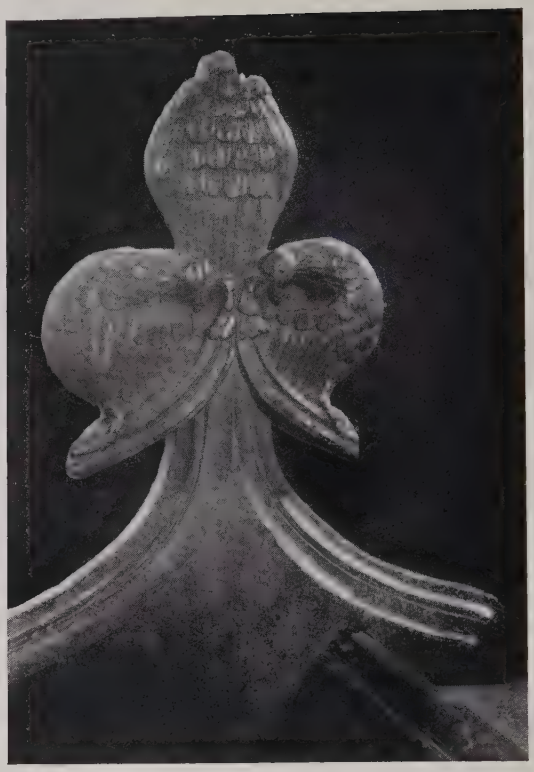
FARCET.
Early 16th-century panels made up in 1612.

GREAT GRANSDEN.
Mid 17th-century.



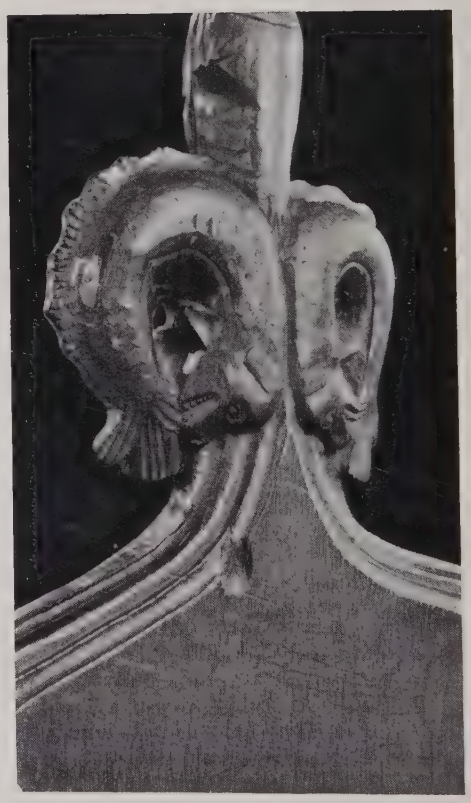
EYNESBURY.
c. 1700.

POPEY-HEADS OF BENCH-ENDS.



GLATTON CHURCH.
In Nave, 15th-century.

WATER NEWTON CHURCH.
In Chancel, *c.* 1500.



STANGROUND CHURCH.
In S. Aisle, 15th-century.

91. WASHINGLEY (B.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. IX N.W.)

Washingley is a parish 7 m. S.W. of Peterborough.

Secular :—

(1). HOMESTEAD MOAT in Caldecote Wood, on the S. edge of the parish.

(2). WASHINGLEY HALL, house and earthworks, stands on the E. side of the parish. The *House* is of two storeys; the walls are of brick with stone dressings. It was built in the 17th century, but was enlarged and entirely remodelled late in the 18th century, so that there is now little evidence of antiquity. In the roof is some original walling containing a window with moulded stone jambs and mullion; there are also portions of a modelled plaster frieze with conventional floral-ornament. A recent subsidence in the garden disclosed a small portion of a 17th-century vaulted cellar of brick.

The *Earthworks* consist of a moat, fish-stews, village-settlement and various mounds and pools. The moat forms an irregular enclosure S.E. of the house and is now dry. The stews lie 450 yards S.S.E. of the house and consist of three rectangular basins surrounded on three sides by an outer basin. In the S.W. angle of the moat is a mound of oblong form and some 10½ ft. high. About 120 yards E. of the moat are two small mounds about 13 ft. in diameter and 1½ ft. high. N.E. of the moat are two Sarsen stones and a roughly rectangular pond. The Otter Pond, 650 yards W. of the house, consists of a roughly circular mound, 9 ft. high, surrounded by a wet ditch 18 ft. wide. N.E. from the pond runs a bank terminating close to a mound 30 ft. in diameter and 2½ ft. high, called Ward Mound. The ground N.W. of the house is broken by a number of ponds, ditches and banks indicating a former settlement. The ditch on the N. of the site has the abutments of a former bridge.

Condition—Of house, good; of earthworks, mostly poor.

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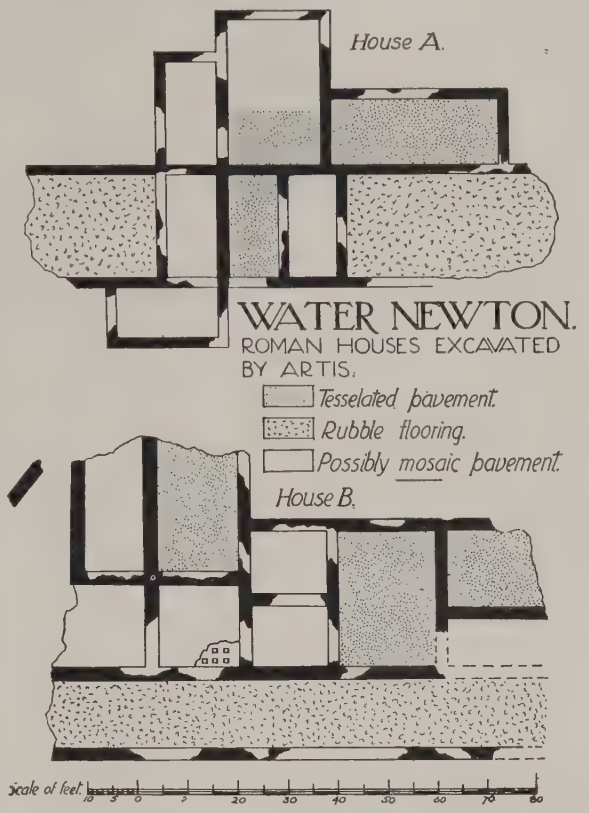
92. WATER NEWTON (B.a.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]I S.E. [b]II S.W. [c]IV N E.)

Water Newton is a small parish on the S. bank of the Nene 5 m. W. of Peterborough. The principal monuments are the Church and Water Newton House.

Roman :—

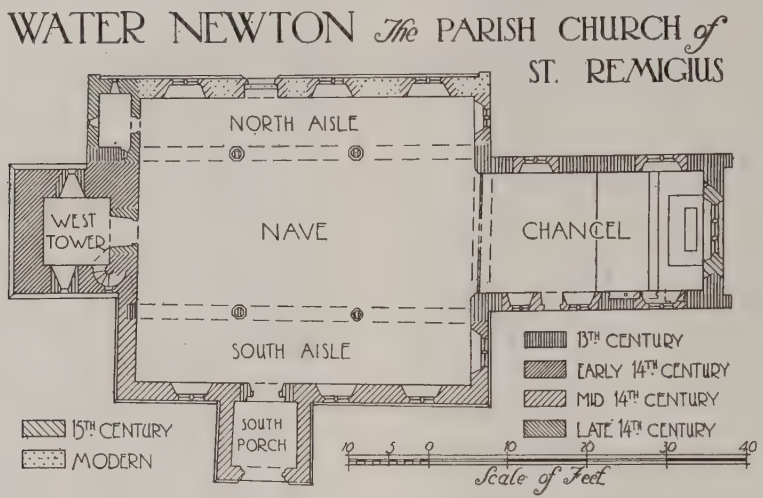
[a] *and* [b](1). Artis excavated and planned part of two houses N.W. of 'the Castles' (*see* parish of Chesterton), one close to the river and N. of the main road, 280 yards E. of the church, in 1826, the other 460 yards due S. of it and S. of the main road. The ordnance-survey map marks two more, one 130 yards S. of the last, close to Billing Brook, and one further W. The two former were well built and contained tessellated pavements, those of the first being much worn.



The most important finds in this neighbourhood, however, are the kilns excavated by Artis in Coneygree field, just S.E. of the two houses and separated by Billing Brook from 'The Castles.' He mentions two found before 1828 and two more in 1847, which he describes as meant for firing mixed ware, and as a 'smother-kiln of very large size'; besides these he marks on his map, published in 1828, ten kilns in these fields as well as innumerable small buildings, no doubt working-sheds or dwellings of the potters. Other kilns are also marked on the S. side of the road, and this evidently is one of the centres of pottery making. It is unlikely that all the kilns belonged to the same period; in fact, Artis observed that some of them had been abandoned in Roman times and used as rubbish-pits. He also says that sometimes one was built on top of another, and he thought that one of the earlier kilns, which was built of bricks of poor quality modelled by hand, was pre-Roman.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. REMIGIUS stands close to the S. bank of the river Nene. The walls are of stone-rubble with dressings of Barnack



stone; the roofs are covered with stone slabs and lead. There was probably a church on the site in the 12th century with a nave of the proportions of two squares and possibly a W. tower. The *Chancel* was rebuilt during the 13th century; probably early in the same century a S. aisle of two bays was added to the *Nave*. About the middle or second half of the 13th century a further scheme of enlargement was begun, the *North Aisle* of three bays being added, a third bay added to the S. arcade, and the nave presumably lengthened by about 16 ft. Early in the 14th century the *West Tower* was built, partly within the limits of the earlier nave. About the middle of the same century the *South Aisle* was rebuilt and perhaps widened and the *South Porch* added; to the same period belongs the clearstorey of the nave. Later 14th- and 15th-century alterations include the replacing of the earlier tower-entrance by the existing doorway and the shutting-off of the end of the N. aisle. The church was restored in 1887, when the chancel-arch and the whole of the N. arcade and aisle, except the W. end, were extensively restored or rebuilt.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 14¾ ft.) has an E. window, probably of the 15th century, and of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head; flanking it internally are remains of the outer splays of two 13th- or 14th-century windows with segmental-pointed rear-arches; the base of the shaft dividing these windows is said to exist externally, but it is now covered with ivy. In the N. wall are two mid 14th-century windows, partly restored and each of two square-headed lights with moulded labels and mask-stops. In the S. wall are three windows, the two easternmost being of similar character to those in the N. wall; the westernmost window is a 'low-side' of one square-headed light and of similar date and detail, but without a label and with a modern rear-arch; the mid 14th-century doorway has chamfered jambs and segmental head; E. of the easternmost window is the E. splay of an earlier window; the middle window is partly in the blocking of an earlier window, probably of the 13th century, of which the splays and part of the segmental rear-arch are visible; further W. is the segmental rear-arch of an earlier 'low-side' window. The chancel-arch is mainly modern, but there are old stones in the responds.

The *Nave* (42½ ft. by 16¾ ft.) has a N. arcade of three bays and of the 13th century, restored in 1887, except the W. respond; the round arches are of one chamfered order with plain labels; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases, those of the first column and the base of the second being modern; the E. respond has a similar capital resting on a moulded corbel with mask-terminations, all old; the W. respond has an attached half-column, now partly buried in a wall. The S. arcade is also of three bays, of which the two eastern are of the 13th century and the western a rather later addition; the arches are similar to those of the N. arcade, the eastern column is of quatrefoiled plan with modern capital and base; the western column is octagonal with moulded capital and base; the westernmost arch is of rougher construction than the rest, especially its label; the arcade dies on to the E. and into the W. walls. The mid 14th-century clearstorey has on each side three windows each of two pointed lights in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops except the S.W. window which has head-stops.

The *North Aisle* (6¼ ft. wide) is modern, except the W. end, but has in the E. wall one window and in the N. wall three windows, each of two square-headed lights and similar in date and detail to those in the chancel; the N. doorway, now blocked, has a chamfered segmental head. The W. end of the

aisle is partitioned off by a wall in which is a doorway of the 14th century with a pointed head; the N. and W. walls of this chamber have each a loop and higher up in the W. wall is a small trefoiled opening, now blocked.

The *South Aisle* (9¾ ft. wide) has in the E. wall one window and in the S. wall three windows, all similar to those in the N. aisle; the late 13th-century S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The *West Tower* (8½ ft. square) is of early 14th-century date and of three storeys, and two stages externally (Plate 4) finished with a corbel-table with mask-corbels and small carved animals at the base of the spire. In the E. wall is a doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred arch; above it, and spaced centrally with the nave, is a rough triangular arch, probably a relieving-arch. The N. and S. walls have each a 13th-century lancet-window, reset, and with a plain label. On the external face of the W. wall is a niche with moulded jambs, two-centred head and label, containing a figure of a man in a long gown and with a modern head; below the niche is a panel with an inscription reading—"Vous ke par issi passez pur le alme [Th]omas Purdeu priez"; it probably commemorates the builder of the tower. The middle storey has in the E. wall a square-headed opening made up of 12th-century stones; the doorway from the stair-turret is also made up of similar material. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two pointed lights largely made up of 12th-century material; the E. and N. windows have a moulded semi-circular outer order with a plain label and mask-stops; the middle shaft of the E. window is modern; the S. and W. windows have detached jamb-shafts; the outer order has zig-zag ornament; the pointed heads of the lights are cut into earlier round heads. The spire, of ashlar, has two ranges of lights, four in each range, those in the lower range are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head; the upper range have each a single trefoiled light in a gabled head. The top 6 ft. of the spire are modern, the old apex being reset in the churchyard-wall.

The *South Porch* is of the 14th century and has a two-centred outer archway of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops; the responds have each an attached shaft with moulded capital and base; the gable has a trefoiled apex-stone and the stump of a cross rising from a base carved with fleur-de-lis ornament.

The *Roof* of the nave is modern, but fixed on to it are six small 15th-century carved angels of wood, five holding shields, one of which is charged with a crown of thorns. The modern roof of the S. aisle has 14th-century stone corbels on the N. side; they are carved with grotesques and a 'mask,' similar to the label-stops.

Fittings—*Bells:* three, 1st probably by John or William Rufford, 14th-century, and inscribed "Ave gra. plena Dns. tecum"; 3rd, probably late 15th-century and inscribed "Sancta Maria ora pro nobis." *Brackets:* In chancel—on E. wall, two, that on N. half-octagonal carved with a face and with socket in front, 15th-century; that on S. half-octagonal with embattled top and hollow moulding carved with a face-mask and square flowers, late 15th- or early 16th-century. In S. aisle—in S.E. angle, square chamfered bracket *Coffin:* In churchyard—S. of tower, stone coffin, probably Roman. *Font:* octagonal bowl with quatrefoiled and sexfoiled panels on alternate faces, moulded lower edge and base, 15th-century, stem modern. *Image: see under Tower* in Architectural Description. *Locker:* In chancel—in N. wall, square with rebated reveals, hooks for hinges on both sides, 14th- or 15th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In S. aisle—in S. wall, (1) small stone effigy of man in long gown, feet on lion, head on cushion supported by mutilated angel, above head, part of cusped canopy with crockets and dog-tooth ornament, part of carved pinnacle loose, and, at W. end, one moulded stone of former arched recess, *c.* 1300, effigy cracked, slab and hands broken. In churchyard—(2) to Tobias Nickolls, 1712, head-stone with cartouche, cherubs and scallop-shell; (3) to Jane, wife of Tobias Nickolls, 1701, carved head-stone; (4) to Richard, son of the above, 1699, head-stone; (5) to Anne, daughter of the same parents, 1698, head-stone; (6) to Anne, wife of Richard Houlton, 1681, head-stone. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Mary, wife of Jeffery Hawkins, 1709; (2) to John Harbottill, 1646–7, with marginal inscription. *Niche: see under Tower* in Architectural Description. *Piscinae:* In chancel—with chamfered jambs and segmental arch (Plate 141), trefoiled drain, probably 14th-century. In nave—in E. wall, N. side, recess with mutilated cinquefoiled head, sexfoiled drain and plain label, early 14th-century. In S. aisle—forming part of sill of S.E. window, slab with sexfoiled drain, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes cup (Plate 136) of 1636 inscribed "Water Newton" and a cover-paten probably of the 17th century, with the same inscription. *Screen:* Under chancel-arch—of five bays on either side doorway, doorway with cusped and sub-cusped ogee head, partly old, side bays with octofoiled ogee heads and tracery, four buttressed posts, 15th-century, much restored and cornice modern. *Seating:* In chancel—two bench-ends with popey-heads (Plate 154) each carved with three faces, *c.* 1500, one partly restored; one pew-end with sloping side, elbow-rest carved with fool's head, smaller head at top, *c.* 1500. *Sedilia:* In chancel—of three bays

(Plate 141), with moulded two-centred arches and labels with head-stops, free shafts between bays, with moulded capitals and bases, attached shafts to outer jambs, *c.* 1300. *Miscellanea:* In wall of N. aisle—several 12th-century worked stones including a broken scalloped capital, piece of cheveron-ornament, etc. In S. aisle—octagonal stone bowl with plain sides, brought from elsewhere. In S. porch—E. of S. doorway, moulded base, probably of shaft of former stoup, 15th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

[a](3). RECTORY (Plate 130), S. of the church, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of rubble; the roofs are covered with stone slates. The original house was built probably early in the 18th century, and there are modern additions at both ends and on the E. side. The W. front has a moulded stone eaves-cornice. The original S. chimney-stack has square stone shafts with a moulded string-course and a common head. Inside the building the original staircase has turned balusters, moulded rail and square newels with moulded caps and edges.

Condition—Good, much altered.

[a](4). WATER NEWTON HOUSE (Plate 130), on the S. side of the road, 150 yards S.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys with attics and cellars; the walls are of rubble with ashlar-dressings; the roofs are covered with stone slates. The house was built early in the 17th century on a T-shaped plan with the cross-wings at the N. end. There are later or modern additions at the end of the S. wing and on the S. of the cross-wing. The N. front was re-modelled early in the 18th century and has a modillioned eaves-cornice of wood. The S. wing retains several original windows of stone and of one or four lights with square heads and some with moulded labels; original windows of similar type remain in the E. end and S. side of the cross-wing. In the W. wall of the S. wing are two original doorways. The chimney-stacks generally are original and have ashlar-shafts with common plinths, cornices and necking. Inside the building a room in the S. wing is lined with late 16th- or early 17th-century panelling re-fixed, with a frieze of arabesque-work; the panelling on the N. wall is of late 17th-century date. The late 17th-century staircase (Plate 165) has moulded strings and rails, turned balusters and square newels with ball-tops.

Condition—Good.

[a](5). HOUSE, on N. side of road N.E. of (4), is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are covered with stone slates. It was built early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. The W. front was remodelled early in the 18th century and has a modillioned eaves-cornice of wood. In the E. wall of the N. wing is an original window of three square-headed lights with moulded jambs, mullions and label; above it is a similar blocked window. Inside the building the 17th-century staircase is of similar character to that in Monument (4).

Condition—Good.

[c](6). WATER NEWTON LODGE, about 1¼ m. S. of the church, is of three storeys with cellars; the walls are of ashlar and the roofs are covered with slates. It was built *c.* 1600 on a square plan, but the top storey is modern and there is a modern addition on the E. side. All four sides of the house retain original square-headed windows with moulded jambs and mullions; those on the N. side are of four lights each, and on the other sides some of the windows are wholly or partly blocked. In the W. wall is a blocked doorway. Inside the building the original ceiling-beams are exposed, and one room has some late 17th-century panelling.

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93. WESTON, OLD (B.d.).

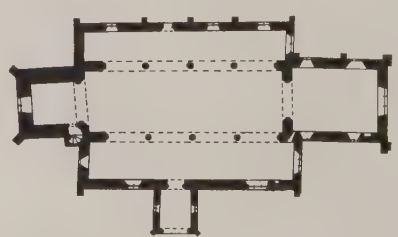
(O.S. 6 in. XII S.E.)

Old Weston is a parish and village 6 m. N. of Kimbolton. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. SWITHIN stands on the W. side of the village. The walls are of cornbrash and Weldon rubble, repaired in brick; the dressings and ashlar are of Weldon and Ketton stone and the roofs are covered with lead. The *Nave* arcades are of late 13th-century date and the *Chancel* was rebuilt *c.* 1300. About the middle of the 14th century the *North* and *South Aisles* were rebuilt and the *South Porch* and clearstorey added; later in the same century the *West Tower* was added. In the 15th century part of the E. wall of the chancel was rebuilt, and at some uncertain date the W. part of the N. aisle was rebuilt. In the 17th century the church was largely re-roofed and the N. wall of the chancel extensively repaired. The church was restored in 1895.

Among the fittings the paintings are of interest.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (21 ft. by 15½ ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred

head with moulded external reveals; the S. part of the wall is of *c.* 1300, but the northern part was rebuilt in the 15th century. In the N. wall are two early 14th-century windows; the eastern has been altered in the 15th century, and is now of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label; the western window is of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the wall has been partly rebuilt in the 15th century and again, in brickwork, in the 17th century. In the S. wall are two windows similar to the western window in the N. wall; the sill of the eastern window is carried down to form a seat; at the W. end of the wall is a squint with chamfered jambs and square head. The early 14th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders with a moulded label; the outer order is continuous and the inner rests on attached shafts with moulded capitals and hollow-chamfered bases; both have cuttings for a former screen.

The *Nave* (49 ft. by 15 ft.) has late 13th-century N. and S. arcades of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a moulded label; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals and hollow-chamfered bases; the label on the N. side has three grotesque head-stops and two quatrefoiled stops; the label on the S. side has two grotesque stops; two capitals on each side have nail-head ornament; E. of the N. arcade is the 15th-century upper doorway of the rood-loft staircase; it has a four-centred head, four steps in the thickness of the wall, and was approached by a ladder. The mid 14th-century clearstorey has on each side four windows each of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with casement-moulded external reveals.

The *North Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label, having one head-stop. In the N. wall are three mid 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label; the westernmost window has been reset when that part of the aisle was rebuilt in the 15th century; a straight joint, to the E. of the doorway, marks the junction of the two periods of work; the 13th-century N. doorway, probably reset, has chamfered jambs and two-centred arch with moulded imposts and a label with nail-head ornament and defaced head-stops.

The *South Aisle* (9¼ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a mid 14th-century window similar to those in the N. wall of the N. aisle but of three lights. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of late 15th-century date and of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a square moulded label, beast-head stops and traceried spandrels; the western window is similar to the window in the E. wall, but of two lights only; the 14th-century S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of one chamfered and one moulded order with a chamfered label and defaced head-stops. In the W. wall is a window of one trefoiled light.

The *West Tower* (about 10½ ft. square) is of late 14th-century date and faced with rough ashlar; it is of three stages (Plate 4) with a weathered plinth and a cornice with gargoyles at the base of the drum of the octagonal spire. The two-centred tower-arch is of three chamfered orders, the two outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and hollow-chamfered bases. The doorway to the stair-turret has chamfered jambs and ogee head. The W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label continued along the wall as a string-course. The second stage has in the W. wall a window of one trefoiled light with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two transomed and trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head and a moulded label; the lights below the transom have quatrefoiled heads. The tower proper terminates at the springing-level of the heads of these windows and is surmounted by an octagonal drum with tabled broaches covering the main angles of the tower and finished with a moulded cornice; from the broaches rise the bases of former pinnacles. Above this is the octagonal spire with two tiers each of four spire-lights all facing the cardinal points; the windows of the lower tier have each three trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head; the windows of the upper tier have two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head.

The *South Porch* is of late 14th-century date and has a two-centred outer archway of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals; the moulded label has grotesque beast-stops. The side walls have each a window of two trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the mullion of the W. window is modern.

The *Roof* of the nave is of *c.* 1657, incorporating earlier material, and is of four bays; it is low-pitched, with moulded main timbers, cambered tie-beams, with short king-posts and curved braces; the wall-posts rest on 16th-century corbels carved with grotesque heads; on the westernmost tie-beam is the inscription "R.A. 1657 R.E. Church W." The pent-roof of the N. aisle has moulded main timbers; one of the tie-beams is dated 1638. The roof of the S. aisle is probably of the 18th century.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 1st probably early 16th-century, with unintelligible inscription; 2nd and 3rd by Tobias Norris, 1612; 4th by .... Norris (?), 17th-century. *Coffin-lids:* In chancel—two, one with double cross with omega-ornament and the

other with cross on stepped calvary, rosettes and paterae, probably late 13th- and early 14th-century respectively. *Communion Table:* with turned legs and moulded top rail; late 17th-century. *Doors:* In S. doorway—of battens with two strap-hinges with fleur-de-lis ends, 15th- or 16th-century, fillets and frame, modern. In doorway to turret-staircase of tower—of battens with strap-hinges, 17th-century, much decayed. *Floor-slabs:* In chancel—(1) to I.C., 1706. In nave—(2) to the four children of John [Al]cock, 17th-century. *Font* (Plate 8): octagonal bowl with V-shaped corbelled projections on four sides, probably 14th-century, stem and base modern. *Paintings:* In S. aisle—on N. splay of E. window, crowned figure of St. Margaret (Plate 104) standing on dragon and holding a book, under a trefoiled canopy with a ridged roof and a spire above, below figure, masonry lines; on S. splay of same window, figure of St. Katherine holding sword and wheel and standing under trefoiled canopy, masonry lines below. On S. wall of same aisle—figure-subject, possibly the enthronement of a bishop by two others, with seated figure on throne, bishop in act of blessing and figure of woman behind, traces of a fourth figure on left and traces of border above, also a capital letter T (?), added afterwards; further W., panel (Plate 155) of figure-subjects, upper subject, part of a wheel of Fortune, separated by a band of running foliage from the lower subject of a bearded man leaning out of a house and a man with a sword about to strike off his head, probably the martyrdom of St. John the Baptist, all paintings 14th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—with hollow-chamfered jambs and trefoiled head with defaced label, quatrefoiled drain, early 14th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with moulded jambs and trefoiled ogee head, quatrefoiled drain, early 14th-century. *Sundial:* On S.E. buttress of S. aisle—scratched dial. *Miscellanea:* In churchyard—against N. aisle, part of the base of a pinnacle or gable-cross, 15th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). Model Farm, house, on the E. side of the road, 460 yards E.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with attics and cellars; the walls are partly of brick and partly timber-framed with brick nogging; the roofs are tiled. It was built at the beginning of the 17th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. The elevations have some exposed timber-framing. Inside the building are some original moulded and chamfered ceiling-beams. The S. room on the ground-floor has an original stone fireplace with stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head; above it is a panelled overmantel; flanking the fireplace are cupboards with panelled doors. The staircase (Plate 165) is original and has symmetrically-turned balusters, rounded hand-rails, plain strings and square newels with ball-finials. On the first floor one room is lined with original panelling, and there are some original panelled doors.

Condition—Good.

Monuments (3–9).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, wide fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(3). *House* (Plate 71), on the S. side of the road, 300 yards N.E. of the church, was built on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W. The W. wing has been pulled down, but the chimney-stack at the junction of the two wings remains, and has three attached diagonal shafts. Inside the building the staircase is original, and has turned balusters, mostly concealed by plaster.

(4). *Cottage*, on the N.W. side of the road, 220 yards N.E. of (2), was built *c.* 1700; the roof is thatched.

(5). *House*, 60 yards N.E. of (4), has an added 18th-century wing on the W. side.

(6). *House*, two tenements, 40 yards S. of (4), is modern, but incorporates old materials and a stone in the chimney-stack dated 1622.

(7). *Black Swan Inn*, on the S.E. side of the road, 80 yards N.E. of (6).

(8). *House* (Plate 72), 100 yards E.N.E. of (7), is of H-shaped plan, with the cross-wings at the N. and S. ends. There are original chimney-stacks in the middle and at the S. end, both with restored diagonal shafts. Inside the building some of the timber-framing is exposed. In the S. wing is a doorway with an original moulded frame. A room on the first floor of the S. wing has a segmental plastered ceiling.

Condition—Of S. wing, poor; of rest, fairly good.

(9). *Hospital Farm*, house 130 yards N.N.E. of (8), has modern extensions or rebuildings on the N. and S. The original central chimney-stack has three attached diagonal shafts.

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94. WINWICK (B.c.).

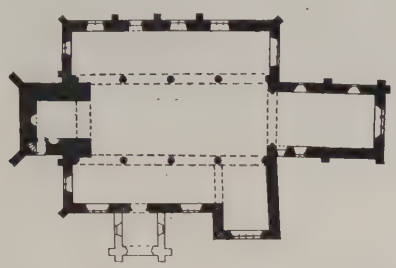
(O.S. 6 in. XII N.E.)

Winwick is a parish and village 8 m. N. of Kimbolton. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). Parish Church of All Saints stands on the E. side of the village. The walls are of Weldon

rubble and ashlar, with dressings mainly of Ketton stone; the roofs are covered with tiles, lead and stone slates. The reset S. doorway is evidence of a 12th-century church which has otherwise disappeared. The *Chancel* and *Nave* were rebuilt about the middle of the 13th century with the S. arcade and *South Aisle*. About 1320–30 the *North Aisle* and arcade were built, and shortly afterwards the chancel-arch was rebuilt. Early in the 15th century the *South Transept* was built, and late in the century the *West Tower* was added. Early in the 16th century the N. aisle was partly rebuilt. The church was restored in 1864 and the *South Porch* is modern.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (24½ ft. by 13½ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are two 13th-century lancet-windows, with modern sills; the eastern window has a moulded label and mask-stops. In the S. wall is an early 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights in a two-centred head with a defaced label and head-stops, one of a woman's head in a wimple and the other defaced; further W. is a blocked doorway, only visible internally, with a segmental-pointed rear-arch. The chancel-arch, of *c.* 1340, is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders, the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and modern bases; there is a moulded label on the W. face.

The *Nave* (44¼ ft. by 18 ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1320–30 and of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, with moulded labels; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals and bases of varying section; the easternmost column is modern except for the base. The S. arcade, of *c.* 1250, is of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with moulded labels and one mask-stop; the middle column is octagonal, the other columns round and the responds semi-octagonal; all have moulded capitals and nail-head ornament and moulded bases, both capitals and bases being of varying section. The clearstorey has on the N. side three windows and on the S. side two windows, all modern.

The *North Aisle* (10¾ ft. wide) has in the E. wall a reset early 14th-century window of three pointed lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the N. wall are three windows, the easternmost of early 16th-century date and of three four-centred lights in a square-head with a moulded label; the other two windows are of the same date and character but of two lights only, and the middle window has no label; the early 16th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs, four-centred arch and label; it is now blocked. In the W. wall is a two-light window, uniform with those in the N. wall, but with a modern label.

The *South Transept* (16¼ ft. by 11½ ft.) is of early 15th-century date and has in the S. wall a transomed window of four cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded reveals and label with head-stops; the lights have trefoiled heads below the transom. In the W. wall, opening into the aisle, is an early 15th-century half-arch of two chamfered orders dying on to the wall.

The *South Aisle* (9¾ ft. wide) has in the S. wall two windows. The eastern of early 14th-century date and of three pointed lights with plain intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the western window is all modern except the E. splay; the 12th-century S. doorway, apparently reset in the 13th century, has a two-centred arch of two continuous orders with a moulded label; the outer order has cheveron-ornament and two stones carved with ornament in sunk relief; the roll-moulding of the inner order terminates in modern bases; the doorway has been slightly restored. In the W. wall is an early 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label.

The *West Tower* (9½ ft. square) is of late 15th-century date and now of two storeys; it is divided externally into four stages and has a moulded plinth and cornice and a stone broach-spire. The two-centred tower-arch is of two chamfered orders dying on to the side walls. The W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head, with a moulded label. The upper storey has in each wall a window of two four-centred lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The octagonal broach-spire is of ashlar with two ranges each of four spire-lights; those in the lower range are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a gabled head; the windows of the upper range are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *Roof* of the nave is of early 16th-century date and of four bays; it is low-pitched with moulded main timbers, cambered tie-beams with wall-posts and curved braces; the braces have foliated or traceried spandrels. The early 16th-century pent-roof of the N. aisle has moulded main timbers with bosses at the intersections carved with foliage and scrolls; the scrolls are inscribed "Tom" "Rob" "I. Elingtun Siv" (?). The early 16th-century roof of the S. transept is

low-pitched and of four bays with moulded main timbers and cambered tie-beams with carved bosses of foliage. The roof of the S. aisle was similar to that of the N. aisle but has been almost completely restored.

Fittings—*Bells:* five; 3rd by Edward Newcombe, mid 16th-century; 4th by the same founder and inscribed "S. Kateri," early 16th-century. *Brackets:* In chancel—on E. wall, two, of stone, shaped and chamfered, that on S. now defaced; on N. wall, now defaced and shapeless. *Brass* and *Indent:* In tower—to Edward Collins, 1685–6, inscription only, slab with indent of same now outside S. porch. *Communion Table:* with turned, fluted and enriched legs, top rails with shaped brackets and carved foliage enrichments, plain lower rails, early 17th-century. *Font* (Plate 8): square tapering bowl with splayed angles and chamfered upper and lower edges, octagonal central and four subsidiary shafts, the latter with moulded and carved capitals and moulded bases, early 13th-century, bowl recut and repaired. *Piscina:* In S. transept—with hollow-chamfered jambs and trefoiled ogee head, octofoiled drain, 14th-century. *Plate:* includes 16th-century cup with band of engraved ornament and inscription "For the towne of Wynwyc, 1569," cup perhaps reduced in height, also cover-paten with the same date. *Screen:* In S. transept—incorporated in modern screens, septfoiled and traceried head and fragment of bratishing, early 16th-century. *Seating:* In tower—bench with four turned legs moulded upper rails and moulded edge to seat, mid 17th-century. *Miscellanea:* Built into S.W. side of tower, defaced stone with carving, possibly a boss.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Homestead Moat, 220 yards N.E. of the church.

Monuments (3–8).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are variously covered with thatch, tiles, slates or corrugated iron. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, exposed ceiling-beams and wide fireplaces.

(3). *House,* on the W. side of the green, 100 yards W. of the church, has been refaced in modern brick. In the N.E. gable is a panel with the date 1659.

Condition—Good.

(4). *House,* now Post Office and two tenements, 30 yards N.E. of (3). The E. part of the house was built *c.* 1600 and the W. portion added late in the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). *Cottage,* on the S. side of the green and 20 yards S. of (3), was built *c.* 1700.

Condition—Poor.

(6). *Cottage,* E. of (5).

Condition—Partly ruinous.

(7). *Cottage,* on the W. side of lane, 220 yards S.W. of the church.

Condition—Poor.

(8). *Cottage,* 30 yards W. of (7).

Condition—Poor.

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95. WISTOW (D.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XIV N.E., [b]XIV S.E.)

Wistow is a parish and village 3 m. S.S.W. of Ramsey. The church, bridge and Limetree Farm are the principal monuments.

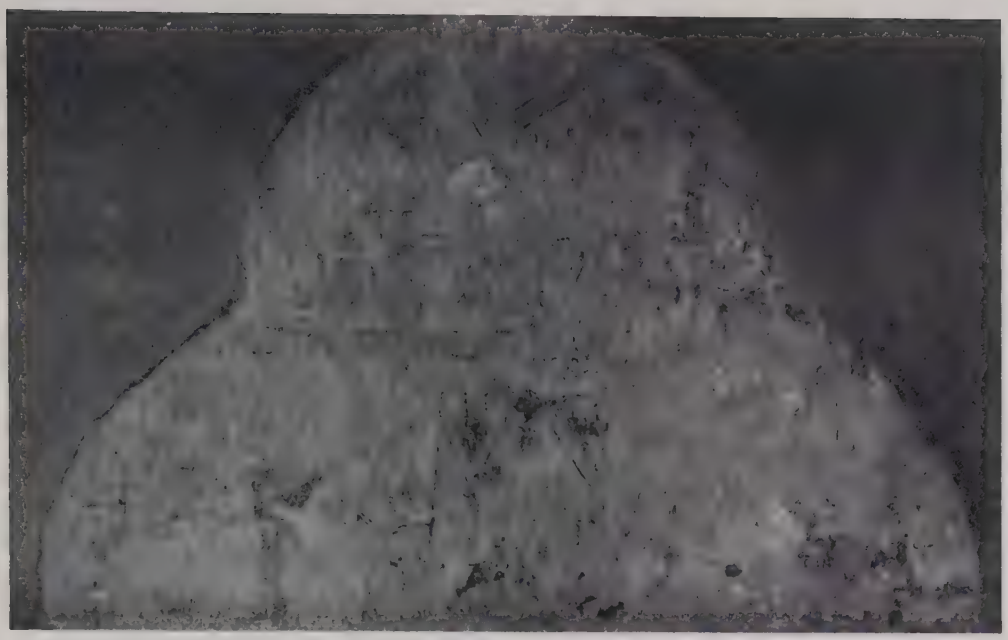
Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of St. John the Baptist stands in the village. The walls are of rubble with dressings of Barnack stone; the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The S. wall of the *Chancel* and possibly also the *South Aisle* are of early 14th-century date, but most of the rest of the church, including the *Nave, North Aisle* and the chancel-arch, was rebuilt late in the 15th or early in the 16th century, when the nave was probably widened towards the N. The *West Tower* was added probably in the second half of the 16th century. The *South Porch* is modern, but the church generally has been but little restored.

The church is a good example of late Gothic work, and the details of the clearstorey are interesting. Among the fittings the screens and glass are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The details not otherwise described are of late 15th- or early 16th-century date. The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 15ft.) has a plain parapet with gargoyles at the E. angles. The E. window is of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and beast and human stops; the jambs and splays are casement-moulded. In the N. wall is a window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label, beast-stops and casement-moulded jambs. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern similar to the window in the N. wall; the western is of early 14th-century date and of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the jambs and mullion are moulded and the window is continued down below a transom as a 'low-side.' Between the windows is a 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs and segmental-pointed head. The chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the moulded responds have each an attached shaft with moulded capital carved with paterae and a defaced moulded base.

WALL PAINTINGS.



OLD WESTON CHURCH.
On S. wall of S. Aisle. Possibly the Martyrdom of St. John the Baptist, 14th-century.

In N.E. angle of Nave, of St. Mary Magdalene, late 15th or early 16th-century.

In S.E. angle of Nave, Christ rising from tomb, and figures of men praying, late 15th-century.

GLATTON CHURCH.

WISTOW: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
Glass in W. Window of S. Aisle, early 15th-century.

SAWTRY.
S.W. window of Chancel.
Reset glass of 14th to 16th centuries.

E. light.

W. light.

ST. NEOTS.
Glass reset in window of room over S. Porch, 15th-century.

KIMBOLTON.
Figure in S.W. window of S. Chapel, 15th-century.

SAWTRY.
S.E. window of Chancel.
Reset glass of 15th to 17th centuries.

WOOD WALTON.
Glass in N.W. window of Chancel, late 13th or early 14th-century.

WISTOW.
Glass in W. window of S. Aisle, early 15th-century.

CHIMNEY-PIECES.

BUCKDEN.
(5) Manor House. In N. room of S. wing, 1st floor, early 17th-century.

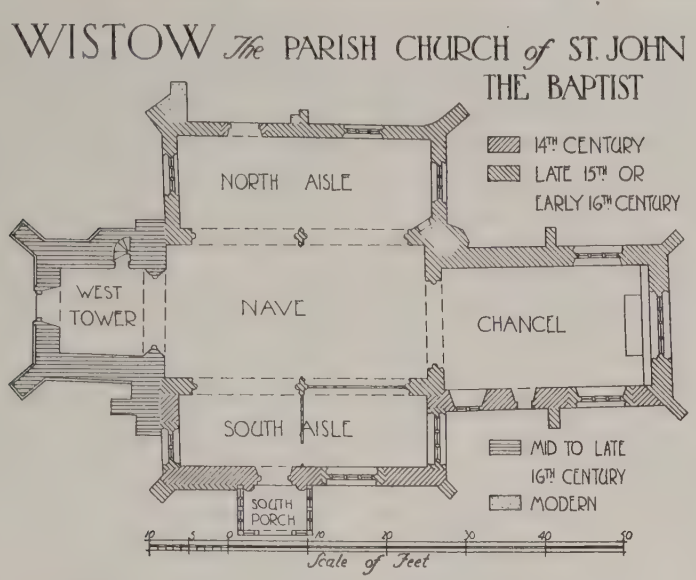
GREAT GRANSDEN.
(4) Rippington Manor Farm. Stone fireplace, late 16th-century.

BUCKDEN.
(5) Manor House, in S. room of S. wing, 1st floor, early 17th-century.

OFFORD DARCY.
(3) Manor House. On 1st floor, early 17th-century.

WISTOW.
(3) Limetree Farm. Panelling, early 18th-century.

HUNTINGDON
(28) No. 35, High Street. In end room of wing, 1st floor, late 16th-century.



The *Nave* (32¾ ft. by 16¾ ft.) has N. and S. arcades (Plate 61) each of two bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on attached shafts with capitals similar to the chancel-arch and moulded bases; the moulded labels have grotesque beast-stops; the inner face of the piers has a small shaft carried up to the roof. The clearstorey has on each side two pairs of windows, each window of two cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head; the moulded splays have attached shafts from which springs a trefoiled and sub-cusped rear-arch, with foliated points to the main cusps. At the base of the clearstorey is a moulded string-course, and it is finished externally with a moulded parapet and grotesque gargoyles. In the E. wall of the nave, N. of the chancel-arch, is the doorway to the rood-loft; it has chamfered jambs and four-centred head; the staircase-turret is carried up above the roof and finished with a pyramidal top of octagonal form; the E. gable has an old gable-cross.

The *North Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has an embattled parapet with the merlons removed; it has three large gargoyles of monsters, one of which is winged. The E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with casement-moulded jambs and vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label. Across the S.E. angle of the aisle is the doorway to the rood-loft staircase; it has moulded jambs and a four-centred head. In the N. wall is a window uniform with that in the E. wall and partly restored; the N. doorway is of the 14th century, reset; it has chamfered jambs and two-centred arch with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the W. wall is a window uniform with the E. window and with restored mullions.

The *South Aisle* (8¾ ft. wide) has a moulded parapet with two grotesque gargoyles, that at the S.W. angle having the bodies of a bird and a lion with a single head. The E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with casement-moulded splays and a moulded label with grotesque beast-stops. In the S. wall is a window uniform with that in the E. wall; the early 14th-century S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a chamfered label, mostly modern; the doorway is flanked externally by semi-octagonal projections with pyramidal tops, that on the E., partly restored. In the W. wall is a window similar to the others in the aisle, but of two lights only.

The *West Tower* (10½ ft. square) is of mid to late 16th-century date and of three stages with a moulded plinth and embattled parapet. The tower-arch is two-centred and of two continuous orders, the outer hollow-chamfered and the inner chamfered; the responds have each an attached shaft with a crudely moulded capital not supporting any part of the arch. The W. window is of three three-centred lights in a square head with a moulded label; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and three-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label and all set in a projection from the main wall-face. The second stage has in the N., S. and W. walls a pointed loop. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two four-centred lights in a square head with a moulded label.

The *Roof* of the nave is of tie-beam type with short king-posts, the tie-beams and purlins are moulded; the main ties have wall-posts with curved braces and standing figures of an angel or woman and a king on the N. and a woman or angel, holding a cup, and a bishop or abbot on the S.; at the ends of the intermediate ties are carved

figures in copes, those on the N. holding a shield and a book respectively, and those on the S. with crossed hands and in an attitude of prayer; the stone corbels are carved with angels, except the western pair, which have grotesque heads. The N. aisle has a pent-roof with moulded purlins, chamfered principals and two moulded wall-posts with solid braces having traceried panelling in the spandrels; on the face of the posts are figures, probably of two apostles, each holding a book; the bracket below the eastern post bears the date 1845 and that below the western the date 1668, the date of repairs to the roof. The S. aisle has a roof generally uniform with that of the N. aisle, but with no dates and with only one figure remaining, holding a book. The ground-stage of the tower has an old roof with a square bell-way.

Fittings—*Brackets:* In N. aisle—on E. wall, two moulded stone corbels, one tapering and one square at the ends, late 15th-century. *Chest:* In tower—of oak, dug-out, with large iron hinges and three locks, mediaeval. *Coffin-lid:* In churchyard—S. of chancel, upper part only with foliated cross, 14th-century. *Doors:* In N. doorway—of feathered battens on framing, strap-hinges with foliated ends, lozenge-shaped scutcheon with ornamental piercings and drop-handle, 14th-century. In S. doorway—of battens (Plate 161) with strap-hinges and enriched with two foliated iron sprays, ornamental lozenge-shaped scutcheon, 14th-century. *Font:* octagonal tapering bowl supported on central stem with two round and two octagonal subsidiary shafts with moulded capitals and bases, 13th-century. *Glass:* In S. aisle—in W. window (Plate 157), removed from E. window of chancel and restored in 1872, two figure-subjects (Plate 156) (*a*) the Annunication with figure of the Virgin kneeling at desk, dove descending above, lily-pot in front, scroll with the words "ancilla dni."; (*b*) the Resurrection with figures of sleeping soldiers in plate-armour and camails and angel; both subjects set in elaborate tabernacle-work with four figures of angels in niches at base, in tracery, four smaller figures of angels, foliated designs, etc., early 15th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs:* Monuments: In S. aisle—over S. doorway, (1) to Uriah Harris, 1686–7, Barbara his wife, 1695, and others of the same family, veined marble wall-monument flanked by Corinthian columns supporting entablature with hour-glasses, vase and cherub-heads. In churchyard—S. of chancel, (2) to M.B., 1683 [Martin Brett, 1683–4] brick tomb with coped slab, head and foot-stones; (3) to R.B., 1683 [Robert Brett, jun., 1683–4] brick tomb similar to (2); (4) to R.B., 1688 [Robert Brett, sen.], foot-stone; (5) to ..... Brett, head-stone, probably from (4); (6) to Elizabeth, wife of John Lack, 1687, and to John Lack, 1703, head-stone; S. of tower, (7) to T.G., 1668 [Thomas Gosling], tomb similar to (2); (8) to E.G., 1686, [Elizabeth Gosling] tomb similar to (2). Floor-slabs: In S. aisle—(1) to Elizabeth Harris and two infants; (2) to Uriah Harris, jun., and Barbara Harris; (3) to Uriah Harris, sen., and John Harris, all late 17th- or early 18th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—with hollow-chamfered jambs, trefoiled and sub-cusped arch in a square head and quatrefoiled drain with boss in middle, 15th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs, cinquefoiled head and round drain, 15th-century. *Plate:* includes a large pewter flagon and plate, late 17th- or early 18th-century. *Screens:* In nave—now under tower-arch, upper part of former rood-screen incorporated with modern work, of five bays including central doorway, all with pointed heads and range of traceried panels above, each of three lights, 15th-century. In S. aisle—two parcloses, screening off the E. bay; N. parclose (Plate 61) of six and a half bays, including former doorway, open upper panels with cinquefoiled ogee heads with carved crockets and cusp-points, traceried spandrels above and moulded posts, rail and head, close lower panels with cinquefoiled heads and foliated spandrels; W. parclose, generally similar to that on N. and of seven bays, including wide central doorway; both late 15th- or early 16th-century, considerably restored in 1914. *Seating:* In nave—two bench-ends with carved popey-heads, incorporated in modern reading-desk, 15th-century. *Sedilia:* In chancel—two bays with chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled ogee heads, central shaft partly restored, 15th-century. *Sundial:* On S. wall of S. aisle—painted rectangular dial with iron gnomon, early 18th-century. *Miscellanea:* Incorporated in church walls, fragments of moulded and worked stones, including small 12th-century capital. Incorporated in churchyard wall—part of stone finial with shallow ogee-headed niche, 15th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

[a](2). Wistow Bridge (Plate 131), 340 yards N.E. of the church, is of stone repaired in brick, and of three spans. It was built in the 16th or 17th century, but has modern widening over the cutwaters on both sides in re-inforced concrete. The arches are round and plain, and the piers have pointed cutwaters on each side.

Condition—Good.

[b](3). Limetree Farm, house on the N. side of the road, 350 yards S.W. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and faced with modern brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably early in the 16th century on an H-shaped plan with the cross-wings at the N.E. and S.W. ends. Inside the building, the ground-floor room of the central or Hall-block has an original moulded ceiling-beam; the walls have early 18th-century painted panelling.

The front room in the S.W. wing is lined with early 18th-century panelling; the fireplace is flanked by fluted pilasters (Plate 158) and to the left of it is a panelled recess with a fluted head and scrolled key-block; the ceiling-beam has panelled casing. The early 18th-century staircase has turned balusters and moulded hand-rail; it is either not *in situ* or was formerly open to the Hall.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (4–11).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, wide fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

[b](4). *House*, on the S. side of the road, 100 yards S.W. of (3), is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N.E. and N.W. It has been partly refaced with brick. Inside the building is one early 18th-century corner-cupboard, with fluted pilasters and a dentilled cornice.

[b](5). *Mill Farm*, house 300 yards N.E. of (4), is of irregular plan. The S. part of the house was built probably early in the 17th century; later in the same century the N. part was added, together with a wing at the back. The back wing is faced with brick and was wrought-iron capitals S.G.E., perhaps for Stephen and Elizabeth Gosling; the southern of the two gables has an oval panel.

[a](6). *Cottage*, on the S. side of the road, 60 yards E.S.E. of the church.

[a](7). *Manor House*, on the E. side of the road, 160 yards E. of the church, was built on a T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the W. end; there are modern additions on the N. and E. The W. front is plastered and has two swags of drapery and two double scrolls, probably original and very crudely executed. The central chimney-stack has three square shafts with a common capping and a rectangular base with the date 1662 in a sunk panel.

[a](8). *Porch House*, 100 yards N. of (7), has a later extension on the S. The plastered front has a rectangular panel with diagonal lines. The original central chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts on a rectangular base with the initials and date E.G. 166[6] in a sunk panel.

[a](9). *Cottage*, on the E. side of a court S. of the road and 150 yards N.E. of the church. The front is plastered in panels.

Condition—Poor.

[a](10). *House*, on the W. side of the road, 320 yards N.N.W. of the church, has an original central chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts and square base with a sunk panel, bearing the initials and date I.M. 1655, probably for John Margets.

[a](11). *Cooper's Farm*, house 60 yards N. of (10), was built *c.* 1600. The original central chimney-stack has grouped diagonal shafts. Inside the building the middle room has an original moulded ceiling-beam with moulded offsets at the ends.

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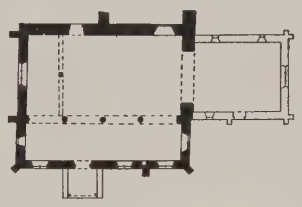
96. WOODHURST (D.d.)

(O.S. 6 in. XIX N.W.).

Woodhurst is a parish and village 3 m. N. of St. Ives. The Chapel of St. John the Baptist and the Manor Farm are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST stands in the village. The walls are of pebble and stone-rubble with dressings of Barnack stone; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The *Nave* was built late in the 12th century. In the middle of the following century the S. arcade was built and a S. aisle added. The *South Aisle* was probably rebuilt late in the 14th century. The timber bell-turret is probably of early 17th-century date. The *Chancel* was rebuilt in modern times and the building generally restored in 1871. The *South Porch* is modern.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* is modern except for some re-used stones in the inner order of the chancel-arch and the 13th-century moulded corbels from which it springs; the lower stones of the responds are also old.

The *Nave* (39 ft. by 20 ft.) has in the lower part of the N. wall a partly restored window of *c.* 1330 and of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label and one moulded and one mask-stop; the partly restored late 12th-century N. doorway has chamfered jambs and round arch with a double-chamfered label. The mid 13th-century S. arcade is of four bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the cylindrical columns have moulded capitals and bases; the chamfered E. respond has a moulded corbel with a mask-stop, carrying the inner order of the arch and with the abacus continued round the respond as an impost; the W. respond has a chamfered impost and an attached semi-octagonal shaft with a moulded capital and moulded stops to the base. The clearstorey has on each side two modern windows. In the W. wall is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery

in a two-centred head with moulded reveals, label and rear-arch. The timber bell-turret at the W. end of the nave is probably of early 17th-century date. It is carried on the W. wall of the nave and on a cross-beam, further E., supported by a stop-chamfered post in the middle. The turret itself is square and shingled, the timber-framing being left open under the eaves of the pyramidal roof.

The *South Aisle* (9¼ ft. wide) is of late 14th-century date and has an E. window of two cinque-foiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label. In the S. wall are three similar windows, the two easternmost slightly repaired; the S. doorway has a two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label; the jambs are of two chamfered orders. In the W. wall is a modern window.

The *Roof* of the nave is modern, but incorporates three 15th-century moulded tie-beams; the shaped corbels supporting the wall-posts are also old.

Fittings—*Bell:* one, said to be by William Haulsey, 1624. *Chest:* In nave—of oak, top in two divisions with four strap-hinges, slot for money, 16th- or 17th-century, upper part of front modern. *Coffin-lid:* In churchyard—used as coping at W. end of churchyard-wall, tapering slab with traces of cross. *Floor-slab:* In nave—to William, son of John Cox . . ., late 17th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl with hollow-chamfered under-edge, tapering stem and chamfered base, 13th-century, stem probably modern. *Locker:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, square, with rebated reveals. *Painting:* In nave—on W. wall, traces of skeleton in red line. *Piscina:* In S. aisle—in sill of S.E. window, octofoiled drain, late 14th-century. *Seating:* In nave—four pews made up of early 17th-century panelling, upper panels of two pews carved with conventional designs and with the date 1631 in one panel, four early 16th-century bench-ends with simple popey-heads. *Table:* In chancel —with turned legs, early 18th-century, shaped top-rail, modern.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). Homestead Moat, called Spinney Moat, ½ m. E.N.E. of the chapel.

(3). Stone, said to have been the hundred-stone and called the Abbot's Chair (Plate 142), on the W. side of the road, about 1¼ m. S.W. of the chapel. The stone, which is Barnack, would appear to have been the base of a mediaeval cross, of which one side has either weathered away or been cut away, so that the original square socket for the shaft has now only three sides. The stone has been set up on one side and now has the appearance of a rough seat with arms.

(4). Manor House, 400 yards E. of the chapel, is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. The house is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the N. and E. The N. wing was built probably early in the 17th century; the front block or E. wing was built early in the 18th century and the N. wing extended about the same time. The S. front is symmetrically arranged with a band-course between the storeys and a small plaster cove below the eaves. The N. wing has a moulded band-course between the storeys on both sides. In the E. wall of the upper storey is an original window of four lights with chamfered stone jambs and mullions; at the same level on the W. side are two original windows similar to that in the E. wall, but of three and four transomed lights respectively; the ground-floor on the same side retains part of a single-light window of similar character. The original chimney-stack, at the S. end of the N. wing, has four detached diagonal shafts. Inside the building, the early 18th-century staircase in the front block, is of well-form, with turned balusters, moulded and panelled strings and moulded hand-rails carried over the square newels. There are some early 18th-century panelled doors and the N. wing has an original chamfered ceiling-beam.

Condition—Good.

(5). House and pigeon-house, on the N. side of South Street, 300 yards S.E. of the chapel. The *House* is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 18th century and is of T-shaped plan with the main or cross-wing at the S. end. The S. front is symmetrically arranged with a band-course between the storeys and a wooden modillioned eaves-cornice. The middle bay of the front projects slightly and the window-heads are of rubbed brick with the key-blocks. Inside the building the front staircase is original and has turned balusters, moulded strings and hand-rails carried over the square newels. The principal rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams and there are several original panelled or battened doors.

The *Pigeon-house*, N. of the house, is of early 18th-century date and of two stages, separated by a band-course; the walls are of brick and the pyramidal roof, with a 'saddle-back' capping, is tiled.

Condition—Of house, good.

(6). Cottage, 40 yards E. of the chapel, is of two storeys, with a modern front and roof; it was built early in the 17th century and has an original chimney-stack with the base of two diagonal shafts.

Condition—Good.

(7). Cottage, two tenements, 140 yards S.S.W. of (4) is of one storey with attics, timber-framed and plastered; the roof is thatched. The cottage was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). COTTAGE, two tenements, opposite (5) is of one storey with attics; the walls are mainly of brick and the roof is thatched. The cottage was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.
Condition—Poor.

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97. WOODSTONE (C.a.).

(O.S. 6 in. II S.E.).

Woodstone is a parish on the S. side of the Nene. The northern part forms a suburb of and is annexed to the borough of Peterborough.

Roman :—

(1). Remains of huts, with pottery, pins and human remains were found in 1910 in the London Brick Co.'s No. 4 Yard, W. of the Huntingdon to Peterborough road. (*See also under* Fletton.)

Ecclesiastical :—

(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY stands on the S. side of Oundle road. The walls, where old, are of rubble and the dressings of Barnack stone. Part of the W. wall of a late pre-Conquest church remains. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1844, the only exception being parts of side walls of the chancel, and the W. wall under the tower; the church has been subsequently enlarged in 1884 and 1896.

The pre-Conquest window in the W. wall is noteworthy.

The *Chancel* has, in the old part of the S. wall, the jambs and sill of a two-light window and in the N. wall an early 14th-century doorway with chamfered jambs, segmental head and moulded label with mask-stops.

The *Nave* has a reconstructed S. arcade, of the 13th century with much modern work; the arcade is of four bays with two-centred arches, the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases; the responds have attached half-columns. The W. wall under the tower is of pre-Conquest date and of rough rubble; in it is a double-splay window also of rubble with a round head.

The *Tower* is modern but incorporates old materials, including four 12th-century windows, probably from the bell-chamber of the former tower; they are each of two round-headed lights divided by a round shaft with cushion or scalloped capital; the jambs have similar shafts supporting a round moulded outer order with a chamfered label; below these windows runs a 12th-century string-course with hatched ornament.

Fittings—*Coffin-lids :* In churchyard—on N. side, two, one with remains of foliated cross. *Font* (Plate 8): octagonal bowl with tapering sides, round stem with four subsidiary octagonal shafts with moulded bases and capitals supporting inverted 'mask-stops' against the sides of the bowl, late 13th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slab.* Monuments: In N. transept—on E. wall, (1) to Vokes, son of John Walsham, 1714, marble tablet with fluted Ionic pilasters, entablature, an urn, cartouche-of-arms on apron. In churchyard—on E. wall of S. transept, (2) to Elizabeth, wife of James Wright, 1680, also Mary, daughter of J. Wright, 1691–2, draped marble tablet with plain pilasters, moulded cornice and shelf; against S. wall, (3) to Ann (Addison), 1640, Ann (Grombell), 1650, and Jane (Parrish), 1675, wives of William Shipp and to William Shipp, 1683–4, plain square tablet; S. of church, (4) to William Castle, 1696–7, and James Castle, 17(0?)7, head-stone with Ionic pilasters, entablature and pediment; (5) to Joseph Papworth, 1701, plain head-stone; next E. wall of S. transept, (6) to T.W., 1659, also William Wright, 1698, flat slab partly coped and with flat cartouche; (7) slab with lozenge-of-arms, probably late 17th-century, defaced; (8) to Frances, daughter of James Wright, 1704, also to Martha her mother, 1739, plain coped slab. Floor-slab: In chancel—to John Vokes, rector, 1702. *Piscina :* In chancel—base of moulded jambs and octofoiled drain, early 14th-century, rest modern. *Plate :* includes cup (Plate 136) of 1569 with band of engraved ornament; cover-paten of same date and character; large stand-paten of 1671 (Norwich Marks); shallow bowl (Plate 137) probably of 1630, with scalloped edge and repoussé ornament, Solomon's seal design in middle and ten marigolds round. *Miscellanea :* In rectory garden—various fragments of worked and moulded stone, 13th-century, etc.
Condition—Rebuilt.

Secular :—

(3). COTTAGE, two tenements, on E. side of the road at Water End, about 250 yards N. of the church, is of one storey with attics; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are thatched. It was built probably in the 17th century.
Condition—Fairly good.

(4). RANGE of tenements, on the W. side of the road, S.W. of (2), is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are tiled. The northern part of the range is of mid 17th-century date, but the three southern tenements are an addition, probably of early 18th-century date. The original block has both in front and at the back some original windows with moulded stone jambs, mullions and labels. One chimney-stack retains its ashlar base.
Condition—Fairly good.

(5). BARN, E. of (2), is of rubble with a tiled roof. In one gable is a small stone block inscribed M.R.T. 1700, presumably the date of the building
Condition—Fairly good.

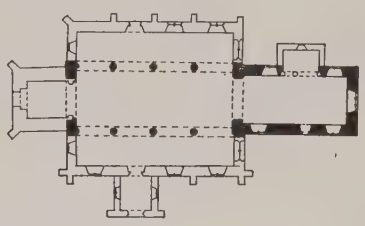
98. WOOD WALTON (C.c.).

(O.S. 6 in. [a]XIII N.E. [b]XIII S.E. [c]XIV N.W.).

Wood Walton is a parish and village, 6½ m. N.N.W. of Huntingdon. The church and Castle Hill are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

[a](1). Parish Church of St. Andrew stands nearly 1 m. N.N.W. of the village. The walls are of rubble with dressings of Barnack stone; the roofs are tiled. The S. arcade of the *Nave* was built about the middle of the 13th century. The *Chancel* was rebuilt *c.* 1330. Early in the 16th century the N. arcade was built and the clearstorey added. The church was drastically restored in 1859–60, when the *North* and *South Aisles* and the *West Tower* were rebuilt; the *Organ Chamber* and *South Porch* are also modern.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 12 ft.) has an E. window, all modern except the 14th-century moulded rear-arch. In the N. wall are two early 14th-century windows, the eastern of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops; the western window is of two trefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the S. wall are two early 14th-century windows similar to the western window in the N. wall; the westernmost window is carried down below a transom to form a 'low-side'; between the windows is a 14th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The partly restored early 14th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on modern corbels.

The *Nave* (39¼ ft. by 13¾ ft.) has an early 16th-century N. arcade (Plate 77) of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders continued down the piers but interrupted on the eastern and westernmost piers by moulded and embattled capitals and on the middle pier by a moulded capital with blank shields; the piers have moulded bases; the E. respond has an embattled capital and a modern corbel and the W. respond is modern. The 13th-century S. arcade is of four bays with two-centred arches of one plain and one chamfered order; the two easternmost piers are round and have moulded capitals and bases; the westernmost pier is octagonal and has a moulded capital, but the base is buried. The E. respond has a restored embattled capital and a modern corbel, and the W. respond has a semi-octagonal attached shaft with a moulded capital and modern base. The early 16th-century clearstorey has on each side four windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head.

The *North Aisle* is modern, but in the E. wall is a window of two cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head incorporating some late 15th-century work.

The *South Aisle* is modern, but in the E. wall is a similar window also incorporating some late 15th-century work. Some old stones have also been re-used in the end windows in the S. wall; the 14th-century S. doorway, probably reset, has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a moulded label.

The *West Tower* is modern, but the tower-arch incorporates some old material.

Fittings—*Coffin-lid:* Reset in the W. wall of the N. aisle—small tapering coped slab with moulded edge and ornamental cross, 13th-century. *Crosses:* On jambs of S. doorway, two incised crosses with equal arms, probably mediaeval. *Glass:* In chancel—in N.W. window, two panels (Plate 157) (*a*) with figures of St. Katherine crowned and holding a sword and wheel, standing under a trefoiled and crocketed canopy with side shafts and pinnacles; (*b*) with figure of St. Lawrence holding gridiron, standing under similar canopy, both late 13th- or early 14th-century; in tracery, jumble of 15th-century fragments. In N.E. window, in spandrel, parts of an ornamental quatrefoil and grisaille fragments, 15th-century. *Miscellanea:* Reset in W. wall of porch—several moulded stones, 13th- and 14th-century.

Condition—Good.

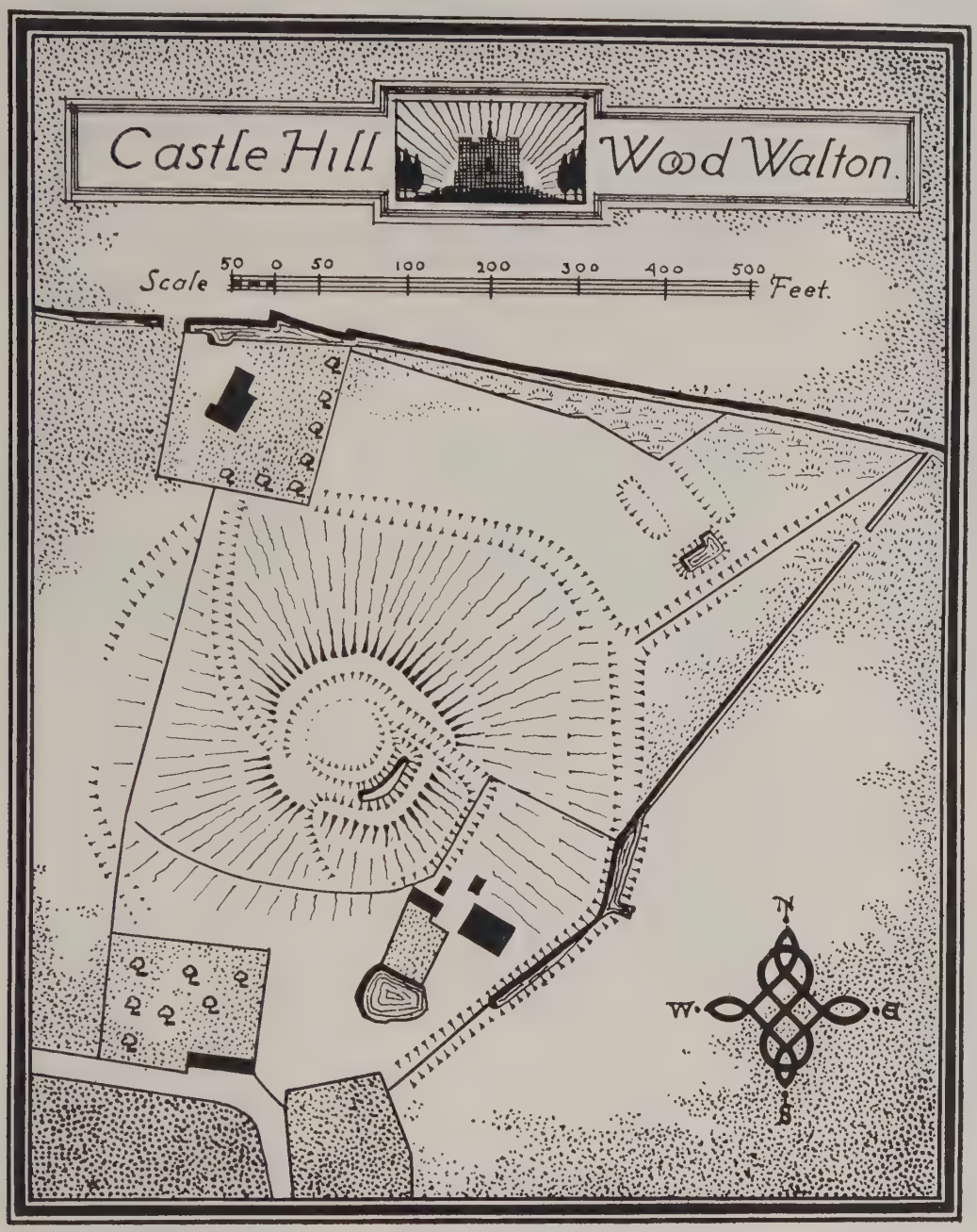
Secular :—

[a](2). Castle Hill, motte and bailey, 700 yards N.N.E. of the church. The motte stands on a natural hillock and is about 135 ft. in diameter and 8½ ft. high above the bottom of the surrounding moat on the S.E. There are traces of a small bailey on the S.E. side and of an outer circular moat surrounding the hillock.

Condition—Poor.

[c](3). Homestead Moat, on the E. side of the village and 1 m. S.S.E. of the church, is of triangular form. There are traces of a rampart at the S.E. angle of the island, and there is a small circular mound in the W. angle.

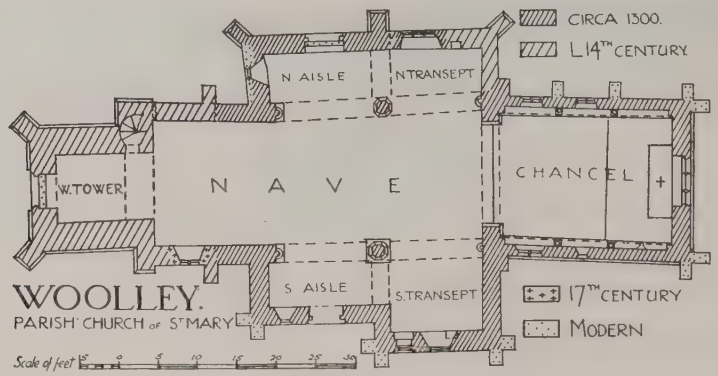
[a](4). Red House Farm, house and moat, 1,500 yards S. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built probably late in the 17th century and is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the S. end. The S. front is of modern brick. Inside the building are two wide fireplaces and a chamfered ceiling-beam.



The *Moat*, to the S. of the house, is fragmentary.
Condition—Of house, good.

[b](5). Abbey Farm, house 180 yards S.W. of (4), is of one storey with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are tiled. It was built probably early in the 17th century on a T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the S.E. end; the brick-facing is modern. Inside the building the middle room of the cross-wing has a chamfered ceiling-beam and the S.W. room has a wide fireplace. The room in the N.W. wing has an open-timbered ceiling.
Condition—Fairly good.

[a](6). Old Manor House, S.E. of (2), is of two storeys, partly of brick and partly timber-framed; the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and S. The house has been much altered externally, and there



is a modern addition on the S. of the W. wing. Inside the building the early 18th-century staircase has turned balusters and a rather narrow moulded handrail. The S. room in the S. wing is lined with early 18th-century panelling, with a corner cupboard. The room above, on the first floor, has an original stone fireplace with panelled jambs and head, a moulded cornice and a rectangular marble key-block carved with a quartered shield-of-arms of Marshall and a motto. In the adjoining room is a similar fireplace, apparently a later copy, and having only the early arms of Marshall on the key-block.

Condition—Fairly good.

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99. WOOLLEY (B.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVII N.W.)

Woolley is a parish about 6 m. W.N.W. of Huntingdon. The Church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). Parish Church of St. Mary stands near the middle of the parish. The walls are of stone and pebble-rubble with dressings of Weldon and Ketton stone ; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. There is some re-used 12th-century material, and the erratic plan indicates the existence of a building on the site before the present church. The existing *Chancel, Nave, North* and *South Transepts* and *Aisles* were built *c.* 1300. Towards the end of the 14th century the N. transept was mostly rebuilt and shortened, the N. aisle repaired, the nave lengthened towards the W. and the *West Tower* added. The chancel was repaired and the roofs renewed in the 17th century. The church was restored in 1857 and again in 1907 and 1914. The S. transept and aisle have been largely rebuilt.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22 ft. by 16 ft.) is of *c.* 1300, and has a slightly restored E. window of three pointed lights in a two-centred head with moulded jambs, mullions, label and mask-stops. The N. wall has a wall-arcade of three bays with two-centred arches of one chamfered order, continued down the responds and springing from free shafts with moulded capitals and bases, between the bays ; the two western bays have each a partly restored window of two pointed lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label ; the label of the western window has mask-stops. The S. wall has a wall-arcade similar to that in the N. wall ; the wall is pierced by two windows, the eastern of one lancet-light with a moulded label and the western a mid 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights in a square head with a moulded label with mask-stops. The chancel-arch, of *c.* 1300, is two-centred and of two orders, the outer hollow-chamfered and continuous and the inner springing from moulded corbels, the southern with a foliated termination.

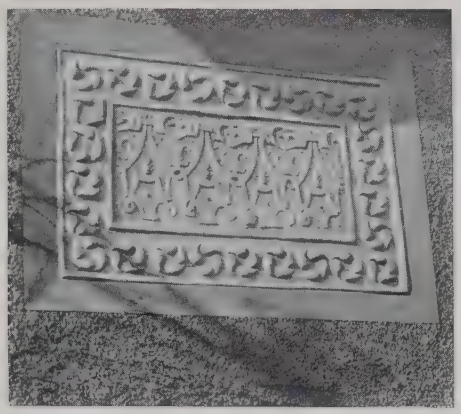
The *Nave* (41½ ft. by 18 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of *c.* 1300 and each of two bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders and with a moulded label on the nave-side : the columns are octagonal and the responds have engaged shafts, all with moulded capitals and bases ; the capitals of the N.E. respond and of the S. arcade and the respond-bases on the same side are modern. The nave extends beyond the arcades and has in the S. wall a 17th-century window of two plain square-headed lights.

The *North Transept* (6 ft. by 11¼ ft.) has in the N. wall a 14th-century window of three trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. In the W. wall is a two-centred arch of *c.* 1300, and of two chamfered orders ; it springs, on the S., from the column of the arcade.

The *South Transept* (8¼ ft. by 11¾ ft.) has in the S. wall a window, all modern except the hollow-chamfered jambs of *c.* 1300 ; further W. is a small trefoiled window of the 14th-century set in a modern recess. In the W. wall is a slightly restored arch, uniform with the corresponding feature in the N. transept.

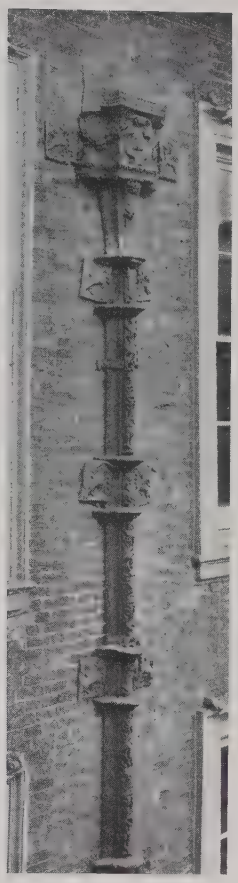
The *North Aisle* (6¼ ft. wide) has in the N. wall a doorway of *c.* 1300 with jambs and two-centred

ABBOTSLEY CHURCH.
Statue of King, on S.E. corner of Tower, early 16th-century.



ST. NEOTS.
(3) Bridge Hotel, N. side of Market Square. Plaster panel reset in S. wall, late 17th-century.

HUNTINGDON.
(1) Archdeaconry Library. Reset figures from All Saints Church, late 15th or early 16th-century.



KIMBOLTON.
(2) Kimbolton Castle. Rainwater pipe and head, late 17th-century.

GLATTON CHURCH.
Heraldic beast on S.E. corner of Tower, late 15th or early 16th-century.

BUCKDEN.
(6) Lion Hotel, *c.* 1500. Carved oak boss in ceiling of lounge.

KIMBOLTON.
(2) Kimbolton Castle. Detail of rainwater pipe.

DOORS.

GODMANCHESTER.
(13) Porch Farm, London Road. Porch and door, *c.* 1600.

RAMSEY.
(3) Ramsey Abbey. Oak door preserved in basement, late 16th-century.

BUCKDEN.
(8) House, N. side of Mill Street, 570 yds. E. of Church. In S. front, early 17th-century.

WARBOYS.
(3) The Rectory. Hood and door in E. front, early 18th-century, reset.

BUCKDEN.
(5) Manor House. In N. front, early 17th-century.

GODMANCHESTER.
(6) Tudor House, Ermine Street, In W. front, dated 1603.

CHURCH DOORS AND THEIR IRONWORK.

WISTOW.
S. door, Ironwork of the 14th century.

WYTON.
N. door, Ironwork of the 13th century.

GREAT PAXTON.
Door to S. Aisle, with Ironwork of the 13th century.

BRAMPTON.
S. door, of two leaves, 15th-century.

YAXLEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER. From the S.E.
Windows, etc., 13th-15th-century; Tower and Spire, late 15th-century.

arch of two hollow-chamfered orders, with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the W. wall is a lancet-window of *c.* 1300.

The *South Aisle* (5¾ ft. wide) has in the S. wall a partly restored doorway of *c.* 1300, with jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, with a moulded label and one old head-stop; further W. is a lancet-window of the same date.

The *West Tower* (8½ ft. square) is of late 14th-century date and of three stages with a splayed plinth, embattled parapet with gargoyles at the angles and an ashlar spire. The two-centred tower-arch is of two orders, on the E. face, the outer moulded and continuous and the inner chamfered and springing from moulded corbels. The W. window is of two lights with a modern head and an old label with beast-stops; the W. doorway, now blocked, has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and label with defaced stops. The second stage has in the W. wall a window of one trefoiled light, with a moulded label. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and beast-head stops. The parapet-string has a series of beast-head corbels. The octagonal spire rises from within the parapet and has two tiers, each of four spire-lights, facing the cardinal points; the windows of the lower tier are each of two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil in a gabled head; the windows of the upper tier are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head.

The *Roof* of the nave is largely modern but retains four tie-beams, with curved braces, two moulded and of the 16th century and two chamfered and of the 17th century, also some moulded wall-posts and other timbers.

Fittings—*Bell:* one, by Thomas Norris, 1634. *Brass Indent:* In S. aisle—on W. wall, slab with marginal inscription in separate letters to Christiane (?) de C[hartres ?] early 14th-century. *Coffins* and *Coffin-lids:* In N. transept—stone coffin and lid with moulded edge and ornamental double cross. In S. transept—in S. wall, part of coped lid, with stem of cross. In S. aisle—at W. end, stone coffin, with shaped head. In church-yard—S. side, two tapering slabs, all 13th- and early 14th-century. *Door:* In S. doorway—17th-century door, made up with modern work. *Font* and *Cover:* octagonal bowl, with quatrefoiled panel in each face, splayed under side, probably 15th-century, recut, stem and base modern. Cover of oak and of pyramidal octagonal form, with moulded panel in each face and shaped finial, 17th-century. *Monuments:* In S. aisle—(1) to Ann, daughter of Thomas Bales, 1712–13, loose head-stone, with cherub-head. In church-yard—near S. aisle, (2) to Philip Bales, 1698, head-stone; (3) to Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Bales, 1700, head-stone; (4) to .... and Katheren Bales, his wife, 1675, head-stone; (5) to Henry Fox, early 18th-century, head-stone; S. of tower, (6) to Elizabeth, wife of Henry Fox, 1703–4, head and foot-stones. *Piscinae:* In chancel—on wedge-shaped projection with shaft cut on angle, stone mortar with lugs. In S. transept—in S. wall, with hollow-chamfered jambs and reset segmental head, quatrefoiled drain, probably 14th-century. *Plate:* includes cup and cover-paten (Plate 136) of 1570, the former with incised ornament and the latter with the words "Woley W.B."; also a pewter alms-dish with the arms of St. John of Bletsoe impaling Crawley, early 18th-century. *Recess:* In N. transept—in N. wall, square recess. *Screen:* Under tower-arch—of close bolection-moulded panelling, with a panelled door, late 17th-century. *Stool:* In chancel—with moulded and fluted legs and shaped top rails, 17th-century. *Miscellanea:* Incorporated in walls of nave, various worked and moulded stones including 12th-century cheveron-ornament. In E. wall of chancel—grotesque carving of a woman. In S. aisle and in rectory-garden, various worked and moulded stones. In churchyard—S. of chancel, square socket of churchyard-cross with hollow-chamfered edge and shaped stops at angles, 14th-century. In W. tower—chest-of-drawers, with four ranges of drawers, original handles and lock-plates, late 17th- or early 18th-century.

Condition—Bad, the foundations generally seem to be insufficient, and there has been considerable and recent movement.

Secular:—

(2). Almshouse, four tenements, 240 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century on a rectangular plan. A wing was added on the E. side, in the 18th century. Inside the building the chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed and there is a re-used moulded beam in the added wing.

Condition—Poor.

(3). Cottage, 100 yards S. of (2), is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are thatched. It was built late in the 17th century and much of the timber-framing is exposed. Inside the building there are chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Bad.

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100. WYTON (D.d.).

(O.S. 6 in. XVIII S.E.)

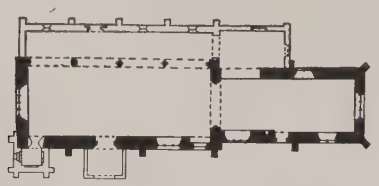
Wyton is a parish and village on the left bank of the Ouse, 2½ m. E. of Huntingdon. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). Parish Church of All Saints stands in the village. The walls are of rubble, composed in the E. part of the chancel almost entirely of

stone and in the western part and the S. wall of the nave, mostly of pebbles. The dressings are of Barnack stone and clunch. The roofs are covered with tiles and lead. There are no surviving details of the 12th century still *in situ*, but the thickness of the western part of the S. wall of the *Chancel* and the S. wall of the *Nave* probably indicate that they are of this period. About 1200–10 the N. arcade and a N. aisle were built, the nave being probably extended to the W. at the same time, as is indicated by the easterly position of the S. doorway. Late in the 14th century the chancel-arch was rebuilt and the chancel largely rebuilt and considerably extended towards the E. The chancel was restored in 1866, when the *S.W. Tower* (replacing an older tower) and the *North Aisle* were rebuilt. The *North Vestry* and *Organ Chamber* and the *South Porch* are also modern.

The details of the 13th-century N. arcade and N. doorway are interesting, and among the fittings the ironwork of the N. door is noteworthy.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34 ft. by 13 ft.) has a late 14th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and 17th- or 18th-century stops of Roman cement; the rear-arch is moulded. In the N. wall is a window of late 13th-century date, perhaps reset, and of two pointed lights with a moulded label and mask-stops; further W. is a modern opening to the organ-chamber. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of late 14th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label, head-stops and a moulded rear-arch; the western window is of early 16th-century date and of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label, moulded splays and rear-arch; the early 13th-century doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of one chamfered order with a moulded label, mask-stops and moulded imposts stopped on each side by four ' dog-tooth ' ornaments. A thickening of the wall W. of the doorway probably indicates the extent of the surviving 12th-century work. The 14th-century chancel-arch is two-centred and of three moulded orders, with a moulded label; the responds are of two chamfered orders with an attached shaft with moulded and embattled capitals enriched with carved paterae and lion and human faces; the capitals have been restored where the former rood-beam was inserted; the moulded bases are continued round the responds.

The *North Vestry* is modern but reset in the N. wall is an early 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights with remains of a quatrefoil and a two-centred head, now cut off horizontally; the jambs and mullion are moulded.

The *Nave* (46¼ ft. by 17¼ ft.) has a N. arcade of *c.* 1200–10, and of four bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders; the two eastern piers have each four keeled shafts divided by subsidiary shafts all with moulded capitals (Plate 55) carved with ' stiff-leaf ' foliage, common octagonal abaci, moulded ' hold-water ' bases and square plinths; the E. respond has an attached half-column; the westernmost pier is octagonal with similar foliage to the capital and base of similar type to the rest; the W. respond has an attached half octagonal column with carved leaves on the capital; the E. arch of the arcade is in Barnack stone, but the other arches are of fine white limestone. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern modern and set in a plastered recess with a two-centred head; the western window is of the 15th century and of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label, repaired in cement, and a moulded rear-arch; the late 14th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs, two-centred arch and moulded label with modern stops; the doorway is partly of Barnack stone and partly of clunch; further W. is a modern doorway to the tower. The W. wall is modern externally and has a modern window.

The *North Aisle* is modern but reset in the N. wall is an early 13th-century doorway with a two-centred arch of two moulded orders with a moulded label and foliated stops; the inner order of the jambs is roll-moulded and the outer has detached restored shafts with moulded capitals, carved with ' stiff-leaf ' foliage, moulded ' hold-water ' bases and abaci continued round the inner order as imposts.

The *Roof* of the chancel is modern but rests on a series of late 14th-century stone corbels, moulded and embattled and carved as follows—N. side, (*a*) oak-leaves and acorns, (*b*) bearded king's head, (*c*) vine and grapes; S. side (*a* and *b*) foliage, (*c*) diademed head of angel issuing from clouds, (*d*) rose-sprig, (*e*) head.

Fittings—*Bells:* three, 1st by Thomas Newman, 1705; 2nd by Richard Holdfeld, 1612; 3rd by W. Haulsey, 1626. *Bracket:* In nave, N. of chancel-arch, moulded corbel with leopard's head carved on soffit, 14th-century. *Brass Indent:* In churchyard, W. of W. wall of nave, indents of half figures of man and wife with inscription below [John Fransham and Margaret his wife]. *Communion Table:* In vestry, of oak, with fluted bulbous legs, top rails carved with arabesque work, bottom rails carved with guilloche-ornament, early 17th-century, parts badly attacked by woodworm. *Door:* In N. doorway of N. aisle, on modern deal door, enriched wrought-iron work, (Plate 161)

with foliated ends, dog's head, harpy, etc., 13th-century. *Font:* with modern bowl, square stem with chamfered angles and moulded base, 15th-century. *Glass:* In E. window of chancel, in upper part of tracery, sun in splendour, triple-towered castle above, three diapered quarries and foliage, probably late 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Samuel Ainsworth, rector, 1709, and Mary (Shukburg) his wife, 1706; also to Mary Leete 1717 and Samuel Ainsworth, 1717, plain tablet. In churchyard (2) to Mary . . . . . , probably 17th-century, tomb-stone S. of chancel doorway. Floor-slabs. In chancel—(1) to Mary Ainsworth, 1706; (2) to Samuel Ainsworth, Rector of Houghton cum Whitton, 1709. *Plate:* includes a cup of 1684 inscribed "Dedit S. Ainsworth Rector Eccles. de Witton in Agro Huntingt. 1685." *Recess:* In chancel, W. of S. doorway, plain, small, rectangular. *Miscellanea:* Fragments of worked stone built into later walls include—in N.E. buttress of modern vestry, part of a cross-shaft (?) and a carved 13th-century capital with conventional 'stiff-leaf' foliage. In N. wall of modern vestry a stone inscribed "I C 1682." In W. wall of nave, small portion of cheveron-ornament, 12th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

MONUMENTS (2–6).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, wide fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

(2). *House* (Plate 3), on the S. side of the road, 120 yards N.N.E. of the church, has an original central chimney-stack with grouped diagonal shafts and the date 1648 on the front of the square base. Above the entrance is a small gabled projection, with the former window now blocked and plastered over. Inside the building is an original moulded ceiling-beam.

(3). *Magdalene College Farm,* house (Plate 3), 60 yards E. of (2), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and is of L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the W. and S. The upper storey projects on the N. front and has two shaped brackets. Inside the building is an original moulded ceiling-beam.

(4). *Three Jolly Butchers Inn,* 80 yards E. of (3), has a cross-wing at the E. end. The upper storey projects at the N. end of the cross-wing. The original central chimney-stack has a rectangular moulded base, with the date 1622 and a fleur-de-lis in a panel. Inside the building the N.E. room has an original moulded ceiling-beam (Plate 119) with a band of scrolled ornament on the soffit; the fireplace has an early 18th-century moulded surround and the room is partly lined with panelling of the same date. The middle room has a moulded wood corbel at one end of the ceiling-beam. There are also some early 18th-century panelled doors.

(5). *Cottage,* 80 yards E.S.E. of (4), was built probably late in the 17th or early in the 18th century.

(6). *Range* of four tenements, on the N. side of the road, opposite (4).

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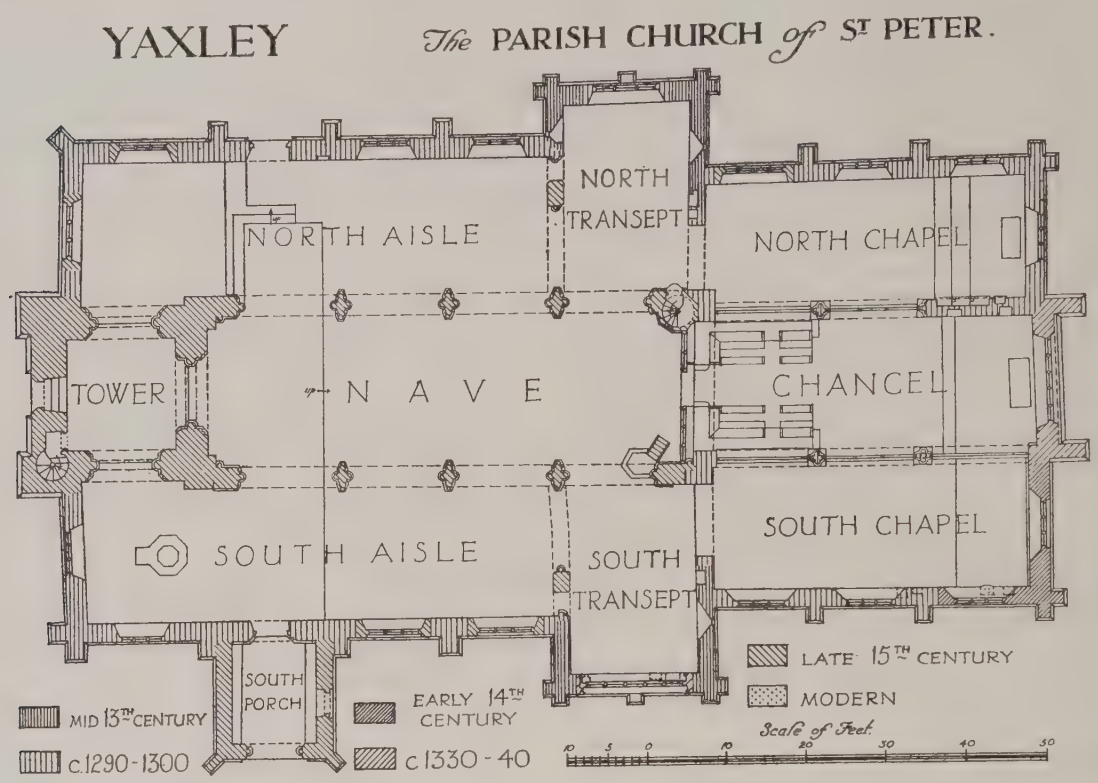
101. YAXLEY (C.b.).

(O.S. 6 in. V. S.E.)

Yaxley is a parish and large village 4 m. S.S.W. of Peterborough. The church is the principal monument.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER (Plate 162) stands on the N.W. side of the village. The walls generally are of rubble, more or less coursed, except the E. wall of the chancel, most of the tower, the spire and the S. porch which, with the dressings throughout the church, are of Barnack-stone ashlar. The roofs are covered with lead. There was apparently a cruciform church on the site in the 13th century, and of this the side walls and perhaps the ends of the *Transepts* remain. About the years 1290–1300 the church was largely reconstructed, the *North* and *South Chapels* being added or rebuilt, the transepts altered and the aisles of the nave widened, as is indicated by the partial blocking of a lancet-window in the W. wall of the N. transept. About 1330–40 the E. wall of the chancel was rebuilt or refaced and the roofs of the N. and S. chapels altered in pitch, that on the N. probably to provide space for the still existing paintings over the arcade; the two piscinae in the S. chapel, together with the two windows in the E. bay indicate that this chapel was extended one bay to the E. at about the same period, the piscina of the earlier chapel being suffered to remain; if this were so, the consequent addition of one bay to the arcade opening into the chancel was done in so close an imitation of the earlier work as to make it difficult to distinguish between the two periods and the same difficulty is seen in the outer walls and buttresses of the E. bay which conform exactly to the western and presumably earlier bays. The large window in the S. transept was inserted at the same time or a little later. In the second half of the 15th century the whole of the *Nave* and clearstorey was reconstructed and shortly before, though not in the same build, the *West Tower* and spire were built. The *South Porch* is also of this period, but replaces an earlier building The church was restored in 1906–10.



The church is a large one and has good 13th- and 14th-century detail; the tower and spire are good late 15th-century work. Among the fittings the paintings, sedilia, screen and pulpit are noteworthy, and the heart memorial is an unusual feature.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (40 ft. by 16 ft.) has an E. wall faced with rough ashlar and finished with a moulded parapet-coping and string. The 14th-century E. window is of five trefoiled lights with flowing leaf-tracery in a two-centred head with moulded jambs, mullions, splays with moulded bases and a label with head-stops; the mullions have been restored; below the sill is a moulded internal string-course. In the N. wall is an arcade of the end of the 13th century and of two bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders and moulded labels; the column is of quatrefoiled plan with moulded capital and modern base; the E. respond has an attached half-column and the W. respond has a moulded corbel from which springs the inner order of the arch. In the S. wall is an arcade of three bays and of slightly later character than the N. arcade, the mouldings being more elaborate; the details are generally similar, but the shafts of the columns are filleted; the inner order of the arches springs on the E. and W. from moulded corbels with diminishing shafts terminating in carved head-stops; the shaft of the eastern column with its base and the base of the western column are modern. The clearstorey is defined at the base by a moulded string-course; it has three 14th-century windows on each side, each of two trefoiled ogee lights in a segmental head; the splays are moulded. The roof rests on moulded corbels supported on small pilasters above the string-course and finished with a chamfer below it. The chancel-arch, of *c.* 1300, is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the inner springing from semi-octagonal moulded corbels with diminishing shafts below, terminating on the S. in a broken winged beast; the mouldings of the corbels are continued under the springing of the outer orders of the arch. Above the arch, on the E. face, are visible the weatherings of the earlier chancel-roof, before the clearstorey was added.

The *North Chapel* (40 ft. by 15 ft. average) has a plain parapet with two grotesque gargoyles and a collared bear on the angle. In the E. wall are three graduated lancet-lights, with a trefoiled head and a trefoil in skeleton-tracery at the head of each and a moulded label with mask-stops; they are of the end of the 13th century and considerably restored. In the N. wall are three windows, the two easternmost similar to the E. window and the westernmost of the 15th century and of four cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded label and defaced

carved stops. The E. and N. walls have a moulded string-course below the window-sills and partly cut away on the E. wall. In the W. wall is a late 13th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders with moulded labels and mask-stops under the N. ends of the labels; the inner order rests on moulded corbels.

The *South Chapel* (39½ ft. by 15½ ft.) has a parapet similar to the N. chapel with three grotesque gargoyles and a crocodile on the angle. The 14th-century E. window is of three trefoiled lights with flowing tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost similar to that just described, the other two of *c.* 1300 and each of three pointed lights with pierced spandrels in a two-centred head with a moulded label. The moulded internal string-course is stepped up between the two easternmost windows, probably indicating the point from which the chapel was extended; there is, however, no difference in the section of the moulding. In the W. wall is an archway similar to the corresponding arch in the N. chapel, except that the corbels are finished with tapering shafts.

The *North Transept* (23½ ft. by 16 ft.) has in the E. wall a lancet-window perhaps of mid 13th-century date and with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the N. wall is a window of the end of the 13th century and of three pointed lights, with skeleton-tracery as in the N. chapel, and all under a segmental-pointed head with moulded labels and mask-stops; below the window internally is a moulded string-course returned a short distance along the side walls. In the W. wall is a lancet-window similar to that in the E. wall but with the S. splay built up when the arch to the S. of it was inserted; this arch is of the end of the 13th century, two-centred and of one moulded and one chamfered order with moulded labels; the N. respond has a triple attached shaft with moulded capital and base; the S. respond is plain and of the date of the adjoining arch to the S.; this 15th-century arch is of straight-sided four-centred form and of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals. In the S. wall, E. of the nave-arcade, is a square-headed doorway to the rood-loft staircase; the step is a re-used corbel.

The *South Transept* (23½ ft. by 16 ft.) has a grotesque gargoyle to the parapet of the E. wall; in the same wall is a lancet-window similar to those in the N. transept, but with no stops to the label. In the S. wall is a window of *c.* 1350 of five trefoiled ogee lights with net-tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the jambs and splays are casement-moulded. In the W. wall is an arch of the end of the 13th century, similar to the corresponding arch in the N. transept, but the S. respond has a semi-octagonal attached shaft with moulded capital and base; the adjoining 15th-century arch to the S. aisle is uniform with the corresponding arch in the N. transept.

The *Nave* (62 ft. by 19 ft.) has in the E. wall, above the chancel-arch, a modern doorway to the rood-loft on the N. and a square-headed blocked opening on the S., perhaps to the leads of the earlier and lower roof. The late 15th-century N. and S. arcades are of four bays with two-centred arches of two orders, the outer moulded and continuous and the inner chamfered and springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the shafts on the nave side are carried up and finished with a moulded capital, to support the roof-principals. The clearstorey has on each side four windows each of three trefoiled lights in a four-centred head, with a moulded label.

The *North Aisle* (17 ft. wide) has in the N. wall three windows, the two easternmost of *c.* 1300 and of three pointed lights in a segmental-pointed head with a moulded label; the westernmost window is of late 15th-century date and of three trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; there is a moulded internal string-course below the window-sills; the N. doorway of *c.* 1300 has jambs and two-centred arch of two hollow-chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops. In the W. wall is a window similar to the westernmost window in the N. wall; at the N.W. angle is a broken grotesque gargoyle.

The *South Aisle* (16½ ft. wide) has in the S. wall three windows, the two easternmost of the 15th century and of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label; the westernmost window is of *c.* 1300 and of three graduated pointed lights with a moulded label and mask-stops. The S. doorway of *c.* 1300 is two-centred and of four moulded orders, the innermost formerly trefoiled but with the cusps now broken away; the jambs have each two free and one attached shaft all with moulded caps, bands and bases; parts of the free shafts are missing. In the W. wall is a window similar to the westernmost window in the S. wall.

The *West Tower* (14 ft. square) is of late 15th-century date and of four stages with clasping buttresses and embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles at the angles and elaborate grotesque gargoyles at the angles and in the middle of each side. The W. face and the top stage are of ashlar. There is a straight joint between the tower and the wall of the S. arcade. The three arches of the ground-stage are each two-centred and of two orders, the outer wave-moulded and continuous and the inner chamfered and resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch with a moulded label. The doorway to the

turret-staircase has chamfered jambs and four-centred arch in a square head. The second stage has in the S. and W. walls a loop-light with a square-headed label. The third stage has a similar light in the N. wall. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two tiers of three trefoiled lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. The crocketed octagonal spire (Plate 162), of the same date as the tower, is supported by flying buttresses from each angle of the tower, each with a moulded coping and a raking range of three pierced quatrefoils. The spire has two ranges of lights each four in number; those in the lower range are each of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a gabled and crocketed head; those in the upper range are each of one trefoiled light in a gabled head. The spire is entirely of ashlar.

The *South Porch* is of late 15th-century date and has a four-centred outer archway of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner springing from attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; above and on either side the archway are niches with bowed trefoiled heads, enriched with crockets and finials and a moulded and embattled bracket below. On the wall of the aisle are the marks of the low-pitched roof of an earlier porch, below the existing roof. In the E. wall is a window, lacking its mullion and tracery, but with a four-centred head and a moulded label. The porch is of ashlar with a moulded coping to the parapet and a low S. gable surmounted by three carved beasts, a lion, a yale and a dog, all seated.

The *Roof* of the chancel incorporates the tie-beams, purlins and other timbers of the 14th-century roof. The roofs of the N. and S. chapels are modern but incorporate some old curved braces and rest on 14th-century moulded corbels carved with grotesque heads. The modern roof of the N. transept has two 14th-century head-corbels and a corbel in the S.W. angle carved with 13th-century foliage. In the S. transept are two 13th-century grotesque head-corbels. The roof of the nave may incorporate some old timbers. The modern roof of the S. porch incorporates a late 15th-century boss carved with a rose and leaves and part of a second boss carved with a bird.

Fittings—*Brackets:* In N. chapel—on E. wall, semi-octagonal and moulded, with carved foliage, 15th-century. In S. chapel—on E. wall, two, (*a*) semi-octagonal capital, set in wall, with carved rosettes, traces of red colour, mouldings and upper part defaced, 15th-century; (*b*) of ogee form, defaced. In N. transept—flanking E. lancet-window, remains of brackets, cut back. *Brass Indent:* In N. chapel—of foliated octofoiled cross with half-figure, probably of priest, in head, marginal-inscription, 14th-century, grey marble slab. *Chest:* In tower—in second stage, plain with thin strap ironwork and fluted feet, late 17th- or early 18th-century. *Coffin* and *Coffin-lids.* Coffin: In churchyard—W. end, broken stone coffin and lid. Coffin-lids: In churchyard—W. of N. aisle, (1) slightly coped with scrolled cross, stepped calvary and omega-ornament in middle; (2 and 3) plain coped slabs; (4) flat with fleur-de-lis cross in relief; (5) fragment with plain raised cross; W. of S. aisle, (6 and 7) both coped, with foliated cross, omega-ornament, smaller foliated cross at base and two rosettes; (8) coped slab with three scrolled crosses on one stem; (9) flat slab with double hollow-chamfered edge and raised foliated cross on stepped calvary; (10) fragment of coped slab with scrolled cross; W. side of churchyard; (11) fragment of coped slab, all probably 13th-century. *Doors:* In doorway of rood-loft staircase—of four linen-fold panels with moulded rails and styles, early 16th-century, repaired. In S. doorway—of twelve panels with modern bolection-mouldings planted on, four panels forming wicket, 17th-century, much restored, iron straps and hinges at back, partly old. In doorway to turret-staircase of tower—of battens with one iron hinge with foliated end, early 16th-century. *Font:* octagonal bowl with plain sunk panels and hollow-chamfered under-edge, cylindrical stem with moulded capital and base, *c.* 1300. *Lockers:* In chancel—in N. wall; in N. chapel, in E. wall; in S. chapel, two in S. wall; in S. transept, in S. wall, all the above rectangular with rebated edges; in S. transept—in S. wall, with rebated jambs and two-centred head, three holes for fixing door, late 13th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In N. transept—on N. wall, (1) projecting stone (Plate 127) with sunk panel, having moulded, pointed and trefoiled head, below it, two arms and hands in relief holding a heart; in modern recess adjoining, a round oak box (4¾ in. by 4 in.) with incised lines and rebated lid, found in 1842 in a cavity behind the heart stone and then containing remains of a heart; two glass jars were also found, probably once containing the viscera, all *c.* 1300. In N. aisle—loose, (2) two fragments, fitting together, of effigy of priest in mass-vestments in high relief, middle part of figure remains, dark marble, late 13th-century. In churchyard—E. of chancel—(3) to Edmund Annis, vicar, 1705, tapering slab; W. of N. aisle, (4) to Margaret, wife of Rodger Bo(l?)and, 1627, inscription-stone, loose. Floor-slabs: In N. chapel—(1) to John . . . . Vicker, early 18th-century. In S. chapel—(2) broken stone with part of 'black-letter' marginal-inscription, defaced, 15th- or early 16th-century. In S. transept—(3) to William Frasie, 1699. In S. aisle—(4) fragment dated 1708–9. *Niches:* In chancel—flanking E. window, two shallow recesses with square moulded brackets and cinquefoiled ogee heads with trefoiled spandrels, embattled cornice with carved paterae and head at angle, late 14th-century. In N. aisle—E. of N. doorway, plain recess with chamfered and grooved

pedestal, pointed head made up of moulded fragments. See also S. porch. *Paintings:* In N. chapel—on S. wall, above arcade, in the four spandrels, from E. end, scenes after the Resurrection—(*a*) standing Resurrection-figure of Christ with long hair and beard; (*b*) Christ and St. Mary Magdalene, tall Resurrection-figure of Christ on right with cross-staff and cloak, pink with a white collar, on left, female figure with long hair, in black cloak and kneeling; (*c*) The Road to Emmaus, three standing male figures, first with white cloak, hood thrown back and staff, second with red cloak with black lining, feet bare, third in brown or red cloak with domed hat and stick in right hand, building over apex of arch; (*d*) The Incredulity of St. Thomas, Resurrection-figure of Christ with cross and flag, before Him a kneeling bearded figure; background of spandrels (*c*) and (*d*) powdered with red cinquefoils; all 14th-century. In N. transept—on N. wall, part of band of running foliage in red on cream, late 13th-century. In nave—on N. and S. walls at E. end, panels surrounded by a border of crude acanthus-ornament, figures on N. defaced, on S. a resurrection of the dead, three figures in shrouds rising from black and red tombs, above a black-letter inscription with red capitals; on face of wall below, red ground diapered with sprigs and flowers, on N. side mostly destroyed, early 16th-century. On W. wall—over tower-arch, the Prince of Wales' feathers with the motto "Ich dien," surrounded by the garter, with crown above and supported by two well-drawn Renaissance angels, above, the initials C.P., below, on left, figure in Roman armour with bow and quiver, and on right figure in long cloak and under-garment and holding a cloak, figures have the names Joseph and Benjamin and extracts from Genesis, chap. 49, verses 22 and 27; still further below, parts of a skeleton and figure of a grave-digger, early 17th-century. *Piscinae:* In N. chapel—in S. wall (Plate 141) with moulded jambs, trefoiled head and moulded label with mask-stops, octofoiled drain, late 13th-century. In S. chapel—in S. wall, (*a*) with hollow-chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled arch in a square head, projecting sill with shovel-shaped drain, 15th-century; further W. (*b*) with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, round drain with front cut away, late 13th-century. In N. transept—in E. wall, with moulded jambs and trefoiled head, quatrefoiled drain, late 13th-century. In S. transept—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled head, broken round drain, 14th-century. *Pulpit* (Plate 152): of oak, hexagonal with moulded rails and three ranges of panels with incised decoration of acanthus-type, set in an interlaced border in the middle panels, in one panel of the top range, the date 1631 and two shields with the initials H.S. and I.P.; sounding-board with moulded cornice, acorn-shaped pendants at the angles and enriched panels to the frieze, one with the initials R.E., sounding-board supported by panelled upright with carved enrichments; 15th-century trumpet-shaped stem of pulpit with moulded ribs and edge and moulded and embattled capital to the former post. *Recess:* In S. transept—in E. wall, with moulded jambs and round head, label cut back, 13th-century, use uncertain. *Scratchings:* On W. wall of N. aisle, outside, the name William Joyce, 1604; on W. wall of tower, outside, the name William Conie, T.W., probably 16th-century; on S.W. buttress of S. aisle, a cross potent; also numerous names and initials inside ground-stage of tower and elsewhere, 17th- and 18th-century. *Screen:* Under chancel-arch—of oak and of six bays, of which the third from N. forms doorway, moulded rail and posts with attached shafts with moulded bases, side bays each with close lower panels of two 'lights' with trefoiled and sub-cusped heads and tracery, upper lights open, with cinquefoiled and sub-cusped heads and vertical tracery in a two-centred head, cusp-points finished with rosettes; doorway with restored main arch and two traceried bays above, similar to side bays and partly restored, loft modern; on close lower panels on N. a band of gold monograms M.R., on a red ground, one to each panel, traces of further decoration above, slight traces of similar decoration on S. panels; remains of painted decoration on post mouldings, running ornament and crossed lines, yellow on green, 15th-century, East Anglian type. *Seating:* In N. transept—four bench-ends with square tops incorporated in modern pews, early 16th-century. *Sedilia* (Plate 141)*:* In N. chapel—in S. wall, of three stepped bays with moulded jambs and piers, trefoiled heads and moulded labels with mask-stops outer gabled heads also moulded and with simple fleur-de-lis finials, late 13th-century. *Stalls:* In chancel—on both sides with returned ends, largely modern, but incorporating two complete desks with popey-head standards and fronts (Plate 51) of two bays with two cinquefoiled and traceried panels, foliated spandrels and divided by buttresses—two complete bench-ends with popey-heads—one popey-head—part of a traceried panel and other portions, backs of stalls on N. with old framing and incorporating moulded rail on S., late 15th-century. *Miscellanea:* In N. aisle—fragments of moulded capitals, shafting, etc., various dates. Under tower—large thatch-hook, probably 18th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Manor Farm, house, 130 yards N.N.W. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of rubble and the roofs are covered with stone slates. It was built early in the 17th century, but has been extensively modernized and is now of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the E. end. The cross-wing

has a late 17th-century chimney-stack at each end with moulded capping and base. The doorway on the S. side is original and has chamfered jambs, four-centred head and a moulded cornice. The smaller gable on the S. side has a blocked window of oval form but brought to a point at the bottom. On the N. side of the E. wing there is an original window of three lights with chamfered jambs and mullions. Inside the building the main room in the E. wing has an original moulded ceiling-beam with wall-posts and braces springing from stone corbels. On the first floor there are two early 18th-century panelled doors.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (3–17).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are covered with thatch, tiles or stone slates. Some of the buildings have original chimney-stacks, wide fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good or fairly good.

(3). *House*, on the S. side of Church Lane, 100 yards S.E. of the church, has been almost entirely rebuilt, but contains a late 17th-century staircase (Plate 165) with heavy turned and twisted balusters, moulded rails and strings and square newels with ball-terminals.

(4). *House*, on S.E. side of the main street, 330 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys, with attics and cellars and was built *c.* 1700. The walls are of brick with a band-course between the storeys and a modillioned eaves-cornice on the N.W. front; flanking the middle window on the first floor of the same front, are plain brick pilasters, and at the same level are two oval windows, now blocked. The roof has three dormers with hipped roofs. Inside the building is some early 18th-century panelling and some panelled doors.

(5). *Cottage*, 120 yards N.E. of (4) has walls of stone rubble, brick and timber-framing. In the N.E. gable is a small panel with the initials and date W.N. 1712.

(6). *Cottage* N.E. of (5) has been faced with brickwork.

(7). *House*, three tenements, 170 yards N.E. of (6), was built probably early in the 18th century and has, in the middle, a large gateway.

(8). *Cottage*, N.E. of (7) has walls of rubble. Over the doorway is a panel with the initial and date W. 17–7.

(9). *Cottage*, 40 yards N.E. of (8), and opposite S. end of school.

(10). *House* (Plate 163), three tenements, 150 yards N.E. of (9), is of late 16th-century date. The upper storey projects on the whole of the N.W. front and the timber-framing is exposed; the lower timbers bear the numerals employed when setting up the frame. Inside the building there is some exposed timber-framing. In the N.E. tenement are remains of a 'black-letter' inscription on a beam, and on the E. and S. walls are painted ornamental panels, of Jacobean character, in red and black on a yellow ground. A painted hunting-scene is said to have been uncovered some years ago, but is not now visible.

(11). *Cottage*, 40 yards E. of (10) has an original moulded ceiling-beam and some early 18th-century panelled doors.

(12). *Cottage*, 220 yards E. of (11).

(13). *Cottage*, E. of the Congregational Chapel and 100 yards E.N.E. of (12), was built probably early in the 18th century and has in the end wall a reset panel with the initials and date W. and T.E. 1703.

(14). *Cottage*, on the N. side of the road, nearly opposite (12).

(15). House, on the N.W. side of Middleton's Lane and 130 yards N.N.E. of (10) was built probably late in the 16th century; the walls are partly of rubble and partly of timber-framing. The upper storey projects on the S.E. front and the timber-framing is exposed.

(16). *House*, on the S.W. side of Dobb's Lane, 500 yards N.E. of the church, has ashlar-faced walls. The N.E. front has a moulded string-course between the storeys; the windows are original and have moulded jambs and mullions; the front doorway has stop-moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head; between the windows on the first floor is a shield with the initials and date T.W. 1649. Inside the building is an original moulded ceiling-beam.

(17). *Yaxley Stone Windmill*, 600 yards W. of the church, is a round building, the two lower stages of which are of stone. In the wall is a panel with the initials and date M W., I R C., 1677, J W M.

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102. YELLING (D.f.).

(O.S. 6 in. XXVI N.W.)

Yelling is a parish and village 5 m. E.N.E. of St. Neots. The Church and Church Farm are the principal monuments.

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF HOLY CROSS stands on the N. side of the road towards the W. end of the village. The walls are of pebble and stone rubble with dressings of Barnack and other limestones and clunch; the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The N. arcade of the Nave is of *c.* 1180–90, and was, with the *North Aisle*, probably added to a nave of earlier date. Late in the 13th century the S. arcade and *South Aisle* were added, and *c.* 1300 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and probably enlarged.

HOUSES WITH EXPOSED TIMBER-FRAMING.

GLATTON.
(3) Cottage E. side of road, 140 yds. S.E. of the Church, 17th-century.

HEMINGFORD GREY.
(7) Glebe Cottage, dated 1583.

YAXLEY.
(10) House, 700 yds. E.N.E. of the Church, late 16th-century.

BROUGHTON
(6) House, 300 yds. E.S.E. of the Church, late 16th-century.

(14) Cottage, 530 yds. E.S.E. of the Church, late 16th-century.

(15) Green Farm, 17th-century.

ABBOTS RIPTON.

HILTON.
(4) Hilton Hall, early 17th-century.

TOSELAND.
(3) Toseland Hall, *c.* 1600.

OLD HURST.
(3) Manor Farm, late 16th or early 17th-century.

KIMBOLTON.
(20) House, S. side of High Street, 50 yds. S.W. of Church, 17th-century.

WARBOYS.
(2) Manor House, early 17th-century.

OFFORD DARCY.
(3) Manor House, 17th-century.

PIDLEY.
(4) Manor Farm, late 17th-century.

STIBBINGTON.
(3) Stibbington Hall, 1625.

BUCKDEN.
(7) House adjoining George Hotel, late 17th or early 18th-century.

OLD WESTON.
(2) Model Farm, early 17th-century.

KIMBOLTON.
(19) George Hotel, 17th-century.

GREAT GRANSDEN.
(4) Rippington Manor Farm, late 17th-century.

YAXLEY.
(3) House, 100 yds. S.E. of Church, late 17th-century.

FEN STANTON.
(4) Manor House, early 18th-century.

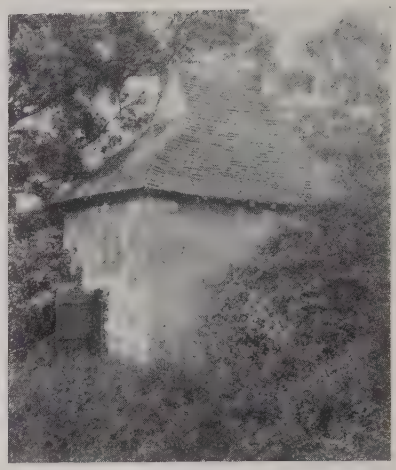
WATER NEWTON.
(4) Water Newton House, late 17th-century.

PLATE 165.

DOVECOTES AND OTHER DETACHED BUILDINGS.

FEN STANTON.
(3) Clock Tower and Lock-up, late 17th-century.

LONG STOW.
(4) Prebend Farm. Pigeon House, early 17th-century. Interior.



LONG STOW.
(4) Prebend Farm. Pigeon House, early 17th-century. Exterior.

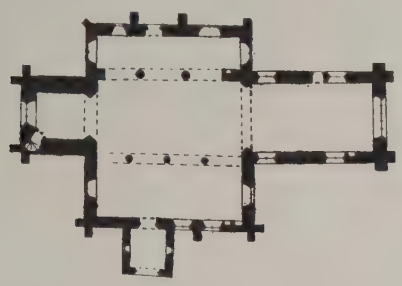
ORTON WATERVILLE.
(12) The Rectory. Dovecote, 17th-century.

RAMSEY.
(4) Biggin Malting and Moat, 16th-century.

RAMSEY.
(4) Biggin Malting from N.W., 16th-century.

HILTON.
(4) Hilton Hall. Pigeon House, late 17th-century.

The chancel was considerably altered and heightened late in the 14th century. About the same time the *West Tower*, the *South Porch* and clearstorey were added and the nave may have been then shortened slightly at the W. end. The church was restored in 1730, 1868–9 and 1889.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 16¾ ft.) has a five-light E. window, probably of late 14th-century date, but all restored except the moulded jambs and the mullions. In the N. wall are two late 14th-century windows with casement-moulded jambs and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the N. doorway has chamfered jambs and a two-centred head. In the S. wall are two two-light windows, similar to those in the N. wall, but with moulded labels; the splays of the easternmost are carried down below the sill to form a stepped seat. The chancel-arch is of *c.* 1300 and is two-centred and of two chamfered orders with responds of three grouped shafts with moulded capitals and bases, standing on a tall plinth.

The *Nave* (35¼ ft. by 18 ft.) has a N. arcade of three bays of *c.* 1180–90 with two-centred arches of a single square order; the piers are circular with scalloped capitals and much-worn moulded bases; the responds are square with chamfered imposts. The S. arcade is of late 13th-century date and of four bays with two-centred arches of two stop-chamfered orders with a moulded label towards the nave; the piers are octagonal with moulded capitals and bases; the outer order of the arches at either end dies on to the end walls and the inner order is carried on semi-octagonal moulded corbels, the westernmost is partly built into the W. wall; the mouldings of the capital of the middle pier and the W. corbel differ slightly from those of the remaining capitals. The clearstorey has on each side a range of three 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled lights with sunk spandrels in a square head; all have been largely restored.

The *North Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has a 14th-century E. window of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, but the sill, head and mullion are modern. In the N. wall are two windows both much restored and probably of 14th-century date, but now only retaining their old splays; the jambs of the eastern window are also old; the eastern window is of two lights and the western window of one light; the N. doorway has chamfered jambs and two-centred head with a partly restored moulded label. The two-light W. window is completely modern externally, except parts of the 14th-century jambs.

The *South Aisle* (13¼ ft. wide) is of late 13th-century date, partly rebuilt, and has an original E. window of two pointed lights with a restored trefoil in the spandrel of a two-centred head; the inner sill is modern. In the S. wall are two original windows, the eastern of two pointed lights with sunk spandrels and a 'soffit-cusped' quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the western window is of two pointed lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head; the original S. doorway has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with a moulded label and mask-stops. The W. window is of late 14th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and mask-stops.

The *West Tower* (about 11¼ ft. square) is of late 14th-century date and of three stages with a moulded plinth and an embattled parapet with grotesque gargoyles at the angles. The tower-arch is two-centred and of three orders, the inner and outer hollow-chamfered and the middle order chamfered; the two outer orders are continuous and the inner order is broken at the springing by a moulded capital and has a moulded base. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with moulded reveals and label with head-stops. The first stage of the tower stops at the level of the springing of the W. window. The second stage has in the upper part of each wall a narrow rectangular light. The bell-chamber has in each wall a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with a moulded label and head-stops. The former spire was removed early in the 19th century.

The *South Porch* was added probably late in the 14th century. The outer archway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch of two hollow-chamfered orders separated by a hollow. The side walls have each a small light with a two-centred head. Along each side wall is a solid bench with a seat formed out of projecting chamfered bricks set on edge.

Fittings—*Bells:* four; 1st and 2nd by Christopher Graye, 1666. Bell-frame of oak, with cages for four bells. *Bracket:* In N. aisle—in N.E. angle, chamfered shelf, date uncertain. *Coffin* and *coffin-lid:* see *Monument*. *Font:* square bowl with splayed angles, forming irregular octagon on plan; bowl slightly tapering with moulding at bottom of splayed faces; octagonal stem and moulded base, 13th-century, base probably later. *Locker:* In S. aisle, rectangular, rebated for

door. *Monument:* In S. aisle—in S. wall, tomb-recess with hollow-chamfered jambs and segmental head; within recess, stone coffin with coped lid with foliated cross with head within circle, late 13th-century. *Paintings:* traces of colour in various parts of church, especially on piers and responds of N. arcade and on responds of chancel-arch. *Piscinae:* In chancel—recess with E. jamb, shafted and having moulded capital and base, W. jamb with plain splay, two-centred moulded head with label cut back, two drains, one quatrefoiled the other octofoiled, moulded sill, late 13th-century. In N. aisle—in S. wall, recess with hollow-chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, one circular and one sexfoiled drain, probably early 14th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, recess with hollow-chamfered jambs, two-centred head and quatrefoiled drain, late 13th-century. *Sundial:* On S.E. buttress of S. aisle—circular scratched dial. *Miscellanea:* On N. wall of chancel, below modern wall-plate, two carved stone corbels, each of a male face.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

(2). Church Farm, house, barn and stables, on S. side of the road immediately opposite the church. The *House* is of two storeys with attics; the walls are of brick and the roofs are covered with slates. It was built about the middle of the 17th century on a rectangular plan with symmetrically designed elevations, but has been considerably altered and in recent years has been re-roofed. There is a plinth round the whole building, a moulded brick string-course at the level of the first floor and oversailing courses of brick below the eaves; each front has a projecting pilaster at either end and on either side of the central doorway; these are carried up the full height of the building. The N. and S. fronts, on the ground-floor, each have two windows on either side of the central doorway, and on the first floor a range of five windows; the side elevations each have a single window on either side of the doorway and a range of three windows to the upper floor; all the windows are square-headed, many are now blocked and the southernmost one on the ground-floor of the E. front is the only window retaining its old transomed and mullioned wood frame; both doorways on the side fronts are now blocked; above the head of the doorway on the W. front is a small moulded brick cornice and pediment; on the S. front the doorway and middle pilasters are not placed centrally, but rather towards the E. end of the building. Inside the building the two front rooms on the ground-floor each have a moulded ceiling-beam; the kitchen has chamfered ceiling-beams and the larder and passage adjoining have a chamfered ceiling-beam and exposed joists. The E. wall of the kitchen is of brick with exposed timber-framing. One of the bedrooms on the first floor has an original fireplace, now partly blocked, with moulded stone jambs and a segmental head. The staircase rises from the ground to the first floor, between the walls, in two flights and has a moulded handrail, flat moulded balusters and square newels with chamfered angles and shaped finials. Between the walls above the bottom step is a flat wood arch, semi-circular in shape and supported on moulded brackets with small scrolls below; across the first-floor landing is a similar double arch with a moulded pediment in the middle; there are no balusters to the lower flight.

The large 17th-century *Barn* to the S.W. of the house is of brick with a hipped roof of thatch. It is of four bays with the second bay from the E. projecting towards the N. The roof has tie-beams supported on curved braces and wall-posts and has two purlins on each side, the lower supported by struts from the tie-beams and the upper by collars. The barn is ventilated by two ranges of small lights, the lower range in groups of four lights and the upper range in groups of three lights. The *Stables* to the S. of the house are of brick with a tile roof. They are an L-shaped block with the wings projecting towards the N. and W., and are of 17th-century date, partly rebuilt in the 18th century.

Condition—Of house, fair; there is a slight settlement towards the W. side of the building and the roofs are not sound.

Monuments (3–10).

The following monuments, unless otherwise described, are of the 17th century, and of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered. The roofs are tiled or thatched. Some of the buildings have exposed ceiling-beams and original chimney-stacks.

Condition—Good or fairly good, unless noted.

(3). *Top Farm*, on S. side of road, 250 yards E. of the church has the whole of the upper storey projecting on the W. front. Both E. and N. fronts are panelled with alternate rough and smooth plaster panels. Inside the building, the staircase at the S. end of the house has the bottom of the string shaped.

Condition—Ruinous, having been recently greatly damaged by a fire which destroyed the whole of an extension at the S. end of the building except some foundations.

(4). *Cottage*, two tenements, on opposite side of the road to (3) is of one storey and attics. It has a modern outbuilding at the E. end. Inside the building a cupboard under the stairs in the eastern-most room has a door with two bolection-moulded panels; the door is hung on two strap-hinges.

(5). *Cottage*, on N.E. side of the road, 270 yards N.W. of the church, is of one storey and attics. Inside the building are three moulded battened doors.

(6). *Cottage*, 100 yards W.N.W. of (5), was built *c.* 1600 and is possibly the remaining wing of a larger building. Inside, the building has been altered, but the main beam in the ceiling of the ground-floor rooms, which supports exposed joists, is moulded.

(7). *House* on the W. side of the cross-roads, 150 yards N.W. of (6) was built on an H-shaped plan with the cross-wings at the N. and S. ends. A modern addition, incorporating much re-used material, has been built between the cross-wings on the W. side of the central block; the N. cross-wing has been added to on the W., and there is a small modern addition on the S. of the S. cross-wing. Inside the building the two ground-floor rooms in the central block have open fireplaces spanned by stop-chamfered beams, and on the first floor some of the timber-framing is exposed.

Condition—Bad; much of the timber rotting owing to defective roofs.

(8). *House*, on E. side of by-road, 30 yards N. of (7), was built probably in the 16th or early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and E. The E. wall of the E. wing was rebuilt or refronted in brick late in the 17th century and later alterations include the addition of outbuildings on the S. of the S. wing. The middle part of the E. wall of the S. wing is of brick and the E. wall of the E. wing has a projecting band at the level of the first floor. Inside the building the southernmost room on the ground-floor has an open fireplace spanned by a cambered and chamfered lintel.

(9). *Range* of five cottages, opposite (8), is of late 17th- or early 18th-century date, but has had the end walls rebuilt in brick.

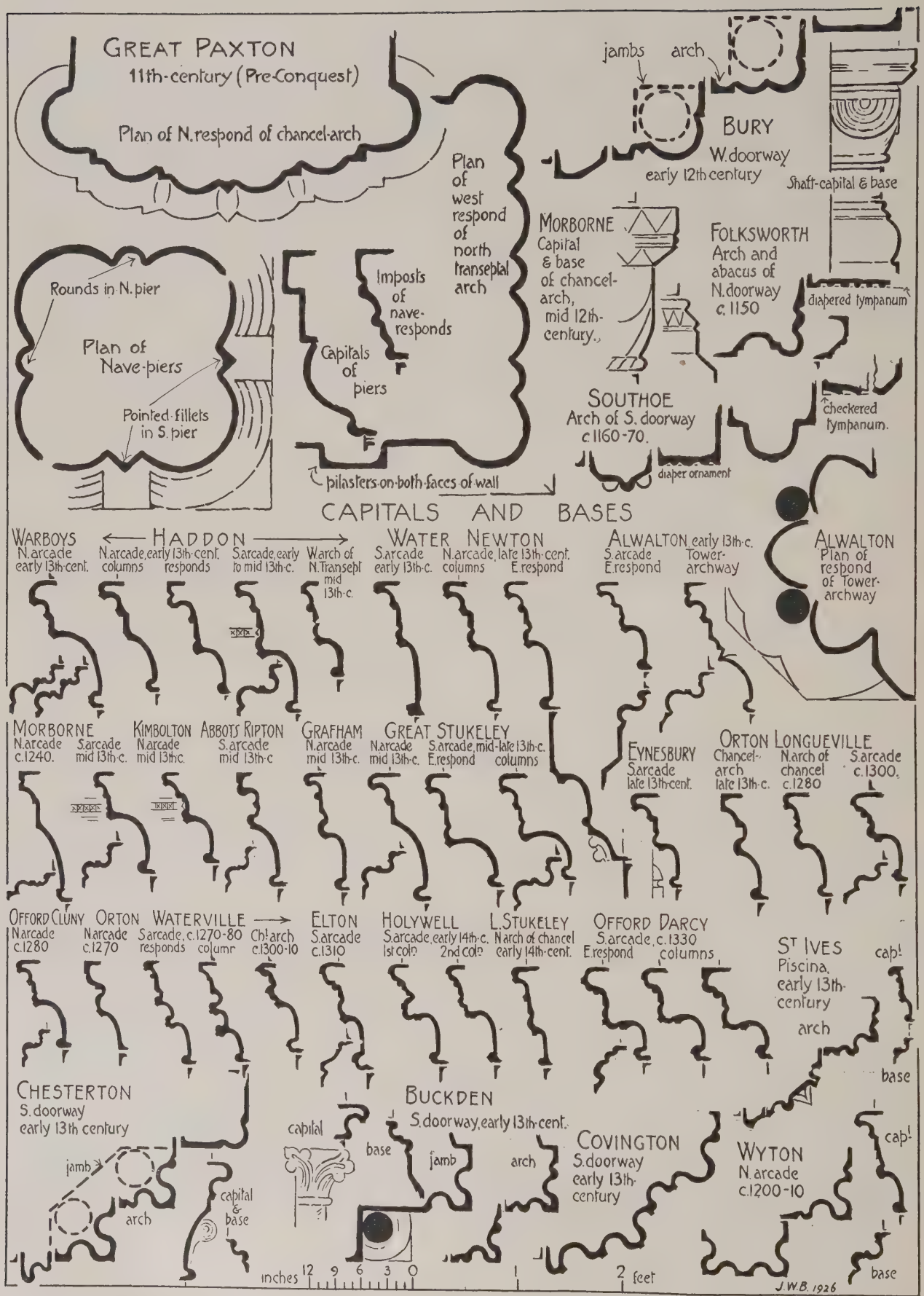
(10). *House*, now three tenements, on W. side of Toseland road, 150 yards S.W. of (7).

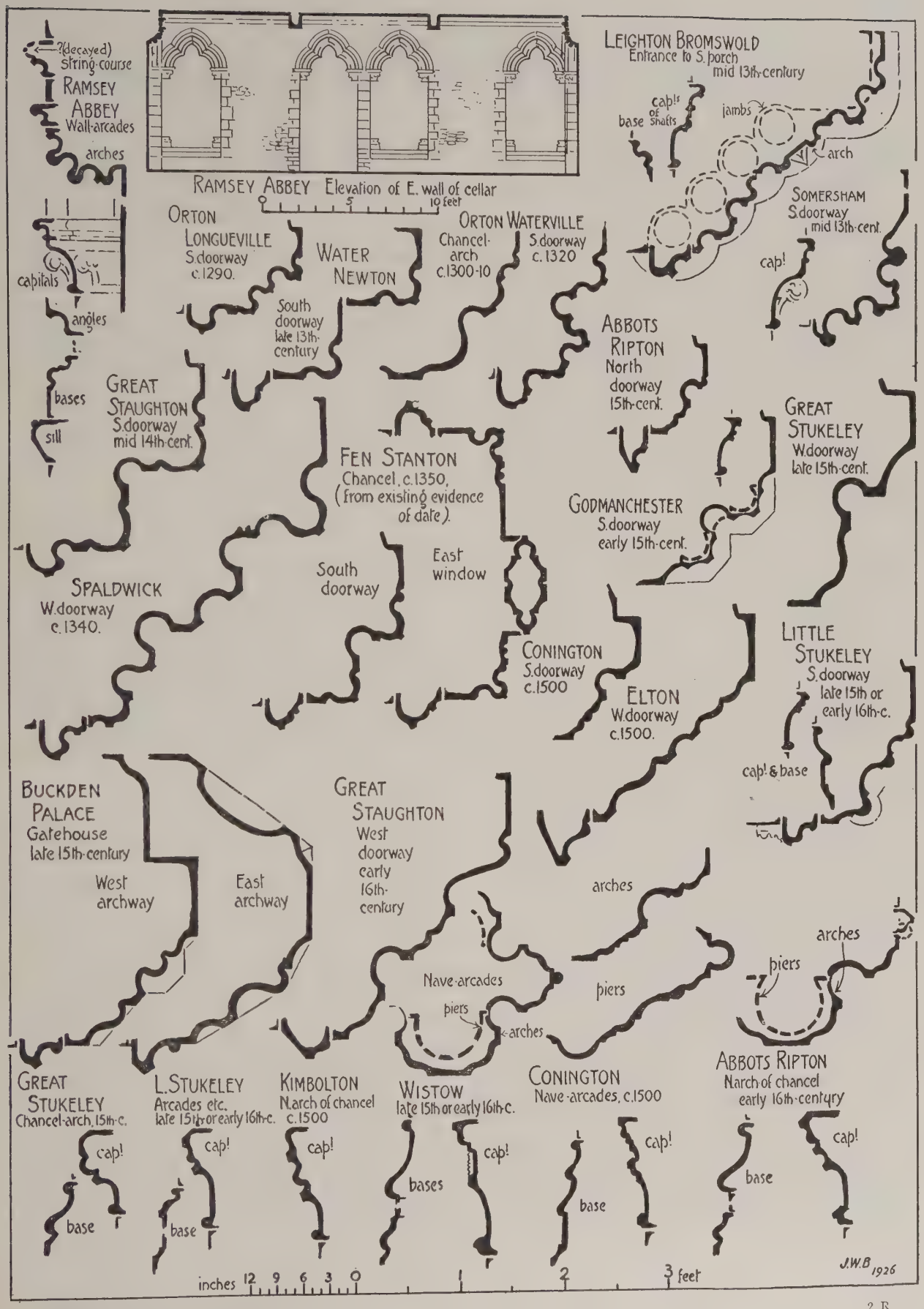
MOULDINGS IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

THE details of stone mouldings reproduced to a uniform scale on pp. 312–3 are selected from the Commission's Records. They include all periods from the middle of the 11th century to the early part of the 16th century, and particular attention may be called to the advanced character of the forms at Great Paxton Church which is undoubtedly of Pre-Conquest date.

Although, as a whole, dated examples are rare in the County, the erection of the chancel at Fen Stanton is recorded on the gravestone of the Rector as 1345–52 and confirms the date of the mouldings illustrated. A close comparison of detail is also afforded by the Abbot's Gatehouse at Peterborough Cathedral which was erected *c.* 1303. Mouldings of about the same period—late 13th- and early 14th-century—are strongly represented in Huntingdonshire.

The illustrations given are all taken from parish churches with the exception of those of Ramsey Abbey and Buckden Palace. Those at Ramsey Abbey also include, to a smaller scale, an elevation of the E. wall of mid 13th-century date which is especially interesting.


GREAT PAXTON
11th-century (Pre-Conquest)
Plan of N. respond of chancel-arch
Plan of west respond of north transeptal arch
Rounds in N. pier
Plan of Nave-piers
Pointed fillets in S. pier
Imposts of nave-responds
Capitals of piers
pilasters on both faces of wall
jambs
arch
BURY
W. doorway
early 12th century
Shaft-capital & base
MORBORNE
Capital & base of chancel-arch, mid 12th-century.
FOLKSWORTH
Arch and abacus of N. doorway c. 1150
diapered tympanum
SOUTHOE
Arch of S. doorway c. 1160-70.
diaper ornament
checkered tympanum.
CAPITALS AND BASES
WARBOYS
N. arcade early 13th-cent.
HADDON
N. arcade early 13th-cent. columns
responds
S. arcade early to mid 13th-c.
W. arch of N. Transept mid 13th-c.
WATER NEWTON
S. arcade early 13th-c.
N. arcade late 13th-cent. columns
E. respond
ALWALTON early 13th-c.
S. arcade E. respond
Tower-archway
ALWALTON
Plan of respond of Tower-archway
MORBORNE
N. arcade c. 1240.
S. arcade mid 13th-c.
KIMBOLTON
N. arcade mid 13th-c.
ABBOTS RIPTON
S. arcade mid 13th-c
GRAFHAM
N. arcade mid 13th-c.
GREAT STUKELEY
N. arcade mid 13th-c.
S. arcade, mid-late 13th-c. E. respond
columns
EYNESBURY
S. arcade late 13th-cent.
ORTON LONGUEVILLE
Chancel-arch late 13th-c.
N. arch of chancel c. 1280
S. arcade c. 1300.
OFFORD CLUNY
N. arcade c. 1280
ORTON WATERVILLE
N. arcade c. 1270
S. arcade, c. 1270-80 responds
columns
Ch! arch c. 1300-10
ELTON
S. arcade c. 1310
HOLYWELL
S. arcade early 14th-c. 1st col.
2nd col.
L. STUKELEY
N. arch of chancel early 14th-cent.
OFFORD DARCY
S. arcade, c. 1330 E. respond
columns
ST IVES
Piscina, early 13th-century
arch
cap!
base
CHESTERTON
S. doorway early 13th century
jamb
arch
capital & base
BUCKDEN
S. doorway, early 13th-cent.
capital
base
jamb
arch
COVINGTON
S. doorway early 13th-century
WYTON
N. arcade c. 1200-10
cap!
base
inches 12 9 6 3 0
1
2 feet
J.W.B. 1926


?(decayed) string-course
RAMSEY ABBEY Wall-arcades
arches
capitals
angles
bases
sill
RAMSEY ABBEY Elevation of E. wall of cellar
0 5 10 feet
ORTON LONGUEVILLE S.doorway c.1290.
WATER NEWTON
South doorway late 13th-century
ORTON WATERVILLE Chancel-arch c.1300-10
S.doorway c.1320
LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD Entrance to S.porch mid 13th-century
cap!s of shafts
base
jambs
arch
SOMERSHAM S.doorway mid 13th-cent.
cap!
ABBOTS RIPTON North doorway 15th-cent.
GREAT STAUGHTON S.doorway mid 14th-cent.
FEN STANTON Chancel, c.1350, (from existing evidence of date).
GODMANCHESTER S.doorway early 15th-cent.
GREAT STUKELEY W.doorway late 15th-cent.
SPALDWICK W.doorway c.1340.
South doorway
East window
CONINGTON S.doorway c.1500
ELTON W.doorway c.1500.
LITTLE STUKELEY S.doorway late 15th or early 16th-c.
cap! & base
BUCKDEN PALACE Gatehouse late 15th-century
West archway
East archway
GREAT STAUGHTON West doorway early 16th-century
arches
Nave-arcades
piers
arches
piers
arches
piers
GREAT STUKELEY Chancel-arch, 15th-c.
cap!
base
L. STUKELEY Arcades etc. late 15th or early 16th-c.
cap!
base
KIMBOLTON N.arch of chancel c.1500
cap!
WISTOW late 15th or early 16th-c.
bases
cap!
CONINGTON Nave-arcades, c.1500
base
cap!
ABBOTS RIPTON N.arch of chancel early 16th-century
base
cap!
inches 12 9 6 3 0
1 2 3 feet
J.W.B 1926

GLOSSARY

OF THE MEANING ATTACHED TO THE TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE INVENTORY.

Abacus.—The uppermost member of a capital.

Acanthus.—In Classic or Renaissance architecture, a plant, the leaves of which are used in the ornament of the Corinthian and Composite Orders.

Alb.—Long linen robe, with close sleeves; worn by clerks of all grades.

Altar-tomb.—A modern term for a tomb of stone or marble resembling, but not used as, an altar.

Amess.—Fur cape with hood, and long tails in front; worn by clerks of the higher grades.

Amice.—A linen strip with embroidered apparel (*q.v.*) placed upon the head coifwise by a clerk before vesting himself in an alb, after which it is pushed back, and the apparel then appears like a collar.

Ankar-hold.—The dwelling-house of an ankorite or recluse.

Apparels.—Rectangular pieces of embroidery on alb, amice, etc.

Apse.—The semi-circular or polygonal end of a chancel or other part of a church.

Arabesque.—A peculiar kind of strap-ornament in low relief, common in Moorish architecture, and found in 16th and 17th-century work in England.

Arcade.—A range of arches carried on piers or columns.

Arch.—The following are some of the most usual forms:—

Segmental:—A single arc struck from a centre below the springing line.

Pointed or two-centred:—Two arcs struck from centres on the springing line, and meeting at the apex with a point.

Segmental-pointed:—A pointed arch, struck from two centres below the springing line.

Equilateral:—A pointed arch struck with radii equal to the span.

Lancet:—A pointed arch struck with radii greater than the span.

Three-centred, elliptical:—Formed with three arcs, the middle or uppermost struck from a centre below the springing line.

Four-centred, depressed, Tudor:—A pointed arch of four arcs, the two outer and lower arcs struck from centres on the springing line and the two inner and upper arcs from centres below the springing line. Sometimes the two upper arcs are replaced by straight lines.

Ogee:—A pointed arch of four or more arcs, the two uppermost or middle arcs being reversed, *i.e.*, convex instead of concave to the base line.

Relieving:—An arch, generally of rough construction, placed in the wall above the true arch or head of an opening, to relieve it of the superincumbent weight.

Stilted:—An arch with its springing line raised above the level of the imposts.

Skew:—An arch not at right angles laterally with its jambs.

Archbishops' Vestments.—Buskins, sandals, amice, alb, girdle, stole, fanon, tunic, dalmatic, chasuble, pall; gloves, ring, mitre; an archbishop carries a crosier but, in later times, holds a cross-staff for distinction.

Architrave.—A moulded enrichment to the jambs and head of a doorway or window-opening; the lowest member of an entablature (*q.v.*).

Argent.—In heraldry, white or silver, the latter being the word used in mediaeval English blazonry.

Arris.—An edge or angle.

Ashlar.—Masonry wrought to an even face and square edges.

Azure.—In heraldry, blue.

Ball-flower.—In architecture, a decoration, peculiar to the first quarter of the 14th century, consisting of a globular flower of three petals enclosing a small ball.

Bar.—*See* "Fesse."

Barbe.—Pleated-linen covering for chin and throat, worn by widows and women under vows.

Barge-board.—A board, often carved, fixed to the edge of a gabled roof, a short distance from the face of the wall.

Barrel-vaulting.—*See* "Vaulting."

Barry.—In heraldry, an even number of horizontal divisions in a shield, normally six, but sometimes four or eight. When a greater and indefinite number of divisions appear the word **Burely** is used.

Bascinet.—Steel head-piece worn with camail, sometimes fitted with vizor.

Bastion.—(Earthworks).—A projection from the general outline of a fortress or work from which the garrison is able to see, and defend by a flanking fire the ground before the ramparts right and left.

Baston.—*See* "Bend."

Battled.—In heraldry, the edge of a chief, bend, bar, or the like, drawn in the fashion of the battlements of a wall.

Bead.—A small round moulding.

Bell-capital.—A form of capital of which the chief characteristic is a reversed bell between the neck moulding and upper moulding; the bell is often enriched with carving.

Bend.—In heraldry, a band aslant and across the shield, commonly from the dexter chief. A narrow bend over other charges is called a **Baston.** The baston with the ends cut off, drawn in the other direction across the shield is a mark of bastardy in post-mediaeval heraldry. A field or charge divided bendwise into an equal number of parts, normally six, is said to be **bendy.**

Bendwise.—In the direction of a bend.

Bendy.—*See* "Bend."

Bezant.—In heraldry, a gold roundel or disc.

Billet.—In heraldry, a small oblong figure; also in architectural ornament chiefly used in the 11th and 12th centuries.

Billety.—In heraldry, a field or charge powdered with billets.

Bishops' Vestments.—Same as an archbishop's (*q.v.*) but without pall, and a bishop carries a crosier, and not a cross.

Bolection-moulding.—A moulding raised above the general plane of the framework of the door or panelling in which it is set.

Border.—In heraldry, an edging round a coat-of-arms, whether simple or quartered.

Boss.—A projecting square or round ornament, covering the intersections of the ribs in a vault, panelled ceiling or roof, etc.

Bouget *or* **Water-bouget.**—A pair of leather bottles, borne as a heraldic charge.

Brace.—In roof construction, a subsidiary timber inserted to strengthen the framing of a truss. *Wind-brace*, a subsidiary timber inserted between the purlins and principals of a roof to resist the pressure of the wind.

Brattishing.—Ornamental cresting on the top of a screen, cornice, etc.

Bressummer.—A beam forming the direct support of an upper wall or timber-framing.

Brick-work.—*Header* :—A brick laid so that the end only appears on the face of the wall.

Stretcher :—A brick laid so that one side only appears on the face of the wall.

English Bond :—A method of laying bricks so that alternate courses on the face of the wall are composed of headers or stretchers only.

Flemish Bond :—A method of laying bricks so that alternate headers and stretchers appear in each course on the face of the wall.

Broach-stop.—A half-pyramidal stop against a chamfer to bring out the edge of a stone or beam to a right angle.

Burely.—*See* "Barry."

Buskins.—Stockings reaching to the knee; worn by archbishops, bishops, and mitred abbots.

Butterfly Head-dress.—Large, of lawn and gauze on wire, late 15th-century.

Buttress.—A mass of masonry or brick-work projecting from or built against a wall to give additional strength.

Angle-buttresses :—Two meeting, or nearly meeting, at an angle of 90° at the corner of a building.

Diagonal-buttress :—One placed against the right angle formed by two walls, and more or less equi-angular with both.

Flying-buttress :—An arch or half-arch transmitting the thrust of a vault or roof from the upper part of a wall to an outer support or buttress.

Cable-moulding.—A moulding carved in the form of a cable.

Camail.—Hood of mail; first worn attached to hauberk, then separate from it with tippet of mail over shoulders, and, in the 14th century, attached to bascinet.

Cambered (applied to a beam).—Curved so that the middle is higher than the ends.

Canonical Quire Habit.—Surplice, amess, cope.

Canopy.—A projection or hood over a door, window, etc., and the covering over a tomb or niche; also the representation of the same on a brass.

Caryatid.—Pillar carved as a woman.

Casement.—1. A wide hollow moulding in window-jambs, etc.
2. The hinged part of a window.
3. The sinking for a brass in a slab.

Cassock.—Long, close-sleeved gown; worn by all clerks.

Chamfer.—The small plane formed when the sharp edge or arris of stone or wood is cut away, usually at an angle of 45°; when the plane is concave it is termed a *hollow chamfer*, and when the plane is sunk below its arrises, or edges, a *sunk chamfer*.

Chantry-chapel.—A chapel built for the purposes of a chantry (a foundation for the celebration of masses for the souls of the founder and such others as he may direct).

Chasuble.—A nearly circular cape with central hole for head, worn by priests and bishops at mass. It is put on over all the other vestments.

Checky.—In heraldry, a field or charge divided into squares or checkers.

Cheveron.—In heraldry, a charge resembling a pair of rafters of a roof; sometimes used decoratively.

Chief.—In heraldry, the upper part of the shield. Cut off from the rest of the field by a horizontal line and having its own tincture, it becomes one of the charges of the shield, covering a space which occupies from a third to a half, or even more of it.

Cinquefoil.—1. *See* "Foil."
2. A heraldic flower of five petals.

Clearstorey.—An upper storey, pierced by windows, in the main walls of a church. The same term is applicable in the case of a domestic building.

Coif.—Small close hood, covering head only.

Collar-beam.—In a roof, a horizontal beam framed to and serving to tie a pair of rafters together some distance above the wall-plate level.

Console.—A bracket with a compound curved outline.

Cope.—A processional and quire vestment shaped like a cloak, and fastened across the chest by a band or brooch; worn by clerks of most grades.

Coped-slab.—A slab of which the upper face is ridged down the middle, sometimes hipped at each end.

Cops, Knee and Elbow.—Knee and elbow defences of leather or plate.

Corbel.—A projecting stone or piece of timber for the support of a superincumbent weight.

Cornbrash.—A hard blue Oolitic limestone, found in the N.W. part of Huntingdonshire. It weathers light brown and is suitable for rubble only.

Cotises.—In heraldry, pairs of narrow bands, in the form of bends, pales, fesses, or cheverons, and borne accompanying one of those charges on each side of it.

Counter-coloured.—In heraldry, term applied in cases where the field and charges exchange tinctures on either side of a dividing line.

Courtyard Type of House.—*See* "Houses."

Cove.—A concave under-surface of the nature of a hollow moulding but on a larger scale.

Cover-paten.—A cover to a communion cup, sometimes used as a paten.

Covered way.—(Earthworks).—A protected communication round a fort, on the outer edge of the ditch.

Crest, cresting.—1. A device worn upon the helm. 2. An ornamental finish along the top of a screen, etc.

Crockets.—Carvings projecting at regular intervals from the vertical or sloping sides of parts of a building, such as spires, canopies, hood-moulds, etc.

Crosier, or Pastoral Staff.—A tall staff ending in an ornamental crook carried as a mark of authority by archbishops, bishops, and heads of monastic houses, including abbesses and prioresses.

Cross.—In its simplest form in heraldry, a pale combined with a fesse, as the St. George's Cross; there are many other varieties of which the following are the most common :—*Crosslet*,—with a smaller arm crossing each main arm; *Crosslet fitchy*,—having the lowest arm spiked or pointed; *Crosslet flowered* or *flory*,—having the arms headed with *fleurs-de-lis*; *Crosslet formy*,—arms widening from the centre, and square at the ends. The old forms of the crosslet have, as a rule, the arms ending as in trefoils with rounded petals; *Plain crosses*,—with four equal arms not extending to the edges of the shield; *Moline* (or *mill-rind*),—with the arms split or forked at the ends; *Paty*,—as a cross *formy*, but with the arms notched in two places at the ends, giving them a form which may approach that of a blunt head of a *fleur-de-lis*; *Potent* (or *Jerusalem*),—having a small transverse arm at the extreme end of each main arm; *Tau* (or *Anthony*),—in the form of a T.

Cross-staff.—Staff terminating in a cross; carried before archbishops, who are usually shown holding it on effigies, brasses, etc.

Crusily.—In heraldry, covered or powdered with crosslets.

Cuirass.—Breast and back plates of metal or leather.

Curtain.—(Earthworks).—That portion of the rampart which connects two adjacent bastions.

Cushion-capital.—A cubic capital with its lower angles rounded off to a circular shaft.

Cusps (*cusping, cusped heads, sub-cusps*).—The projecting points forming the foils in Gothic windows, arches, panels, etc.; they were frequently ornamented at the ends, or *cusp-points*, with leaves, flowers, berries, etc.

Dalmatic.—The special vestment at mass of a deacon; a loose tunic of moderate length, slit up sides, with wide sleeves and fringed edges.

Dance.—In heraldry, a fesse or bar drawn zigzagwise, or **dancetty.**

Deacon's Vestments (Mass).—Amice, alb, stole (worn over left shoulder), dalmatic, and fanon.

Dexter.—In heraldry, the right-hand side of a shield as held.

Diaper.—Decoration of surfaces with squares, diamonds, and other patterns.

Dimidiated.—In heraldry, applied to the halving of two shields and joining a half of each to make a new shield.

Dog-legged Staircase.—A staircase in which adjoining flights run in opposite directions but have a common newel.

Dog-tooth Ornament.—A typical 13th-century carved ornament consisting of a series of pyramidal flowers of four petals; used to cover hollow mouldings.

Dormer-window.—A vertical window on the slope of a roof, and having a roof of its own.

Double-ogee.—*See* "Ogee."

Dovetail.—A carpenter's joint for two boards, one with a series of projecting pieces resembling doves' tails fitting into the other with similar hollows; in heraldry, an edge formed like a dovetail joint.

Drawbar.—A wooden bar or bolt, inside a door, fitted into a socket in one jamb and a long channel in the other jamb, into which it slides back when not in use.

Dressings.—The stones used about an angle, window, or other feature when worked to a finished face, whether smooth, tooled in various ways, moulded, or sculptured.

E Type of House.—*See* "Houses."

Eaves.—The under part of a sloping roof overhanging a wall.

Embrasures.—The openings, indents, or sinkings in an embattled parapet.

Engaged Shafts.—Shafts cut out of the solid or connected with the jamb, pier, respond, or other part against which they stand.

Engrailed.—In heraldry, edged with a series of concave curves.

Entablature.—In Classic or Renaissance architecture, the moulded horizontal super-structure of a wall, colonnade or opening consisting of an *architrave*, *frieze*, and *cornice*.

Entasis.—The convexity or swell on a vertical line or surface to correct the optical illusion of concavity in the sides of a column or spire when the lines are straight.

Ermine or Ermines.—The fur most frequently used in heraldry; white powdered with black tails. Other varieties are sometimes found, as sable ermined with silver, and in more modern heraldry, gold ermined with sable, and sable ermined with gold.

Fanon.—A strip of embroidery, probably at one time a handkerchief, held in the left hand, or worn hanging from the left wrist by bishops, priests and deacons. It is often called a maniple.

Fan-vaulting.—*See* "Vaulting."

Farmery.—*See* "Infirmary."

Fascia.—A plain or moulded board covering the plate of a projecting upper storey of timber, and masking the ends of the cantilever joists which support it.

Fesse.—In heraldry, a horizontal band athwart the shield. When more than one fesse is borne they are known as **Bars.**

Fibula-ae.—A brooch with a pin, guard and catch, generally on the principle of a modern safety-pin.

Finial.—A formal bunch of foliage or similar ornament at the top of a pinnacle, gable, canopy, etc.

Fitchy.—*See* "Cross."

Flaunches.—In heraldry, the side portions of a shield, bounded by convex lines.

Foil (*trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, multifoil,* etc.).—A leaf-shaped curve formed by the cusping or feathering in an opening or panel.

Foliated (of a capital, corbel, etc.)—Carved with leaf ornament.

Four-centred Arch.—*See* "Arch."

Frater.—The refectory or dining-hall of a monastery.

Fret or Fretty.—In heraldry, a charge formed of a number of bastons drawn from each side of the shield, and interlaced like lattice-work. In modern heraldry, the charge of a fret takes the form of a narrow saltire interlacing a voided lozenge, while the word *Fretty* is kept for the older form.

Frieze.—The middle division in an *entablature*, between the architrave and the *cornice*; generally any band of ornament or colour immediately below a cornice.

Funeral-helm.—A trophy, in the form of a crested head-piece, carried at the funerals and placed over the tombs of important personages.

Fusil.—In heraldry, a word applied to the pieces into which a fesse is divided by engrailing or indenting.

Gable.—The wall at the end of a ridged roof, generally triangular, sometimes semi-circular, and often with an outline of various curves, then called *curvilinear.*

Gadrooned.—Enriched with a series of convex ridges, the converse of fluting, and forming an ornamental edge or band.

Gargoyle.—A carved projecting figure pierced to carry off the rain-water from the roof of a building.

Gesso.—A fine plaster composition, used for surface ornament of too delicate a nature to be cut or carved.

Gimel-bar or Gemel-bar.—In heraldry, a pair of narrow bars lying close to one another.

Gipon.—Close-fitting vest of cloth, worn over armour *c.* 1350 to *c.* 1410.

Gobony.—In heraldry, checkers or panes of a metal alternating with a colour, or either with a fur.

Gorget.—Plate defence for neck and throat.

Graffito, (-i).—A scratched inscription or drawing on a wall-surface, etc.

Griffon or Griffin.—A winged monster with the fore parts of an eagle, and the hinder parts of a lion.

Groining, Groined Vault.—*See* "Vaulting."

Guilloche-pattern.—In Classic or Renaissance architecture, a geometrical ornament consisting of two or more intertwining wavy bands.

Gules.—In heraldry, red.

Gyronny or Gironny.—In heraldry, the field of a shield divided into six, eight or more gussets meeting at a point in the middle.

Half-H Type of House.—*See* "Houses."

Hall and Cellar Type of House.—*See* "Houses."

Hammer-beams.—Horizontal brackets of a roof projecting at the wall-plate level, and resembling the two ends of a tie-beam with its middle part cut away; they are supported by braces (or struts), and help to diminish lateral pressure by reducing the span. Sometimes there is a second and even a third upper series of these brackets.

Hauberk.—Shirt of chain or other mail.

Helm.—Complete barrel or dome-shaped head-defence of plate.

Helmet.—A light headpiece; various forms are: Armet, Burgonet, close Helmet, all similar in principle.

Hipped roof.—A roof with sloped instead of vertical ends. *Half-hipped,* a roof whose ends are partly vertical and partly sloped.

Hood-mould (*label, drip-stone*).—A projecting moulding on the face of a wall above an arch, doorway, or window; in some cases it follows the form of the arch, and in others is square in outline.

Houses.—These are classified as far as possible under the following definitions:—

1. *Hall and Cellar Type.*—Hall on first floor; rooms beneath generally vaulted; examples as early as the 12th century.
2. *H Type.*—Hall between projecting wings, one containing living-rooms, the other the offices. The usual form of a mediaeval house, employed, with variations, down to the 17th century.
3. *L Type.*—Hall and one wing, generally for small houses.
4. *E Type.*—Hall with two wings and a middle porch; generally of the 16th and 17th centuries.
5. *Half-H Type.*—A variation of the E type without the middle porch.
6. *Courtyard Type.*—Houses built round a court, sometimes only three ranges of buildings with or without an enclosing wall and gateway on the fourth side.
7. *Central-chimney Type.*—(Rectangular plan), small houses only.

Hypocaust.—In Roman building.—A low basement, with the fireproof floor above generally supported on small piers (pilae), or walls, and constructed for the circulation of hot air.

Impaled.—*See* "Parted."

Indent.—The sinking or casement in a slab for a monumental brass.

Indented.—In heraldry, notched like the teeth of a saw.

Invected.—In modern heraldry, edged with a series of convex curves.

Jambs.—1. The sides of an archway, doorway, window, or other opening.
2. In heraldry, legs of lions, etc.
3. In armour, plate-defences for lower leg.

Keystone.—The middle stone in an arch.

King-post.—The middle vertical post in a roof-truss.

Kneeler.—Stone at the foot of a gable.

L Type of House.—*See* "Houses."

Label.—*See* "Hood-mould." In heraldry, a narrow horizontal band (lying across the chief of a shield), from which small strips, generally three or five, called *pieces*, depend at right angles.

Lancet.—A long narrow window with a pointed head, typical of the 13th century.

Latten.—A term applied to the alloy of copper, zinc, etc., used in the manufacture of memorial brasses, etc.

Leopard.—In heraldry, a lion showing its full face: always passant (unless otherwise emblazoned), as in the three leopards of England.

Lierne-vault.—*See* "Vaulting."

Linen-fold panelling.—Panelling ornamented with a conventional representation of folded linen.

Lintel.—The horizontal beam or stone bridging an opening.

Lion.—In heraldry, face in profile and (unless otherwise emblazoned) always rampant.

Liripipe.—Long tail of cloth attached to hooded tippet of the 14th century; the whole finally developed into a form of turban called *Liripipe head-dress.*

Locker. (*Aumbry*).—A small cupboard formed in a wall.

Loop.—A small narrow light in a turret, etc.; often unglazed.

Louvre *or* **luffer.**—A lantern-like structure surmounting the roof of a hall or other building, with openings for ventilation or the escape of smoke, usually crossed by slanting boards (called 'louvre-boards'), to exclude rain.

Lozenge.—In heraldry, a charge like the diamond in a pack of cards.

Luce.—In heraldry, a fish (pike).

Manche, Maunche.—A lady's sleeve with a long pendent lappet; a heraldic charge.

Maniple.—*See* "Fanon."

Mantle or Mantling.—In heraldry, a cloth hung over the hinder part of a helm; the edges were fantastically dagged and slit.

Martlet.—A martin (bird), shown sometimes in heraldry without feet.

Mask-stop.—A stop at the end of a hood-mould, bearing a distant resemblance to a human face; generally of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Mass Vestments.—These included the amice, alb, and girdle (which were worn by all clerks) to which a subdeacon added the tunicle and fanon, a deacon the dalmatic, fanon and stole (over one shoulder only) and the priest the fanon, stole (over both shoulders) and chasuble. Bishops and certain privileged abbots wore the tunicle and dalmatic under the chasuble, with the mitre, gloves, and ring, and buskins and sandals. Archbishops used the pall in addition to all the foregoing. Bishops, abbots, and archbishops alike carried crosiers, and in the same way, but an archbishop had likewise a cross carried before him for dignity, and he is generally represented holding one for distinction. The mass-vestments were sometimes worn over the quire-habit, and the hood of the grey amess can often be seen on effigies hanging beyond the amice apparel at the back of the neck.

Merlon.—The solid part of an embattled parapet between the embrasures.

Mill-rind (*Fer-de-moline*).—The iron affixed to the centre of a millstone; a common heraldic charge. In early heraldry the name given to the mill-rind cross, or cross moline.

Misericord.—1. A bracket on the underside of the hinged seat of a quire-stall, to be used (when turned up) as a support for the occupant, while standing during a long service.
2. In monastic planning, a small hall, generally attached to the Infirmary, in which better food than the ordinary was supplied for special reasons.

Mitred Abbots' Vestments.—Same as a bishop's.

Modillions.—Brackets under the cornice in Classic architecture.

Molet.—In heraldry, a star of five or six points, drawn with straight lines. When the lines are wavy it is called a *Star.* A molet with a round hole in the middle is called a *Rowel.*

Morse.—Large clasp or brooch fastening cope across the breast.

Mortarium.—In Roman Archaeology—a vessel with an artificially roughened internal surface, used for pounding food. In the Inventory, the Latin form (mortarium), is applied only to earthenware vessels, and the English form (mortar) to the larger vessels of stone.

Mullion.—A vertical post, standard, or upright dividing an opening into lights.

Muntin.—The intermediate uprights in the framing of a door, screen, or panel, butting into or stopped by the rails.

Nebuly.—Heraldic term for a line or edge, following the fashion of the mediaeval artist's conventional cloud.

Neck-moulding.—The narrow moulding round the bottom of a capital.

Newel.—The central post in a circular or winding staircase; also the principal posts at the angles of a dog-legged or well-staircase.

Ogee.—A compound curve of two parts, one convex, the other concave; a *double-ogee* moulding is formed by two ogees meeting at their convex ends.

Olla-ae.—A cooking-pot with rounded body, flat base, and overhanging rim for suspension over a fire.

Or.—In heraldry, gold; a word which, like *argent*, was established in English blazon in the second half of the 16th century.

Orders of Arches.—Receding or concentric rings of voussoirs.

Orders of Architecture.—In Classic or Renaissance architecture, the five types of columnar architecture, known as Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite.

Oriel Window.—A projecting bay-window carried upon corbels or brackets.

Orle.—In heraldry, a term used to describe a voided scocheon, or a number of small charges, as martlets or the like.

Orphreys.—Strips of embroidery on vestments.

"Out of the Solid."—Mouldings worked on the styles, rails, etc., of framing, instead of being fixed on to them.

Oversailing Courses.—A number of brick or stone courses, each course projecting beyond the one below it.

Ovolo moulding.—A Classic moulding forming a quarter round in section.

Pale.—In heraldry, a vertical band down the middle of a shield.

Palimpsest.—1. Of a brass; re-used by engraving the back of an older engraved plate.
2. Of a wall-painting; superimposed on an earlier painting.

Pall.—1. In ecclesiastical vestments, a narrow strip of lambswool, having an open loop in the middle, and weighted ends; it is ornamented with a number of crosses and forms the distinctive mark of an archbishop; it is worn round the neck, above the other vestments.
2. A cloth covering a hearse.

Paly.—In heraldry, a shield divided by lines palewise, normally into six divisions, unless otherwise emblazoned.

Parted or Party.—In heraldry, a term used when a shield is divided down the middle. When two coats of arms are marshalled, each in one of these divisions, the one is said to be party or parted with the other, or in the words of the later heraldry, to be impaling it. The word *party* or *parted* is also used for other specified divisions, as *party bendwise*.

Passant (of beasts, etc.).—In heraldry, walking and looking forward—head in profile.

Pastoral Staff.—*See* "Crosier."

Paten.—A plate for holding the Bread at the celebration of the Holy Communion.

Patera-ae.—A flat ornament applied to a frieze, moulding, or cornice; in Gothic work it commonly takes the form of a four-lobed leaf or flower.

Paty (*cross*).—*See* "Cross."

Pediment.—A low-pitched gable used in Classical and Renaissance architecture above a portico, at the end of a building, and above doors, windows, niches, etc.; sometimes the middle part is omitted, forming a '*broken*' *pediment*.

Pheon.—In heraldry, a broad arrow-head.

Pilaster.—A shallow pier attached to the wall.

Pile.—In heraldry, a triangular or wedge-shaped charge, issuing from the chief of the shield unless otherwise blazoned.

Piscina.—A basin for washing the sacred vessels and provided with a drain, generally set in or against the wall to the S. of the altar, but sometimes sunk in the pavement.

Place of arms.—(Earthworks).—Space widened at the angles of the covered way.

Plinth.—The projecting base of a wall or column, generally chamfered or moulded at the top.

Podium.—In Classical architecture—a basis, usually solid, supporting a temple or other superstructure.

Popey-head.—The ornament at the heads of bench-standards or desks in churches; generally carved with foliage and flowers, somewhat resembling a *fleur-de-lis*.

Porphyry.—A red or green volcanic rock, much used in Italian decorative work in Classic and later times.

Portcullis.—The running gate, rising and falling in vertical grooves in the jambs of a doorway.

Powdered.—In heraldry, a shield or charge with small charges scattered indiscriminately thereon is said to be powdered with them.

Presbytery.—The part of a church in which is placed the high altar, E. of the quire.

Priests' Vestments (*Mass*).—Amice, alb, girdle, stole crossed in front, fanon, chasuble.

Principals.—The chief trusses of a roof, or the main rafters, posts, or braces, in the wooden framework of a building.

Processional Vestments.—Same as canonical (*q.v.*).

Pulvinated Frieze.—In Classical and Renaissance architecture, a frieze having a convex or bulging section.

Purlin.—A horizontal timber resting on the principal rafters of a roof-truss, and forming an intermediate support for the common rafters.

Purple or Purpure.—One of the colours in heraldry.

Pyx.—Any small box, but usually a vessel to contain the reserved Sacrament.

Quarry.—In glazing, small panes of glass, generally diamond-shaped or square, set diagonally.

Quarter.—In heraldry, the dexter corner of the shield; a charge made by enclosing that corner with a right-angled line taking in a quarter of somewhat less of the shield and giving it a tincture of its own.

Quartered or Quarterly.—A term which, in its original sense, belongs to a shield or charge divided crosswise into four quarters. After the practice of marshalling several coats in the quarters of a shield had been established, the quarters themselves might be quartered for the admission of more coats, or the four original divisions increased to six or more, each being still termed a quarter.

Quatrefoil.—In heraldry, a four-petalled flower. *See* also "Foil."

Queen-posts.—A pair of vertical posts in a roof-truss equi-distant from the middle line.

Quillon.—Bar forming cross-guard of sword.

Quire-habit.—In secular churches; for boys, a surplice only over the cassock; for clerks or vicars, the surplice and a black cope-like mantle, partly closed in front and put over the head, which was exchanged for a silk cope on festivals; canons put on over the surplice a grey amess. In monastic churches, all classes, whether canons regular, monks, friars, nuns, or novices, wore the ordinary habit with a cope on festivals.

Quoin.—The dressed stones at the angle of a building.

Ragged, Raguly.—In heraldry, applied to a charge whose edges are ragged like a tree trunk with the limbs lopped away.

Rampant (of beasts, etc.).—In heraldry, standing erect on one foot, as if attacking or defending.

Razed.—Of a head, etc., in heraldry, having a ragged edge as though torn off.

Rear-arch.—The arch on the inside of a wall spanning a doorway or window-opening.

Rear-vault.—The space between a rear-arch and the outer stonework of a window.

Rebate (*rabbet, rabbit*).—A continuous rectangular notch cut on an edge.

Reliquary.—A small box or other receptacle for relics.

Reredos.—A hanging, wall, or screen of stone or wood at the back of an altar or dais.

Respond.—The half-pillar or pier at the end of an arcade or abutting a single arch.

Roll-moulding *or* **Bowtell.**—A continuous convex moulding cut upon the edges of stone and woodwork, etc.

Rood (*Rood-beam, Rood-screen, Rood-loft*).—A cross or crucifix. The *Great Rood* was set up at the E. end of the nave with accompanying figures of St. Mary and St. John; it was generally carved in wood, and fixed on the loft or head of the rood-screen, or on a special beam (the *Rood-beam*), reaching from wall to wall. Sometimes the rood was merely painted on the wall above the chancel-arch or on a closed wood partition or tympanum in the upper half of the arch. The *Rood-screen* is the open screen spanning the E. end of the nave, shutting off the chancel; in the 15th century a narrow gallery was often constructed above the cornice to carry the rood and other images and candles, and it was also used as a music-gallery. The loft was approached by a staircase (and occasionally by more than one), either of wood or in a turret built in the wall, wherever most convenient, and, when the loft was carried right across the building, the intervening walls of the nave were often pierced with narrow archways. Many of the roods were destroyed at the Reformation, and their final removal, with the loft, was ordered in 1561.

Roundel.—In heraldry, a round plate or disc of any tincture other than gold.

Rubble.—Walling of rough unsquared stones or flints.

Rustic work.—Primarily, masonry in which only the margins of the stones are worked, also used for any masonry where the joints are emphasised by mouldings, grooves, etc.; rusticated columns are those in which the shafts are interrupted by two or more square blocks of stone or broad projecting bands.

Sable.—In heraldry, black.

Sacristy.—A room generally in immediate connection with a church, in which the holy vessels and other valuables were kept.

Saltire.—In heraldry, an X-shaped cross; also called St. Andrew's cross.

Scallop.—A shellfish, a common charge in heraldry.

Scalloped capital.—A development of the cushion-capital in which the single cushion is elaborated into a series of truncated cones.

Scapple, to.—To dress roughly; of masonry or timber.

Scribe.—A term applied to timber cut or fitted to an irregular surface or moulding.

Scroll-moulding.—A rounded moulding of two parts, the upper projecting beyond the lower, thus resembling a scroll of parchment.

Scutcheon or Scocheon.—1. A shield, a charge in heraldry, *Voided Scutcheon*, a scutcheon whose border alone is seen; termed in modern heraldry an *Orle*.

2. A metal plate pierced for the spindle of a handle or for a keyhole.

Sedilia (sing. *sedile*, a seat), sometimes called presbyteries.—The seats on the S. side of the chancel, quire, or chapel near the altar, used by the ministers during the Mass.

Sexpartite vault.—*See* "Vaulting."

Shaft.—A small column.

Shafted jambs.—A jamb containing one or more shafts either engaged or detached.

Sinister.—In heraldry, the left-hand side of a shield as held.

Slip-tiles.—Tiles moulded with a design in intaglio which was then filled in, before burning, with a clay of a different colour.

Soffit.—The under side of a staircase, lintel, cornice, arch, canopy, etc.

Soffit-cusps.—Cusps springing from the flat soffit of an arched head, and not from its chamfered sides or edges.

Spandrel.—The triangular-shaped space above the haunch of an arch; the two outer edges generally form a rectangle, as in an arched and square-headed doorway; the name is also applied to a space within a curved brace below a tie-beam, etc., and to any similar spaces.

Spire, Broach-spire, Needle-spire.—The tall pointed termination covered with lead or shingles, forming the roof of a tower or turret. A **Broach-spire** rises from the sides of the tower without a parapet, the angles of a square tower being surmounted, in this case, by half-pyramids against the alternate faces of the spire, when the spire is octagonal. A **Needle-spire** is small and narrow, and rises from the middle of the tower-roof well within the parapet.

Splay.—A sloping face making an angle more than a right-angle with the main surface, as in internal window-jambs, etc.

Springing-line.—The level at which an arch springs from its supports.

Sprocket-pieces.—Short lengths of timber covering the end of roof-rafters to flatten the angle of pitch of the roof at the eaves.

Spurs.—*Prick:* in form of plain goad; early form.
Rowel: with spiked wheel; later form.

Squinch.—An arch thrown across the angle between two walls to support a superstructure, such as the base of a stone spire.

Squint.—A piercing through a wall to allow a view of an altar from places whence it could otherwise not be seen.

Stages of Tower.—The divisions marked by horizontal string-courses externally.

Stanchion, stancheon.—The upright iron bars in a screen, window, etc.

Stole.—A long narrow strip of embroidery with fringed ends worn above the alb by a deacon over the left shoulder, and by priests and bishops over both shoulders.

Stops.—Projecting stones at the ends of labels, string-courses, etc., against which the mouldings finish; they are often carved in various forms, such as shields, bunches of foliage, human or grotesque heads, etc.; a finish at the end of any moulding or chamfer bringing the corner out to a square edge, or sometimes, in the case of a moulding, to a chamfered edge. A splayed stop has a plain sloping face, but in many other cases the face is moulded.

Stoup.—A vessel, placed near an entrance-doorway, to contain holy water; those remaining are usually in the form of a deeply-dished stone set in a niche, or on a pillar. Also called *Holy-water Stones*, or *Holy-water Stocks*.

String-course.—A projecting horizontal band in a wall; usually moulded.

Strut.—A timber forming a sloping support to a beam, etc.

Style.—The vertical members of a frame into which are tenoned the ends of the rails or horizontal pieces.

Sub-deacons' Vestments (*Mass*).—Amice, alb, tunicle, fanon.

Surcoat.—Coat, usually sleeveless, worn over armour.

Tabard.—Short loose surcoat, open at sides, with short tab-like sleeves, sometimes worn with armour, and emblazoned with arms; distinctive garment of heralds.

Table, Alabaster.— A panel or series of panels of alabaster carved with religious subjects and placed at the back of an altar to form a reredos. The manufacture was a distinctively English industry of the 14th, 15th and early 16th centuries, centred at Nottingham.

Terminal figure.—The upper part of a carved human figure growing out of a column, post, or pilaster, diminishing to the base.

Tessera-ae.—In Roman building—a small cube of stone, marble, earthenware, or glass used for the composition of mosaic pavement.

Tie-beam.—The horizontal transverse beam in a roof, tying together the feet of the rafters to counteract the thrust.

Timber-framed building.—A building of which the walls are built of open timbers and covered with plaster or boarding, or with interstices filled in with brick-work.

Touch.—A soft black marble quarried near Tournai and commonly used in monumental art.

Tracery.—The ornamental work in the head of a window, screen, panel, etc., formed by the curving and interlacing of bars of stone or wood, and grouped together, generally over two or more lights or bays.

Transom.—A horizontal bar of stone or wood across the upper half of a window-opening, doorway, or panel.

Trefoil.—In heraldry, a three-lobed leaf with a pendent stalk.

Tressure.—In heraldry, a narrow flowered or counter-flowered orle, often voided or doubled, as in the arms of the Kings of Scots.

Trimmer.—A timber, framing an opening in a floor or roof.

Truss.—A number of timbers framed together to bridge a space or form a bracket, to be self-supporting, and to carry other timbers. The *trusses* of a roof are generally named after a peculiar feature in their construction, such as *King-post*, *Queen-post*, *Hammer-beam*, etc. (*q.v.*).

Tunicle.—Similar to dalmatic (*q.v.*).

Tympanum.—An enclosed space within an arch, doorway, etc., or in the triangle of a pediment.

Vair.—In heraldry, a fur imitating grey squirrels' skins, usually shown as an alternating series, often in rows, of blue and white bell-shaped patches. If of other tinctures it is called *vairy*.

Vaulting.—An arched ceiling or roof of stone or brick, sometimes imitated in wood and plaster. *Barrel-vaulting* (sometimes called *waggon-head-vaulting*) is a continuous vault unbroken in its length by cross-vaults. A *groined vault* (or cross-vaulting) results from the inter-section of simple vaulting surfaces. A *ribbed vault* is a framework of arched ribs carrying the cells which cover in the spaces between them. One bay of vaulting, divided into four quarters or compartments, is termed *quadripartite*; but often the bay is divided longitudinally into two subsidiary bays, each equalling a bay of the wall-supports; the vaulting bay is thus divided into six compartments, and is termed *sexpartite*. A more complicated form is *lierne-vaulting*; this contains secondary ribs, which do not spring from the wall-supports, but cross from main rib to main rib. In *fan-vaulting* numerous ribs rise from the springing in equal curves, diverging equally in all directions, giving fan-like effects when seen from below.

Veil.—A sweat-cloth attached to the head of the crosier.

Vert.—In heraldry, green.

Vestments (ecclesiastical).—*See* alb, amess, amice, apparels, archbishops' vestments, bishops' vestments, buskins, canonical quire-habit, cassock, chasuble, cope, crosier, cross-staff, dalmatic, deacons' vestments, fanon, mitred abbots' vestments, morse, orphreys, priests' vestments, processional vestments, quire-habit, sub-deacons' vestments, stole, tunicle.

Vizor.—Hinged face-guard of bascinet, salade, close helmet, etc.

Voided.—In heraldry, with the middle part cut away, leaving a margin.

Volute.—A spiral form of ornament.

Voussoirs.—The stones forming an arch.

Waggon-head-vault.—*See* " Vaulting."

Wall-plate.—A timber laid lengthwise on the wall to receive the ends of the rafters and other joists.

Water-bouget.—*See* " Bouget."

Wave-mould.—A compound mould formed by a convex curve between two concave curves.

Weather-boarding.—Horizontal boards nailed to the uprights of timber-framed buildings and made to overlap; the boards are wedge-shaped in section, the upper edge being the thinner.

Weathering (to sills, tops of buttresses, etc.).—A sloping surface for casting off water, etc.

Weepers.—Small upright figures, generally of relatives of the deceased, placed in niches or panels round the sides of mediaeval tombs; occasionally also represented on brasses.

Well-staircase.—A staircase of several flights and generally square, surrounding a space or " well."

Wimple.—Scarf covering chin and throat.

Wyver or Wyvern.—A dragon-like monster with a beaked head, two legs with claws, and a tail sometimes coiled in a knot. The earlier examples show wings.

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Wood Walton, pp. 298a–300a (*Plates, see* List of Illustrations, p. xvi).
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„ **Stone Windmill,** Yaxley (17), p. 308b.
Yelling, pp. 308b–311b.
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Young. Inscription on bell-frame, 1619, ". . . . Allen, Thomas Young C.W.": Kimbolton (1), p. 169b.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.

ENGLAND.

MAP

SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS SCHEDULED IN

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Scale of 1-inch to One Mile = 1:63360

REFERENCE.

The Monuments in each Parish shown by figures in red.

Churches indicated by a Red Cross.

Civil Parishes; boundaries shown in outline and names underlined or printed in green.

Rural Districts; boundaries shown in shaded outline and names printed in green.

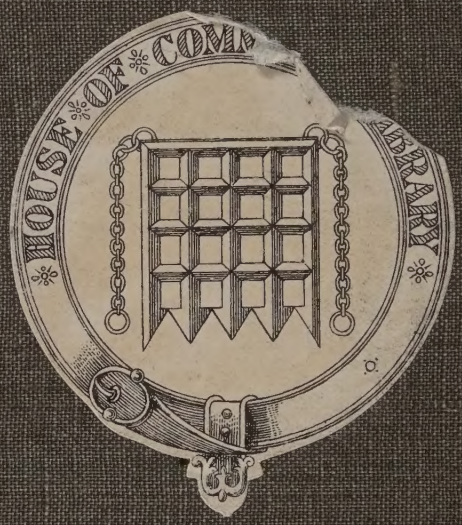
Urban Districts; shaded in red, names underlined or printed in red.

Municipal Boroughs; shaded in green.

County Boroughs shown thus - - - - -

Boundaries as in 1926.

Ordnance Survey, 1926.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